

# Relativity Emerging from Microscopic Particle Behaviour and Time Rationing

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## Abstract

*This article presents a new interpretation of relativity whereby relativistic effects emerge as a result of rationing of Newtonian time into spatial and intrinsic motions. Unlike special theory of relativity, this theory does not need to postulate that speed of light ( $c$ ) is constant for all reference frames. The constancy of speed of light emerges from more basic principles. This theory postulates that :*

- 1. The speed of spatial motion of a particle is always  $c$ .*
- 2. Spatial motion and intrinsic motion continuously, linearly, and symmetrically rubs into each other.*

*Postulate 1 seems reasonable because the Dirac model of electron already shows that the spatial speed of intrinsic degrees of freedom of an electron is always  $c$ . If the spatial speed was anything other than  $c$  then time-sharing between spatial and intrinsic motions would have entailed repeated cycles of high accelerations and decelerations. Postulate 2 is also reasonable because it is the simplest and most symmetric way for the spatial and intrinsic time-shares to co-evolve in time. An observer's physical measure of time is entirely encoded by its intrinsic motions. This is the relativistic time. The time spent in spatial motion does not cause any change of the particle's internal state, and therefore does not contribute to measurable time.*

*Speed of light is constant regardless of the speed of the observer because light advances with respect the observer only for the duration of its intrinsic motion (i.e. during the relativistic time). During spatial motion, the observer moves with the light. Consequently the spatial advance of light divided by the relativistic time (i.e. the observed relative speed) is always  $c$ . Hence constancy of speed of light, which is a postulate for Einstein's relativity, is a deduced result here.*

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## 1 Introduction

Following is the definition of time as presented by Newton in his *Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica* [9]:

*"Absolute, true, and mathematical time, of itself, and from its own nature, flows equably without relation to anything external, and by another name is called duration: relative, apparent, and common time, is some sensible and external (whether accurate or unequable) measure of duration by the means of motion, which is commonly used instead of true time; such as an hour, a day, a month, a year."*

This absolute concept of time ruled physics for centuries until Einstein came up with his special theory of relativity [5] (to be called **SR** elsewhere in this article) that viewed time not as an absolute universal but as a part of an active fabric that is sensitive to relative motion of reference frames. The theory of relativity indicated that the observed time slows down mutually for relatively moving inertial reference frames. The relativistic equations have been verified experimentally, but the theory itself has a few apparent logical inconsistencies and aspects that appear mystifying (e.g. as discussed in [1]).

This article aims at clarifying such mystifying aspects of SR by deriving its fundamental equations from intuitive microscopic behaviour. In doing so it incidentally becomes incompatible with some subtle aspects of SR, which can be verified through additional experimentation and re-examination of existing experimental results.

## 2 Derivation of the Relativistic Transform

The basic postulates of the proposed theory are :

1. The speed of spatial motion of a particle is always  $c$ .
2. Spatial motion and intrinsic motion continuously, linearly, and symmetrically rub into each other.

To derive Lorentz transform the above postulates need to be stated in the language of equations.

Let us say that Newtonian time ( $t$ ) is split into two parts -  $T$  and  $\bar{T}$ , where  $T$  is the part spent in intrinsic motions and  $\bar{T}$  is the part spent in spatial motions. By postulate 1, if

$\Delta X$  denotes spatial displacement over a well defined Newtonian interval  $\Delta t$ , then

$$\Delta X = c\bar{T}\Delta t \quad (1)$$

Similarly, corresponding to a Newtonian interval  $\Delta t$ , the elapsed/accrued measurable time is  $T\Delta t$ .

