

Theory of relativity is an illusion!

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Abstract: We are born humans is the only thing common between us. Since inception in our mother's womb to our ultimate demise, we have humans experience every breath on an individual basis. Every action of ours, in our entire lifetime may directly or indirectly effect others, but in reality we can only be an observer to others feelings. The only materialistic change we can manifest, is in our bodies.

Our senses dictates the understanding of immediate surroundings as well as the universe in totality. Smell of your favourite dish may indicate its presence but, only after eating it physically will you be able to enjoy it. A sound may indicate the danger but, evasive action can only save you. Similarly the person you are speaking to in front of you may exist in reality but, for you it's just an image, a memory unless you touch it.

All our theories have the basis of observations by an observer but, that observation is only an imagination, as unique as every individual on earth. Mere observation of an event cannot change the result of the event just because observation is always future of the event, a memory.

An observers ability to grasp and perceive the exact same event will dictate their actions. A humans reaction to an event is not the same reaction of the mechanised recorder of the same event and, neither can alter the reality or the reaction of either.

Light is a visual representation of the source of heat (energy), it is not the creator of energy but a by-product. Light is created by energy, light does not create energy. It's an event in past, just a memory, an imagination.

Keywords: humans reaction, bodies, heat (energy).

1. INTRODUCTION

Observer cannot change reality by mere observation, time dilation is a visual experience.

Our theories are all based on presumption that light travels from the source to reach us, but our vision is a biological sense and, not a physical product.

An observer is dependent on the brain – eye coordination to be able to imagine the physical qualities of the source of light. A personal vision can neither be printed, nor can alter any reality.

To understand that why 'Theory of relativity', and all theories based on speed of light are nothing more than a figment of our imagination, we first need to understand how our eyes work in relation to the available light, which is omnipresent and, not dependent on any specific time of the day/night or any specific source of light. Vision is available at the deepest parts of the ocean, and darkest of the night.

How does 'eyes' see?

How do an eye see? Any eye, human and animals alike.

The exchange between the environment and our body produces this sense, called 'Vision'. Our body depends totally on this sense to make sense of the surroundings. Before we utilize any other of our senses, we have to, see before we touch, or smell, or taste. Besides hearing (sound), which we believe travels slower than the Light, all other bodily senses are dependent on vision for it's accuracy. So, how does this vision conceptualize in our body?

For our eyes to experience a vision, the most important part is light and the source of light. It's not only about vision as in B&W but, also the colors differ depending on the source of light. We never lose vision, irrespective of the outside conditions. There is never a time of total darkness. Though our only source of light 'the ' has a limited duration above our head but, never a time comes that we start losing our vision for lack of sunlight.

So, a very important question arises here. Are we truly dependent on the Sun for our vision, hence Light, or do we have an alternate source? Or, Do we really require an external source of light for our biological sense 'See' – Vision?

Vision – is the coordination between the organ eye and, the brain. It is independent of all external factors, including Sunlight and Moonlight or, any man made lighting devices.

Eye – is a heat sensor, and translation of this sense by our brain is called vision.

Every living being possess totally unique to themselves sense called 'See'. What my brain visualize color Orange, is unique to me, there is no ways of comparing my Orange to your Orange. It could be completely different color.

Second part of the theory is 'Speed' that is 'Distance' over 'Time'.

What is 'time' and where did it began?

“The measurement of time began with the invention of sundials in ancient Egypt some time prior to 1500 B.C. However, the time the Egyptians measured was not the same as the time today's clocks measure. For the Egyptians, and indeed for a further three millennia, the basic unit of time was the period of daylight.”

Time : is only a human based subject, which has become basis of a subject called 'Science'. The invention of time lies so far back in our history that we have forgotten the very fact that 'time' is not a cosmic event, but a human made calculation system.

The time was invented by humans to keep track of their day-to-day workings and, to be able to sell their 'labor' in an arbitrary manner. Later 'time' was integrated with world map to make the basis for the calculation of distance based on time.

“It was the Greek geographers of the third century B.C., who used astronomical calculations to draw three reference lines on their world maps – the three lines of latitude known nowadays as the equator and the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.

Eratosthenes subsequently added further east-west lines of latitude, positioned to run through familiar landmarks. A century later, Hipparchus made the system more mathematical regular, by making the lines equally spaced and truly parallel, not determined by the lay of the land or by places that people found important. He also added a system of north-south lines of longitude, running from pole to pole, and divided the 360 degrees of both latitude and longitude into smaller segments, with each degree divided into 60 minutes and each minute into 60 seconds. (Both the 360 degrees of the circle and the 60-fold division of the degree and the minute come from the fourth century B.C. Babylonian sexagesimal system of counting, adopted because of the ease of subdividing the whole numbers 60 and 360.)”

Since the earth makes one complete revolution every twenty-four hours, we have made this the basis of calculations of distance as well, as in each single hour it rotates through fifteen degrees of longitude.

This means that every degree of longitude corresponds to four minutes of time. The hour: 14th century

Until the arrival of clockwork, in the 14th century AD, an hour is a variable concept. It is a practical division of the day into 12 segments (12 being the most convenient number for dividing into fractions, since it is divisible by 2, 3 and 4). For the same reason 60, divisible by 2, 3, 4 and 5, has been a larger framework of measurement ever since Babylonian times.

