

# *Why Einstein was an Ignorant Fool*

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## **ABSTRACT**

*Being ignorant of most of today's modern experimental measurements, Einstein largely ignored experimental physics when he foolishly imagined his arbitrary unmeasured relativity theories to be true. He then went on to fool generations of theoretical physicists into believing in impossible things like infinite gravitational fields, massless photons, equivalent force and motion, non-local gravity, and the many meta-physical assumptions of the Big Bang creation myth. Einstein's interpretations and definitions of Mass, Space, Time, and Gravity and their relationships of Momentum, Force, and Energy were often upside down, backwards, and inside out from their physical parameters.*

Ignorance itself can be a virtue. We are born ignorant of all things and then try to learn all we can, but when we die, we are all still ignorant of many important things and ideas. What knowledge we choose to learn and believe determines the quality of our ignorance. While not a virtue, being a fool is an essential part of one's path to knowledge. Fools believe in things that are not true but that is a necessary part of their quest for truth. Fools use their imaginations rather than their senses to create their theories of the world.

Einstein said, *"Imagination is more important than knowledge"*. This has long been the creed of theoretical physicists who invent theories to predict experimental results. It is opposite for the experimental physicist who believes knowledge to be the subject of imagination. Einstein imagined his theories by ignoring physical experiments and then used his equations to calculate alternative values for experimental measurements. His calculated values perfectly matched the measurements, but the parameters in his equations were often the opposite of those being measured. As Einstein and his followers gained more and more knowledge of modern experimental physics, they were able to carefully fit their upside down, backwards, and inside out equations into the details of each new physical phenomenon. Einstein's theories contained perfectly correct calculations even though their results were often opposite from actual experimental measurements of Mass, Space, Time, and Gravity and their calculations of Force, Momentum, and Energy.

*Experimental physics is the subject of theoretical physics and not the other way around. When experimental physics is taken at face value, theoretical physics is not necessary. The cosmos is what we measure it to be and not what we want or can imagine it to be.*

*In both his Special and General Theories of Relativity, Einstein completely violated Newton's Three Laws of Motion with his relative motion of massless photons and his relative Force and motion of absolute gravitational momentum.*

### **Einstein's 3 Metaphysical Assumptions of Impossible Things**

- 1. The rest energy/mass  $e/m = c^2$  of matter can be converted into the pure momentum  $p = mc$  and pure energy  $e = mc^2$  of massless photons.*
- 2. Gravitational force  $g = ms/t^2$  and motion  $V_{es} = \sqrt{2gr}$  are directed toward Earth's center.*
- 3. The electron/proton mass ratio of  $e/p = 1/1836$  is an eternal and universal constant.*

### **Einstein's Postulates**

To frame these three assumptions, Einstein felt it necessary to include two somewhat contradictory "postulates".

#### **First postulate:**

*The laws of physics are the same in all inertial frames of reference.*

This postulate is quite incomplete as a physics law because it is infinite and eternal. The postulate seems to imply that "the laws of physics" have always been the same. This idea is presented as a principle of measurement even though there is no experimental evidence to support its claims. It seems that this was just an idea that Einstein and all of his followers wanted to believe in as a fundamental assumption but could not come up with any supporting evidence.

#### **Einstein's First Postulate in Modern Physical Terms:**

*The laws of physics and cosmology based on the 1/1836 electron/proton mass constant are the same now, in the present, as they were in distant galaxies and all the way back to the beginning of the universe when the 1/1836 e/p mass ratio first came into existence with a bang. There is even speculation by some cosmologists that the 1/1836 e/p ratio may have existed as a law before the Big Bang.*

Einstein foolishly painted himself into a corner with this postulate. Certainly, he considered the  $1/1836$  cosmic ratio to be one of the universal laws of physics. He knew that this ratio controlled the reciprocal values of the Bohr radius and the fine structure constant. However, he played the fool when he insisted that these constants were eternal. It forced him to conclude that today's constants and laws of electrodynamics are exactly the same as they were in the distant past. This led him to imagine, and then fool others into believing that the Hubble red shifts are Doppler effects caused by the increasing velocities of an expanding universe created from a big bang singularity explosion of "pure energy".