Postulate 2 may be written in the form of the following differential equations :

$$\frac{d\bar{T}}{dt} = kT \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = k\bar{T} \quad (3)$$

Where  $k$  could be some function of  $t$ . The finite-time evolution operator (say between time  $t_0$  and  $t_1$ ), that can be obtained by solving the above set of differential equations, is as follows :

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cosh(\phi) & \sinh(\phi) \\ \sinh(\phi) & \cosh(\phi) \end{pmatrix} \quad (4)$$

where

$$\phi = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} k(t)dt \quad (5)$$

This gives

$$\bar{T}(t_1) = \cosh(\phi)\bar{T}(t_0) + \sinh(\phi)T(t_0) \quad (6)$$

$$T(t_1) = \sinh(\phi)\bar{T}(t_0) + \cosh(\phi)T(t_0) \quad (7)$$

The evolution equation describes how a particle responds to an accelerant  $k(t)$ . When  $k(t)$  is zero, there is no accelerant, and the (Newtonian) time derivatives of both  $T$  and  $\bar{T}$  are zero. So the time-shares don't change in that situation, and the corresponding finite-time transform is an identity matrix.

Accelerant events like absorption of a photon or interaction with a mutual field act like pulses or impulses i.e.  $k(t)$  becomes non-zero for a tiny interval and then it falls back to zero. The shape of the pulse is immaterial to the resulting transform, it's the area under the pulse that decides the extent of the transform (i.e. the overall change of motion-state).

So now we know how the time-shares transform over a finite period of time under the action of an accelerant, but we don't have a way of measuring actual time-share val-

ues. We can only measure clock time and distances and need to interpret the above equations in terms of space traversals and clock-time rates. Here is how we can deduce the physically measurable relative velocity in terms of time-shares:

The relative velocity  $v$  between the particle's initial motion state (i.e. the motion state at time  $t_0$ ) and the final motion state (i.e. that at time  $t_1$ ) is the following derivative under the condition that we have frozen  $\bar{T}(t_0)$  :

$$v = \frac{d(c\bar{T}(t_1)\Delta t)}{d(T(t_1)\Delta t)} = \frac{d(c\bar{T}(t_1))}{d(T(t_1))} = c \frac{d\bar{T}(t_1)}{dT(t_1)} \quad (8)$$

Note that this is the derivative of *spatial displacement* (i.e. speed of light  $c$  times spatial motion time  $\bar{T}\Delta t$ ) with respect to *elapsed measurable time* ( $T\Delta t$ ). Why do we assume that  $\bar{T}(t_0)$  is frozen? Because the relative velocity in question is with reference to the particle's motion state at  $t_0$ . So we are computing the derivative in a reference frame where no change of motion state is happening on the top of the particle's motion state at time  $t_0$ . On taking differentials on both sides of the above equations, we get :

$$d\bar{T}(t_1) = \cosh(\phi)d\bar{T}(t_0) + \sinh(\phi)dT(t_0) \quad (9)$$

$$dT(t_1) = \sinh(\phi)d\bar{T}(t_0) + \cosh(\phi)dT(t_0) \quad (10)$$

But  $d\bar{T}(t_0)$  is zero because spatial motion  $\bar{T}(t_0)$  is frozen for the reference frame/state in question. So we have :

$$d\bar{T}(t_1) = \sinh(\phi)dT(t_0) \quad (11)$$

$$dT(t_1) = \cosh(\phi)dT(t_0) \quad (12)$$

Therefore

$$v = c \frac{d\bar{T}(t_1)}{dT(t_1)} = c \frac{\sinh(\phi)}{\cosh(\phi)} = \tanh(\phi) \quad (13)$$

i.e.

$$\tanh(\phi) = v/c \quad (14)$$

Now we could use the following two hyperbolic trigonometric identities

$$\sinh(\phi) = \frac{\tanh(\phi)}{\sqrt{1 - \tanh^2(\phi)}} \quad (15)$$

$$\cosh(\phi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \tanh^2(\phi)}} \quad (16)$$

to rewrite the above state transformation equation as follows:

$$\bar{T}(t_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} \bar{T}(t_0) + \frac{v/c}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} T(t_0) \quad (17)$$

$$T(t_1) = \frac{v/c}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} \bar{T}(t_0) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} T(t_0) \quad (18)$$