The traditional concept of the hour, as one twelfth of the time between dawn and dusk, is useful in terms of everyday timekeeping. Approximate appointments are easily made, at times which are easily sensed. Noon is always the sixth hour. Half way through the afternoon is the ninth hour – famous to Christians as the time of the death of Jesus on the Cross.

The trouble with the traditional hour is that it differs in length from day to day. And a daytime hour is different from one in the night (also divided into twelve equal hours). A clock cannot reflect this variation, but it can offer something more useful. It can provide every day something which occurs naturally only twice a year, at the spring and autumn equinox, when the 12 hours of day and the 12 hours of night are the same length.

In the 14th century, coinciding with the first practical clocks, the meaning of an hour gradually changes. It becomes a specific amount of time, one twenty-fourth of a full solar cycle from dawn to dawn. And the day is now thought of as 24 hours, though it still features on clock faces as two twelves.

Minutes and seconds: 14th – 16th century

Even the first clocks can measure periods less than an hour, but soon striking the quarter-hours seems insufficient. With the arrival of dials for the faces of clocks, in the 14th century, something like a minute is required. The Middle Ages, by a tortuous route from Babylon, inherit a scale of scientific measurement based on 60. In medieval Latin the unit of one sixtieth is *pars minuta prima* ('first very small part'), and a sixtieth of that is *pars minuta secunda* ('second very small part'). Thus, on a principle 3000 years old, minutes and seconds find their way into time.

Minutes are mentioned from the 14th century, but clocks are not precise enough for anyone to bother about seconds until two centuries later.

“Why does time always move forward?”

Because, earth continuously moves in one direction (24 X 7). So we are still keeping track of this phenomenon in the same direction, that is called 'TIME'.....

What is distance /length?

Length

Length is the most necessary measurement in everyday life, and units of length in many countries still reflect humanity's first elementary methods.

The inch is a thumb. The foot speaks for itself. The yard relates closely to a human pace, but also derives from two cubits (the measure of the forearm). The mile is in origin the Roman *mille passus* – a 'thousand paces', approximating to a mile because the Romans define a pace as two steps, bringing the walker back to the same foot. With measurements such as these, it is easy to explain how far away the next village is and to work out whether an object will get through a doorway.

For the complex measuring problems of civilization – surveying land to register property rights, or selling a commodity by length – a more precise unit is required.

The solution is a rod or bar, of an exact length, kept in a central public place. From this 'standard' other identical rods can be copied and distributed through the community. In Egypt and Mesopotamia these standards are kept in temples. The basic unit of length in both civilizations is the cubit, based on a forearm measured from elbow to tip of middle finger. When a length such as this is standardized, it is usually the king's dimension which is first taken as the norm.

Gravity is a name of a non-existent force.

There is no gravity, it's the weight of the air above us, keeps us 'drowned', we are not stuck to any place, or else we couldn't have learnt to walk.

Barometer and atmospheric pressure: 1643-1646

Like many significant discoveries, the principle of the barometer is observed by accident. Evangelista Torricelli, assistant to Galileo at the end of his life, is interested in why it is more difficult to pump water from a well in which the water lies far below ground level. He suspects that the reason may be the weight of the extra column of air above the water, and he devises a way of testing this theory.

He fills a glass tube with mercury. Submerging it in a bath of mercury, and raising the sealed end to a vertical position, he finds that the mercury slips a little way down the tube. He reasons that the weight of air on the mercury in the bath is supporting the weight of the column of mercury in the tube.

If this is true, then the space in the glass tube above the mercury column must be a vacuum. This plunges him into instant controversy with traditionalists, wedded to the ancient theory – going as far back as Aristotle – that 'nature abhors a vacuum'. But it also encourages von Guericke, in the next decade, to develop the vacuum pump.

The concept of variable atmospheric pressure occurs to Torricelli when he notices, in 1643, that the height of his column of mercury sometimes varies slightly from its normal level, which is 760 mm above the mercury level in the bath. Observation suggests that these variations relate closely to changes in the weather. The barometer is born.

With the concept thus established that air has weight, Torricelli is able to predict that there must be less atmospheric pressure at higher altitudes. It is not hard to imagine an experiment which would test this, but the fame for proving the point in 1646 attaches to Blaise Pascal – though it is not even he who carries out the research.

Having a weak constitution, Pascal persuades his more robust brother-in-law to carry a barometer to different levels of the 4000-foot Puy de Dôme, near Clermont, and to take readings. The brother-in-law descends from the mountain with the welcome news that the readings were indeed different.

Atmospheric pressure varies with altitude.

2. CONCLUSION

Theory of relativity is based on calculations derived from personal observations of various scientists over millennia, the basis of these theories put humans as the observer of this universe and powerful enough to change the course of the universe by observing these phenomenon. These theories should be discarded irrespective of the pain it causes to the scientific community. All dimensions used to describe these theories are as man made as fiction. We are mere spectators, neither are we the creator of this universe, nor can we effect it, leave aside destroying it.

All these theories are only arrogance of human kind!

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