The alternative would be to ignore the eternal nature of the first postulate and imagine that the enormous Hubble shifts in spectral photons were caused by a slow evolution of the electron/proton mass ratio resulting in the evolving laws of electrodynamics. The Hubble photons were emitted when the  $e/p$  ratio was smaller and the electrons within radiating atoms had more mass.

This idea eliminates the need for the vast momentum and energy resources of the Big Bang creation and allows for the conservation of momentum and energy/mass. In Big Bang theory, there are no conservation laws for momentum and energy. It is assumed that more than 99% of the original momentum and energy created in the singularity has mysteriously disappeared into some unknown dimensional void.

What did Einstein mean by "laws of physics"? It would seem that the conservation laws would be considered laws of physics but they are clearly violated by his first postulate.

## **Second postulate: Absolute Speed of Photons $c$ & $C$**

*As measured in any inertial frame of reference, light is always propagated in empty space with a definite velocity  $c$  that is independent of the state of motion of the emitting body.*

*Or: The speed of light in free space has the same value  $c$  in all inertial frames of reference.*

This postulate is quite incomplete because Einstein does not make a distinction between one-way and two-way measurements of  $c$ . Photons are always emitted at  $c$  relative to the same inertial frame of Zero Momentum Rest but one way measurements are never at  $c$  due to an observer's unknown absolute momentum. Two way measurements are always at  $c$ . The postulate also fails to consider the photon's rotational speed of light  $C$  and its relationship to the rotational velocity  $C$  of the emitting and absorbing atoms.

## **2nd Postulate in Modern Physical Terms:**

*Photons always move through empty space at the linear speed of light  $c$  and always rotate in empty space at the rotational speed of light  $C$ . Photon motion*

is measured as momentum  $p = mc$  and angular momentum  $L\omega = m\lambda C/2\pi$ . The photon's energy/mass is equal to the two separate speeds of light  $e/m = cC$ . A photon's measured energy  $e = mcC$  is relative to the observer's frame for its linear energy  $e = mv^2/2$  and constant in all frames for its rotational energy  $e = mC^2/2$ .

The second postulate is not an assumption, it is a principle of measurement that is always verified and quantified by experiment. It is a basic law of experimental physics that all photons move at  $c$  &  $C$  within the same inertial frame of reference.

Einstein's 2nd postulate was about measuring the speed of light. However he was fooled by the measurement process in which two-way photon measurements are always at  $c$  but one-way measurements of photon speed always include the relative velocity of the observer. Photons never move at  $c$  relative to any moving observer's reference frame and are always measured at  $c+/-v$ .

### **The Lorentz Transformation $m' = M/\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}$**

In addition to his three metaphysical assumptions and two postulates, Einstein adopted the Lorentz Transformation of mass, space, time, and gravity in both of his theories. The Lorentz Transformation is a physical principle for measurement of absolute momentum and not a metaphysical theory because it is easily calculated and quantified whenever motion is measured. It is a physical principle, that is used in almost all physical theories for the measurement of absolute motion, force, and energy. All three of Einstein's theoretical assumptions are metaphysical in nature because they cannot be independently verified or quantified by direct physical measurement.

### **Einstein's False Conclusions from His Assumptions and Postulates**

*\* Massless photons travel through an electromagnetic field medium called "spacetime". This allows "pure energy" photons to move through space at  $c$  while "pure mass" atoms remain at rest .*

*\* Gravitational force and momentum are equivalent but not equal to inertial motion and force. This allowed Einstein to imagine the direction of gravity's force and motion to point down toward Earth's center.*

*\* The Hubble red shift is a relative velocity Doppler effect. The direct cause of the "shift" is the eternal constant of the electron/proton mass ratio 1/1836.*

### **Einstein's Foolish Mistakes**

With these three unmeasurable ideas, Einstein was able to first fool himself and then went on to fool most Twentieth Century theoretical physicists into imagining and then believing in many impossible things that could be cal-

culated but not measured by experimental physicists. This unmeasured metaphysical foolishness culminated in the Big Bag theory of creation where common sense and all of the well established fundamental laws of physics have to be abandoned at one time or another.