This may be written in matrix form as follows :

$$\begin{pmatrix} \bar{T}(t_1) \\ T(t_1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} & \frac{v/c}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} \\ \frac{v/c}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{T}(t_0) \\ T(t_0) \end{pmatrix} \quad (19)$$

We could compute time dilation the same way that we computed relative velocity. Time dilation with reference to the initial state is the following derivative, when  $\bar{T}(t_0)$  is assumed frozen.

$$\boxed{\text{Time dilation}} = \frac{d(T(t_1)\Delta t)}{d(T(t_0)\Delta t)} = \frac{dT(t_1)}{dT(t_0)} \quad (20)$$

By equations 12 and 20, we have :

$$\boxed{\text{Time dilation}} = \cosh(\phi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} \quad (21)$$

Thus we have derived the Lorentz transform matrix and time dilation purely in terms of the concrete state, response, and behaviour of a particle. And we did so without postulating that speed of light is constant irrespective of reference frames, or that there is perfect symmetry between inertial frames. Contrast this with how Einstein's derivation of Lorentz transform is in the context of a uniform motion and inertial reference frames. Lorentz transform in reality is only about the state transform of a particle when an accelerant is in action. During uniform motion  $k(t)$  is zero, and hence the Lorentz transform matrix is an identity matrix. So one should not meaningfully attempt to derive Lorentz transform or time dilation in the context of uniform (in-

tial) motion. That is what created all the confusion and paradoxes ([1], [3]) of special relativity.

**Note 1:** The evolution equations (i.e. equations 2 and 3) show that translatory motion evolves with a *symmetric* linear operator, just the way rotation (including spinor rotation) evolves with an *anti-symmetric* linear operator. This pattern is very satisfying and indicates a beautiful consistency.

**Note 2:** The finite time evolution operator **associates** for contiguous intervals of Newtonian time (i.e. there is no preferred start point or interval decomposition). This fact is mathematically represented by the following equation. This is obtained on invoking properties of sinh and cosh functions, after multiplying the matrices on the left hand side of equation 22

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cosh(\phi_1) & \sinh(\phi_1) \\ \sinh(\phi_1) & \cosh(\phi_1) \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} \cosh(\phi_2) & \sinh(\phi_2) \\ \sinh(\phi_2) & \cosh(\phi_2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cosh(\phi_1 + \phi_2) & \sinh(\phi_1 + \phi_2) \\ \sinh(\phi_1 + \phi_2) & \cosh(\phi_1 + \phi_2) \end{pmatrix} \quad (22)$$

### 3 Justifications

Following is a brief listing of reasons that suggest that the proposed theory may have some truth in it.

#### 3.1 Spatial Speed being Always $c$

Dirac's model of the electron indicates that the speed within the intrinsic motion of the electron is  $c$ . So it shouldn't be too surprising if it only ever moved at speed  $c$ , not just in intrinsic motions. It would be more surprising if it didn't, as that scenario would involve repeated cycles of accelerations and decelerations within the particle's wave.

#### 3.2 Non Reliance on Inertial Frame Symmetry

The proposed theory does not require inertial-frame symmetry in that two uniformly moving frames could have asymmetric mutual clock dilation. That might be a good sign, because in the particle physics world it has been observed time and again ([10][12],[2]) that the Lorentz symmetry is actually only approximate.

### 3.3 Lack of Relativity of Simultaneity

In the proposed theory, relativity of simultaneity does not arise because simultaneity is not violated in the true time (i.e. Newtonian time). That might be a good sign. With all its symmetry construction *relativity of simultaneity* appears to be a statement in SR without any deep justification. It appears to suggest light as a conveyer of truth without suggesting how any odd photon could convey the truth of an arbitrarily complex event. There is no information-theoretic justification on how truth of events is conveyed by an electromagnetic wave-front.