### ***Massless Photons***

Measurements of photon momentum  $p = mc$ , angular momentum  $I\omega = m\lambda C/2\pi$ , and energy  $e = mc^2/2 + mC^2/2 = mcC$  all quantify photon mass. No photon experiment has ever measured zero mass or even intimated that a zero mass photon could exist. It can be said that Einstein was the first to imagine and then invent the concept of the photon. Out of existing convention with earlier aether theories of light, he foolishly imagined photons to be massless waves of “pure energy” moving through an electromagnetic field medium at the constant speed of  $c$ . Although Einstein originally claimed not to believe in “aether”, he later admitted that his proposed 4-dimensional spacetime continuum was indeed an aether-like medium.

### ***Equivalent Force and Motion***

All measurements with accelerometers and clocks show that gravitational force and motion are directed away from Earth’s center and that they are equal and not just equivalent to inertial force and motion. Einstein had no experimental justification for adopting his counter-intuitive equivalence principle that predicts the opposite of what we measure.

### ***1/1836 Electron/Proton Mass Ratio Constant***

All cosmological evidence shows that the Hubble shift, Dark Energy, nuclear synthesis, and the temperature of the 2.7°K Cosmic Blackbody Radiation are all the result of a gradual increase in the electron/proton mass ratio of 1/1836. No evidence has ever been offered to suggest that this ratio and Einstein’s other “laws of physics” are universal constants that do not change over time.

### ***Einstein Wrong?***

This does not mean that calculations of physical events made with Einstein’s reversed equations of cause and effect are “wrong” because they always yield the correct values. The basic problem with Einstein’s relativity theories is that they are completely unnecessary. He makes a theory that is the opposite to the real thing and imagines that his opposite direction of time is equivalent to the direction of time in Newtonian attraction. The physical difference between the attraction theories of Newton and Einstein is that with Einstein’s equivalence, the direction of time in the cause and effect of gravitational interactions is reversed.

Einstein's relativistic calculations of massless photons come out exactly the same as the absolute motion of photons with mass. The physical photon equation is Energy/Mass =  $c$ . Einstein's massless photon equation  $e = mc^2$  is the same equation with the components of the photon separated from one another with a reversed direction of time for cause and effect events.

The calculations of gravity's measured upward force and motion yield identical results to Einstein's predicted values of equivalent and relative downward force and motion. Einstein's relative motion calculations always come out the same as actual absolute motion measurements. Einstein's calculations aren't "wrong" because his results are always "correct".

### **The Logic of the Living Cosmos versus the Magic of the Big Bang**

*Where Einstein's equations, calculations, and predictions really fall into the realm of actually being wrong is when he and his followers try to use his relativity theories to describe the elements and progression of the sudden Big Bang creation of atoms, stars, and galaxies.*

The common idea of the Big Bang imagines the cosmos beginning as a magic singularity of pure energy that suddenly appeared in the center of the universe and exploded outward. Since that beginning of time, the initial pure energy of the singularity has divided and transformed into protons, electrons, and photons that eventually spread out into the cosmos to form galaxies, stars, planets, and people. This is the primary metaphysical assumption of all Big Bang theories and there is no physical evidence for how, why or when any of this happened. Each Big Bang theorist has his own way of weaving metaphysical ideas together in a way that does not violate too many natural laws and physical principles of measurement.

In Big Bang theories, the singularity is an effect without a cause. The Big Bang is said to have "exploded" from a point into electrons and protons with an eternal mass ratio of  $e/p = 1/1836$ . Then almost instantly, they traveled to the far reaches of the universe on a magic carpet called Guth inflation. Once there, they began to cool and couple into neutrons, Hydrogen and other atoms. These widely spaced atoms then somehow managed to condense into clouds, stars, and galaxies. This description is based on the purest of imaginary speculation and there is no physical evidence for any of it. Most of the components in the big bang creation stories represent effects without causes.