### 3.4 Restoration of Absolute Time

It seems very intuitive that the true concept of time doesn't have to be attached to an observer's motion state. With the time-rationing notion it becomes obvious how relativistic time emerges from a limitation imposed by the microscopic behaviour of the physical substrate that everything is made of. Notions of such limitations of measurement are common in the quantum world (e.g. Heisenberg uncertainty principle).

### 3.5 Non Reliance on the Flimsy Concept of Inertial Frame

The proposed deduction of Lorentz transform does not depend on the elusive concept of an inertial frame. The concept of inertial frame is fundamentally flakey. Is true uniform motion even realisable in any experiment? In practice every seemingly uniform motion could be a sequence of trillions and trillions of tiny jolts and jerks. The proposed derivation does not break down even if the acceleration is made of an arbitrary sequence of discontinuous energizations. Time dilation has been observed equally in arbitrarily accelerated motions. So it seems reasonable that uniform motion shouldn't be invoked as a premise for its derivation.

## 4 Connection with Newton's Second Law

Recall that section 2 presents the Lorentz transform as a state transformation in response to an accelerant (as opposed to a mutual relationship between two inertial frames). Therefore it can be seen as an update or refinement of Newton's second law ( $F = m \frac{dv}{dt}$ , in the usual notation). Although it looks like a definition of force, the second law tells us something very specific about the particles in our universe. It decomposes the phenomenon of motion into two factors - a stimulus (the force) and a response (acceleration). It tells us that particles respond to extraneous stimuli by



matching it with a proportionate acceleration, as opposed to, for example, velocity itself, or the rate of change of acceleration. Other kinds of responses emerge in compound systems - e.g. a spring responds with displacement, a damper responds with velocity, and a combination of mass, springs, and dampers can give rise to complex responses with a mix of many derivatives of spatial displacement. So, Newton's second law tells us that a particle in our universe has a simple response to forcing/stimulation - it just gets a proportionate acceleration. Based on Newton's second law, we can write down the expression for velocity change corresponding to the application of a force  $F(t)$  between time  $t_0$  and  $t_1$  on a particle of mass  $m$ .

$$\Delta v = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \frac{F(t)}{m} dt \quad (23)$$

Using the results of section 2 (in particular equations 5 and 13), we can write down as follows the expression for speed change between motion states due to  $k(t)$  acting on the particle between times  $t_0$  and  $t_1$ :

$$\Delta v = c \tanh\left(\int_{t_0}^{t_1} k(t) dt\right) \quad (24)$$

The tanh function ensures that the relative change of speed can never exceed  $c$ . Also the plots of  $y = \tanh(x)$  and  $y = x$  looks coincident for small values of  $x$ . So we can see why Newton's second law behaves similarly to the Lorentz (transform) law of motion for small speed changes. Using the behaviour for small magnitudes, we can equate the similar terms and get the following:

$$k(t) = \frac{F(t)}{mc} \quad (25)$$

This relationship connects the parameters of Newton's second law of motion with that of its relativistic refinement .

Just the way Newton's second law tells us that a particle responds to a force with a proportionate acceleration, Lorentz transform tells us that it responds with a mix of hyperbolic functions, but that response almost coincides with the proportionate-acceleration behaviour for low speeds. Lorentz transform also tells us that it is not just that the particle's spatial speed changes, its intrinsic clock speed also changes.

## 5 Moving Objects in the Universe

Suppose you jumped off of a plane in a foggy sky with some friends, and you are stoned (not recommended, by the way). You don't know where you came from or where you are going (or if you are moving at all - ignore the wind for the purposes of this analogy). You see some relative motions but have no way of ascertaining any absolute reference. You see a bird flying by, maybe the light from an aeroplane in the distance and so on. Next you see your friend who was next to you pushing a button and he zooms away. You infer that the button makes things accelerate. If your friend is stoned enough he can think so too. But in reality it could be a button that actually decelerates the object in the opposite direction (e.g. to an observer on the earth, if she can see you through the fog, would see that you continue free-fall at terminal velocity and your friend decelerates to a new slower terminal velocity - the button activated a parachute). Of course in this analogy there is a superior reference - the earth. But on the scale of the universe there is no such superior reference, and we have only relative motions to go on.

Objects in the universe have some state of motion decided by some unknown initial conditions and subsequent interactions and there is no way to determine what the absolute state is but that does not mean that the absolute motion does not exist. Einstein's relativity says that there is no absolute direction or speed except for the speed of light. If a light beam can have an absolute direction and speed, why can't matter? After all matter is fundamentally the same stuff as light (recall mass-energy equivalence). Also, matter can have a definite (unambiguous) 3d undirected line of uniform motion, then why not a direction and a magnitude? We posit that an absolute state of motion does exist, but we have no way of knowing it, or at least no easy way of knowing it. The absolute motion state is epistemologically unavailable, not fundamentally non-existent.

## 6 Verification

Einstein did an excellent job of recognizing the central importance of Lorentz transform and analyzing the ramifications of it ( $E = mc^2$  and all that), but the theorization he put around Lorentz transform itself seems to have room for improvement. His theory around the Lorentz transform asserts *perfect symmetry* of inertial frames, but the authors claim that it is most likely an incorrect statement. Two inertial frames (by which we mean two objects or observers in uniform straight motion) may be asym-

metric by how fast clocks run on them, which is an asymmetry arising from the difference in indeterminate absolute motion state between the two frames.

Although there have been numerous experiments (e.g. the Hafele-Keating experiment [8]) to verify special theory of relativity (SR), the null hypotheses of those experiments has been *the absence of relativistic effects*. The proposed theory differs from SR only subtly, so we need experiments that focus on the difference between the two theories.

The proposed theory is similar to SR in that it arrives at the same expressions for Lorentz transform and time dilation, but different in that it asserts an asymmetry between two uniformly moving frames in terms of clock rate. By way of contrast SR postulates perfect symmetry between two uniformly moving frames. Borrowing cogent expressions from Feynman [6], *Joe thinks Moe's clock has slowed down and Moe thinks Joe's clock has slowed down*. The proposed theory contradicts that, and claims that after a well conducted experiment carried out in a state of uniform motion, Joe and Moe will agree that one of them has a slower clock. We could, for example, use two planes with vastly different speeds communicating their precisely measured clock time via radio and taking into account communication latencies.

As an aside, if the claimed scalar nature of motion state is true, and if the physical basis of Lorentz transform as presented in section 2 is true, the actual Hafele–Keating test [8] is a confirmation of the proposed asymmetry.

Another experiment that points towards the proposed theory is one that was conducted in the Glasgow university recently [7]. In this experiment the researchers introduced intrinsic motion (orbital angular momentum in this case) into a photon to slow down its spatial speed. This most likely indicates that all sub-light speeds arise by splitting Newtonian time into intrinsic and spatial motion. It might be interesting, if possible, to carry out a Michaelson-Morley type experiment with such a slowed down photon to see how the interference fringes behave, since it is expected that intrinsic motion will make light's speed observer dependent.

## 7 The Proposed Sub-Particle World

This theory draws on the existence of a rich world of intrinsic degrees of freedom for motion of matter below the level of sub-atomic particles. For the want of a better word, let's call the constituent material at the sub-particle level **wisp**, for the purposes of this section. The sub-particle wisp may be a swarm of tinier still things or an actual continuum but that distinction is immaterial. The smallest space scale is