Theoretical physicists are allowed to imagine and calculate how, when, and why this pure energy spacetime field came into being at the beginning of forever and then transformed itself into the atoms, stars, and galaxies of today. Theorists imagine eternal laws like the  $1/1836$   $e/p$  ratio and then combine them with other imagined laws of physics that do not exist today like inflation and laws that can magically convert pure energy into matter without antimatter and then instantly move them throughout the universe without conserving either

momentum or energy. Experimental physicists have never been able to transform pure energy into atoms nor instantly transport them to distant locations,

### **Living Universe Logic**

The logic of the Living Cosmos is a reality composed of electrons and protons that together emit and absorb photons. This is true today and both has been and will be true forever. If you really want to know the origin of the electron and proton, it can only be said that they are an eternal god and goddess duality that have lived forever. The early history of the Living Cosmos is explained in terms of an evolving electron/proton pair with a mass ratio that was once  $e/p = 1/1$  and then slowly grew to its present day value of  $e/p = 1/1836$ .

There is no logical or experimental leap of faith in the Living Cosmos because it began with a single antiproton/positron pair that evolved into a proton/electron pair and then continually bifurcated until they reached today's cosmos with equal numbers of electrons and protons. Certainly, today everyone knows that the universe appears to contain equal numbers of electrons and protons. Most theorists make this fundamental assumption at the beginning of their theories and then try different methods and equations to explain why this is true. No Big Bang theorists have any explanations of why electrons and protons exist in equal numbers since Big Bang theory assumes they were created at different times and at much different energy levels. Also, no one has ever been able to imagine how they were all able to find one another at the same point in cosmic time and emit the cosmic blackbody photons at the same precise temperature. Both of these questions are answered in the Living Cosmos.

The Living Cosmos is a principle and not a theory. Unlike relativity theories, there are no violations of Newton's laws, quantum mechanics, electrodynamics, or the laws of gravitational force and motion. Scientific instruments are used to measure electrons and protons but ultimately the instruments are all made out of electrons and protons. Electrons, protons, and photons are at the foundation of every measurement we can make of mass, space, time and gravity.

The Living Cosmos is a complete description of the cosmic evolution of electrons, protons, and photons but it is not a "theory" of the electron and proton. It is just their measurements. The electrons and protons are the same electrons and protons of everyday measurement. Whatever way theorists picture the electron and proton in their minds or calculations, their conceptual models will need to fit the experimental measurements.

### **Einstein was a Brilliant Theoretical Physicist**

*The fatal flaw in Einstein's brilliant theories is not that they don't work it is just that they are not needed to explain any experimental values.*

The title of this chapter is not meant to be a meaningful insult of Einstein or his brilliant relativity theories. To say that he was ignorant is more of a complement than an insult. Even his staunchest supporters will tell you he was

ignorant. Even Einstein himself claimed ignorance when he said, "Imagination is more important than knowledge."

What made his theories particularly remarkable is that at the time he created them, he was completely ignorant of the many aspects and phenomena of modern physics and astronomy that is common knowledge to all of today's physics students. When he presented the theory of Special Relativity in 1905 and invented a concept of the photon, he knew nothing of today's many sophisticated photon measurements. He didn't know about positrons, antiprotons, neutrons or neutrinos. He didn't know about the Compton effect, the Sagnac effect, or lasers and even claimed ignorance of the Michaelson-Morley experiment.

When he published the theory of General Relativity in 1915, he was unaware of galaxies, the Hubble red shift, Dark Energy, Dark Matter, Quasars, Pulsars, or neutrons stars. At the time of his death in 1955, the Pound-Rebka experiment had yet to be performed, the 2.7°K Cosmic Blackbody Radiation had not been discovered and there was no need for anyone to think about GPS satellite clock adjustments. The true genius of Einstein and his theories was that as each of these new phenomena came to light, he or his followers were able to incorporate the new data into his theories in precise if somewhat convoluted and contradictory ways.

## **The Hubble Constant**

When he first learned about Hubble's red shifted photons from distant galaxies, Einstein appears to have given them little thought before amending his General Relativity theory to remove the cosmological constant and allow for an expanding universe caused by a Big Bang singularity. In this, he was trying to agree with the ideas of most cosmologists who believed the electron/proton mass ratio of 1/1836 was a universal and eternal constant. Edwin Hubble's doubts remained as to the red shift's true cause and as an experimental physicist, he gave the red shifted galaxies much more thought than Einstein. He wanted to take the shifts at face value and explain them in terms of existing physics rather than adopt new metaphysical assumptions.