presumed to be Planck scale ( $10^{-35}$  m) and sub-atomic particles are about 20 orders of magnitude bigger than that - about the same scale factor as Avogadro number. From the experience with Avogadro number and fluids we know how perfectly believable continuum-like behaviour can be produced by an assembly of  $10^{20}$  tiny discrete objects. So a wisp can be essentially viewed as a swarm of a huge number of entities that are individually tiny beyond our contemplation. The key aspect that we have speculated in this picture is that this wispy material is **always moving at the speed of light**. For some reason, perhaps in a compact state, these wispy material formed stable swarms that we identify as particles. These swarms carry out some intrinsic motion all the time to maintain the identity and state of the particle. Without the characteristic intrinsic motion the constituent wisp wouldn't be that particle, it would scatter away as pure energy that is devoid of any individuality or identity. Not all wisp carry out intrinsic motion. Photons fall in that category (although it has recently been possible to artificially introduce intrinsic motion into a photon [7]). A particle's wispy existence can be widely distributed in space, perhaps spanning hundreds of miles but they are called particles because they only produce effects measurable in the macroscopic world when they are concentrated to a highly localised form. That doesn't mean that they don't leave any tell-tale sign of their spatially distributed secret-life. They do so in the form of spatially distributed patterns formed by individual localised sightings.

Since abstract behaviours often manifest on widely different scales, it is sometimes useful to imagine analogies from familiar scales. As such, it might be a good idea to imagine each particle wisp as distributed murmurations consisting of trillions of tiny birds. Two or more of those wisps can potentially pass through each other or co-exist in the same space without interacting. The crucial aspect of that picture that is relevant to this article is a distinction between the particle's overall bodily motion and intrinsic motion, and that all these motions have the same speed in the microscopic view - equal to  $c$ .

## 8 Discussion

This section is excerpted from discussions that the authors had with friends. Special thanks to Ashani Ray for his questions.

**Enquirer:** But isn't time ( $t$ ) is *not absolute*? Isn't it always with respect some ref frame/observer?

The concept of time doesn't have to be with respect to some observer. Here we are taking an outsider's view of our world, so to speak. The physical world may be constrained by when its intrinsic processes flow but our imagination is not. Think of a hypothetical time-sharing computer in which processes don't have any visibility of the global clock time. They get time slices according to their priority. The programs themselves have no concept of the global system time, but that doesn't mean that the global time doesn't exist. In fact "intelligent" programs can reason about the behaviour of an always running real-time process (e.g. running on a dedicated processor core) and recognize the existence of a global clock. That's exactly what we can do by observing constancy of speed of light.

**Enquirer:** I am not getting the evolution equation. Both particle and inertial observer is in "Minkowski plane (2d)"...right ?

Let's not geometrize it prematurely. Please think of it in terms of a continuous linear process of mutual exchange between two distinct processes - intrinsic motion and spatial motion. However, mutual exchange doesn't need to mean growth of one side is negatively related to the other (such an exchange would lead to rotation, oscillation etc.). We also avoid the *rotation* view of relativity because the imaginary time axis treatment obscures physical insight.

**Enquirer:** Is  $t$  the time experience by the particle and  $T$  the time experienced by the observer?

No,  $t$  is hidden from both the observer and the particle. Think of the particle as an enormous flock of birds engaging in murmuration as well as translating as a group in a particular direction. The intrinsic motion is like murmuration. That motion is superimposed with full-flock translation. The more time flock spends in intrinsic murmurations, the less time it spends in overall bodily translation of the flock, so the lower its flock-level speed. The former time-share was denoted by  $\bar{T}$  and the latter by  $T$  in section 2. The flock-level speed is decided by the time rationing, whereas the bird-level speed is always  $c$ . Now imagine that the flock's measure of time is entirely recorded by its murmuration. That should give a good picture of a particle exhibiting relativistic behaviour.

**Enquirer:** Since the speed is decided by time share, it is possible to have a state when the particle is spending all its time in intrinsic motions. Wouldn't that imply a state of absolute zero velocity.

Indeed. We speculate that such a state exists, but we have no easy way of getting there or recognizing it. We mostly have relative transforms to go on. In this theory an absolute definition of motion state is admissible (unlike special relativity) not just because we didn't need to preclude it in the derivation. It seems natural that motion of matter intrinsically has a direction and magnitude. It's because we are suspended in the universe with an unknown motion-state doesn't mean that the absolute does not exist. It may be hard to know, or even perhaps unknowable, but it does exist. Take the example of a light beam. We all agree on its direction and magnitude of speed, irrespective of reference frame. Now imagine that we introduce some orbital angular momentum on its photons so that the beam slows down. Now it behaves like matter (because now its speed is no longer reference frame independent) but we can all agree that its direction is the same as that before the slow-down. Why should that be any different for matter? The epistemological unavailability of absolute motion seems perfectly natural, whereas complete non-existence seems magical.