Einstein's conclusion that the Hubble Shift was a Doppler effect led step by step to such imaginary metaphysical concepts as an expanding universe that emerged as pure energy from a spacetime singularity. Through unknown physical interactions, the pure energy of the singularity condensed into electrons, protons, and photons that were instantly spread to the far reaches of the universe by the miracle of Guth Inflation. When these particles combined into atoms, they radiated a great burst of photon energy that is still observed today as the 2.7°K Cosmic Blackbody Radiation. This whole sequence is not supported by either the laws of physics or the philosophy of logic.

All theories, with their imagined eternally constant electron/proton mass ratio of 1/1836, predicted that this radiation would have been about 3000°K



when emitted and has since cooled to 2.7°K. To imagine how this might have happened, Einstein's apologists designed a multi-dimensional spacetime continuum that can be described as an expanding space just for photon. This new type of spacetime aether slowly expands the wavelengths and decreases the momentum and energy of all photons but has no effect on the momentum, energy, or size of atoms moving through it.

By clinging to their  $e/p = 1/1836$  assumption, Einstein enthusiasts believe more than 99.9% of the momentum and energy produced in the early universe has since dissolved into the fabric of their new spacetime aether. They go so far as to say this peculiar dimension of expanding space, is the ultimate reason behind our very existence. Were it not for this miraculous expanding space solution to Olbers' paradox, the Cosmic Blackbody Radiation would still be at 3000°K and we would all burn up!

The fact that Einstein carefully played the fool is at the heart of his fascinating story. He claimed to his many followers that when we measure massless photons, we are really detecting the electromagnetic field that they travel through. He fooled them into believing that photons are emitted from and absorbed into preexisting electromagnetic fields and not the atoms themselves. This is in deference to experimental physicists who measure photons being emitted and absorbed by atoms directly.

In the force and acceleration of Newtonian physical measurement, photons have a momentum of  $p = mc$ , an angular momentum of  $I\omega = m\lambda C/2\pi$ , and an energy of  $e = mcC$ . Mass is common to the photon in all of these measured parameters. The reason Einstein imagined a massless photon was to invoke the magical properties of his idea for a four-dimensional spacetime continuum field. Without mass, a photon would need a medium like an aether, field, or continuum to carry its momentum and energy across the universe. A photon with mass needs no medium and its own Newtonian inertia can carry its linear momentum, and angular momentum through empty space. While a photon's mass cannot be measured directly, it is inferred by a photon's momentum and energy that can be measured.

## **Photons $E/M = cC$ & Atoms $E/M = CC$**

Photons are measured to be particles of matter that travel back and forth between atoms where they can be reflected, absorbed, or emitted. They move through space like rifle bullets. They move and spin through space at the speed of light. They are measured to have a linear energy of  $e = mc^2/2$  plus a rotational energy of  $e = mC^2/2$ . This is in contrast to the ambiguous energy of Einstein's massless photon  $e = mc^2$  where there is no distinction made between linear and rotational momentum and energy.

The Energy/Mass in the photon equation is a unit that is equal to the linear times the rotational speed of light  $E/M = cC$ . In this equation, the variable for

Doppler effects is relative  $c$ . The Energy/Mass equation for matter at rest  $E/M = CC$  has the same basic value as the photon except that the mass within atoms is spinning at rotational  $C$  on two opposite planes with no linear motion relative to  $c$ . Whereas a photon has equal quantities momentum and angular momentum, an atom at rest has only two equal quantities of angular momentum until it is accelerated and acquires linear momentum,

While Einstein didn't believe in the *Energy/Mass* of photons, he did believe in the *Energy/Mass* of atoms. He fooled himself into believing that this conserved constant unit could be separated into massless photons with momentum and wavelengths but no mass. Einstein's massless photons have equivalent momentum and angular momentum of  $p = mc$  and  $I\omega = m\lambda C/2\pi$ .

There is no experimental way that a massless photon can be detected except by assuming it has momentum equivalent to the mass it was created from and then measuring this equivalent momentum just like it was real momentum to determine the massless photon's wavelength  $\lambda = h/mc$ . Einstein was never able to quantify his massless photons except by using the parameter of mass at every step in his calculations.