**Enquirer:** Are you saying that the Laws of physics can be slightly different in different inertial frames?

Depends on what statements qualify as *laws of physics*. We can of course have a law that acknowledges an indeterminate absolute state and gives a transformation law about how energization/de-energization (i.e. incremental change of motion states) changes the absolute state. Such a law would then be applicable in all inertial frames.

**Enquirer:** You are saying that two inertial frames can have different clock rates? Special theory of relativity seems to say that by symmetry, both clocks slow down with respect to each other.

Special theory of relativity gets it wrong there. When two objects are moving at uniform motion with respect to each other, one can *absolutely* have a different clock rate from the other. They can for example, communicate clock-rates via radio and agree that one of them has a slower clock than the other. Motion has history, and that's what decides the clock rate. Lorentz transforms capture the transform during acceleration, not during uniform relative motion. It just is a mathematical coincidence that the time dilation factor does not depend on the details of the accelerant pulse, and depends entirely on the relative speed between the two motion states.

A Hafele–Keating experiment using two planes flying at different speeds communicating via radio during their closest approach would be a good test for this hypothesis. In some sense the actual Hafele–Keating test has also established the asymmetry. The

asymmetry is hidden in plain sight. It's just that so far we haven't had an alternative theoretical basis for relativistic behaviour that could address the asymmetry.

**Enquirer:** Say A and B has relative velocity of  $v$  in space. Whose clock will be faster? Can it be predicted?

In the general case (say two random objects in space, where we know nothing about their history) we can't tell whose clock will run slower. But when you know that A definitely sped up (energized) from B to achieve that relative velocity, you can tell that the Lorentz transform (and its corresponding time dilation) must have applied to A during the acceleration phase.

**Enquirer:** So time doesn't flow symmetrically between inertial frames?

Physical measure of time (i.e. clock rate) changes with changes in absolute motion state. There is an underlying hidden absolute time, which we can ignore for physical measurements. The universal time just plays a theoretical role of *clarifying the behaviours*, just like the idea that absolute motion exists but is indeterminate.

**Enquirer:** An object A is flying by in space with relative velocity  $v$  with respect to me. From A, something ejected having relative velocity 0 with respect to me and lands on my reference frame. So is it possible that we will be sitting next to each other with different clock rates?

No.

**Enquirer:** Why is that? We can't predict whether A's clock is slower or faster than mine!

We don't know what the absolute direction of motion is. But when the speed difference is zero, the absolute direction doesn't matter. When it was ejected and reached you at relative velocity of 0, the ambiguity about A's motion state is cancelled by the ambiguity as to whether the ejected object accelerated or decelerated to reach your speed.

**Enquirer:** I see an object moving in space with relative velocity  $v$  and A is sitting inside it. I cannot predict the clock speed of A due to lack of knowledge of direction. At that point I fire a spaceship from my frame having person B, with velocity  $v$  in the same direction as A's ship. B sees A to be stationary and jumps into A's ship. A and B are now sitting side by side with relative velocity 0. So their clock speeds are same. Now, I can predict the clock speed of B as it has my inertial ancestry. But I couldn't predict the clock speed of A in the first place. Isn't this paradoxical?

Excellent question! You see A approaching and launch B to match the relative speed. You don't know if your absolute direction is actually the same as A or opposite to A. In one case you are accelerating B and in the other case you are decelerating B (w.r.t. its absolute direction). You don't know if B needed to speed up or slow down with respect to its absolute direction to catch up with A. You probably saw B fire a thruster but you have no way of knowing whether it was to speed up or slow down. So there is no paradox. By the way, in this hypothetical situation, communicating clock-rates via radio is the best way to resolve the ambiguity i.e. to know whose absolute motion state is faster (hint: it's the one with the slower clock, as will emerge from the communication).