## Einstein was a Gravitational Magician

Einstein's greatest magical trick was to use smoke and mirrors to reverse the measured direction of the force and momentum of gravity. His second assumption that *Gravitational force  $g = ms/t^2$  and motion  $V_{es} = \sqrt{2gr}$  are directed toward Earth's center* is only equivalent and opposite to gravity's true measured direction away from Earth's center.

In order to assume an equivalent and metaphysical down direction for gravity that could not be measured, it was necessary for Einstein to imagine and quantify a universe wide continuum field to contain all of the gravitational forces and motions within the Cosmos. Einstein imagined that through his magical continuum of gravitational fields, waves, and "curving" spacetime, each atom in the universe was intimately and eternally connected to every other atom.

The only way for an experimental physicist to understand the physical direction of gravity is to measure the dynamic of gravitational force and motion at the surface of Earth and then extrapolate the values to satellites, planets, stars and galaxies.

If Einstein had accepted local gravitational measurements at face value, there would have been no need for him to imagine and construct his dubious four-dimensional spacetime continuum. If gravity can be explained completely as locally produced force and motion, why would anyone want to imagine a metaphysical force extending to the far reaches of the universe when no measurement or calculation requires it.

Einstein's foolish blunders were his interpretation of the cosmological constant and the equivalence principle of gravity and inertia. The equivalence principle is the purest of metaphysical fantasies and the results of the cosmological constant is caused by the slow evolutionary increase in the electron/proton 1/1836 mass ratio.

If Einstein was really as clever as everyone said he was, why didn't he at least try the simple math for the calculation and measurement of the gravitational expansion of mass, space, and time and then follow the results until he arrived at an impossible solution. Perhaps, he did but then realized that gravitational expansion was such a simple and counter intuitive concept that he wouldn't be able to fool anyone into believing it except for infants and small children who already believed in it. Einstein must have believed the gravitational expansion of mass, space, time to be impossible simply because almost everyone already believed in Newton's attraction theory between bodies of mass. Einstein simply modified this idea with the addition of his spacetime continuum field to provide the physical means by which Newton's attraction could occur.

### **Einstein's $E = MC^2$ is Wrong and $E/M = cC$ and $E/M = CC$ is Right**

The formula  $e = mc^2$  was developed by several physicists before Einstein but when he adopted it as  $m = e/c^2$ , he imagined it to have new meanings. He combined it with the Lorentz transformation so when a body's energy is increased, its mass is also increased by a proportionate amount so that Energy/Mass maintains a constant ratio of 90,000 trillion to one. When an atom is accelerated, its Energy/Mass is increased and when it is decelerated its Energy/Mass decreases. Einstein then went on to falsely conclude that when matter and antimatter combine, they convert their rest mass into pure energy photons with momentum but no mass. This, of course, is one of the impossible things that all of Einstein's followers must attempt to believe in. How can you have momentum without mass? Momentum is how mass is measured. Energy can only be defined as a change in momentum.

From a basic experimental point of view, Einstein's elaborate spacetime continuum is superfluous and not at all necessary to explain and quantify Earth's upward gravitational force and motion. Gravity is just the complementary force and motion that we feel and measure and does not require any metaphysical assumptions or theories to fully understand and explain how it works. Gravity is measured as a combination of acceleration and deceleration in the gravitational expansion of mass, space, and time. Gravitational expansion may be difficult for rigid minds to believe in but logical minds can easily quantify and calculate its local parameters.

## **Einstein's Foolish Gravity**

Einstein took the simple local mechanical upward push of gravity that everyone constantly feels from infancy and tried to imagine it as a metaphysical pulling force spanning the entire universe. Einstein was a fool to disregard the feelings from his own sense of balance and try to imagine a downward pulling force that couldn't be felt. Einstein invented equations to calculate gravitational force and motion that were the mirror images of actual gravitational measurements. Einstein simply didn't understand the dynamic difference between up and down.

## **Einstein's Foolish Photons**

There is nothing in photon measurements that would lead one to believe that they exist only as parts of an underlying spacetime medium field. A photon is measured as an absolute unit that is not connected to or part of anything else. Photons are measured as individual quantities of Energy/Mass  $E/M = cC$  that move through one-dimensional space at the speed of light  $c$  as they spin in two-dimensional space at the rotational speed of light  $C$ . Einstein thought he was clever by separating energy and mass in this standard photon equation. His new equations,  $e = mc^2$  &  $m = e/c^2$ , made it possible to conceptually separate energy and mass and imagine a photon without mass and an atom without internal rotational energy.