**Enquirer:** So if this theory is correct, that would mean that the space-time fabric is just a mathematical artifice, right?

Yes, and there is nothing wrong with that as long as we recognize that it is an artifice. The space-time fabric is no more real than the grid cells in a finite element analysis, or complex valued voltages and currents in an AC circuit analysis. It may be a problem only when people assign too much realism to it. There are examples of writings in popular science that speculate things like - "the fabric could become so twisted that we could travel to past/future", "the fabric could fold-over or self-intersect and give us short-cuts to otherwise distant parts of the universe", or any other weird thing that can be done with a piece of fabric. On the other hand these might be good ingredients for sci-fi/movie plots.

## 9 Conclusion

This article is ambitious to say the least, in that it is incompatible, albeit only in subtle ways, with a very well established theory. Most readers would recoil at the suggestion of disagreeing with Einstein. We suggest that a fresh re-examination may be due in light of the new information we have since special relativity was developed.

Even if the proposed theory turns out to be correct, one should not blame Einstein for not digging deeper into the nature and causes of constancy of speed of light. When he was investigating relativity, it was still not known that the sub-particle intrinsic speed within an electron's spinor rotations was  $c$ . It was also not known that it is possible [7] to slow down a light photon by introducing intrinsic motion into it.

Einstein did his best to come up with a theory behind the Lorentz transform, but the theory became logically difficult (if not inconsistent) due to the strong postulate he



had to make about mutual perfect symmetry of inertial frames. A standard SR derivation of the Lorentz transform (e.g. that in [11]) makes a very slight use of the strong statement of inertial frame symmetry. The symmetry is used merely in order to claim that if  $L(v)$  is the Lorentz transform matrix,  $L(-v)$  is the inverse of  $L(v)$ . That is an overly conservative use of such a strong claim. It feels like killing a fly with a disproportionately big weapon.

Many people have been vexed by SR's logical inconsistencies and many paradoxes have been proposed (e.g. [3], [1]) but those have not made into mainstream physics because there have not been any real alternative theory that could agree with the key relativistic results and yet clarify the situation. Counter-intuitive notions like *relativity of simultaneity* have been justified merely with a mathematical symmetry construction, not with a physical argument that truly clarifies the paradox. Admittedly this may be a subjective matter of taste, in that some readers are okay with a mathematical construction while some others keep seeking a deeper meaning. Insofar as the calculation methods are adequate, one might argue, seeking a deeper meaning may be unimportant. However it has been observed time and again that a deeper philosophy can be useful in extending the understanding and for applying ideas to new problems. As a result, it is more satisfactory when mathematical equations/invariants (that might have been constructed axiomatically or empirically) can be seen as emerging from microscopic behavioural descriptions.

To give an analogy from another physical problem - consider the case of *diffusion*. Laplace's equation ( $\nabla^2\phi = 0$ ) describes it's equilibrium state, and so does the variational form (minimize  $\int \int \int (\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial y})^2 + (\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial z})^2 dx dy dz$ ), where  $\phi$  is the concentration of the diffusing species of fluid. That would be sufficient to *shut up and compute*, but Einstein's proof [4] that diffusion is equivalent to the microscopic random motion of atoms and molecules brings a much deeper insight into the actual phenomenon. So much so that it is widely held as the final theoretical confirmation of the atomic theory.

In a similar manner this article proposes a microscopic explanation of relativity, and gives a glimpse of the wispy wavy world that underlie sub-atomic particles, in that it indicates that the in the sub-particle world view, a sub-atomic particle is actually a spatially-distributed wave or wisp that is always moving at the speed of light but its intrinsic part of the motion, like the murmuration of an enormous bird-flock, is on one hand giving rise to the particle's identity and individuality, and on the other hand deciding the observable spatial speed and clock rate of the particle.

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