The equations for photons and atoms are basically the same. In the equation for the Energy/Mass of atoms, protons, and electrons, mass is at linear rest and spinning at the speed of light on opposite planes  $E/M = CC$ . The photon's  $E/M = cC$  moves at both linear  $c$  and rotational  $C$ . Einstein accomplished nothing but confusion by trying to bifurcate the conserved constant of Energy/Mass into two separate and equal entities.

## **Einstein's Foolish Creation Story**

*Had Einstein allowed the electron/proton mass ratio to grow over time, he could have used his otherwise workable theories to describe a far more credible creation of matter and energy than the standard model Big Bang theories.*

Despite his metaphysical assumptions, Einstein's relativity equations work very well to calculate accurate results for experimental measurements of all sorts of natural phenomena. Where his relativity theories and equations quickly fall apart is when they are used to predict and calculate the workings of the early universe. His foolish adoption of the electron/proton mass ratio of 1/1836 as a universal and eternal constant led him imagine and then to believe in an exploding Big Bang creation instead of a Living Cosmos with a slowly evolving electron/proton mass ratio.

To establish a credible beginning for the substance of reality that everyone can follow and understand, we must begin with the physics-neutral entities of gods. Einstein once indicated that he was trying to discern the mind of God. The principles of physics are not just ideas in the minds and thoughts of gods. Physics is actually contained in the bodies and souls of the gods. The electron and proton gods did not “create the universe”, they are the universe.

Einstein’s silly idea was to try and make a universe containing something from a pre-universe of nothing. This is backward thinking that ignores the experimental principles of cause and effect. All measurements show that the cosmos is going from something toward nothing: entropy. Cosmic history cannot go from nothing to something when we can see it going from something to nothing. This is a cause and effect direction of time that cannot start at nothing. Matter can spread out into virtual nothingness but it cannot come from nothingness.

### **The Infinite Void Without a Spacetime Aether**

In studying a variety of different aether theories over many years, I am always surprised by the many different metaphysical assumptions being attached to aether. Most physicists are searching for that single unified field aether that will explain everything, while some try to explain experimental physics with two or three, and a few, the mainstream included, try to explain reality with as many as ten different aether-like mediums.

Theorists usually have one aether for light and magnetism, one for gravity, and a couple more for nuclear reactions and quark forces. Beyond that, they usually fall back on the many different aether frames used in Big Bang cosmology. They all need an aether for the initial singularity, and then a Guth aether is required to instantly transform this beginning point of dense matter into a homogenous universal cloud of atoms. Dark matter and gravity aethers are needed to pull these far flung atoms into galaxies and stars, and an expanding spacetime aether is needed to red shift all photons crossing the universe. This peculiar aether is used to cool the 2.7°K Cosmic Blackbody photons and completely remove vast amounts of momentum and energy from the cosmos without a trace.

I find all of these rather foolish aether ideas to have one thing in common. None has ever been independently identified or measured in a scientific experiment. For example, the imagined downward attracting force of a gravity aether has never been measured. Gravity is always measured as a one-dimensional upward pushing force and never as a two-dimensional downward pull. Every time some new and unexpected phenomena appears in nature, some theorist tries to invent a new aether theory to explain it.

The fatal flaw in all aether theories is simply the word “aether” itself. Einstein banned the word from physics and cosmology in 1915 when he decided that there were two aethers instead of just one generic aether. He imagined a spacetime aether for atoms and photons and a four-dimensional continuum

aether for gravity. Later, he conceded that a weak aether and a strong aether were needed to explain nuclear reactions. Since then, standard model physicists and cosmologists have invented more aethers but now give them new names like, quark force, zero-point energy, Guth space, Dark Energy, Quintessence, etc. To be accepted by mainstream physicists, each new aether theory must have a unique name that does not identify it as a one size fits all generic aether.

What I propose here is a non-aether theory called the *infinite void*. There can be many aether theories occupying many inertial planes but there is only one non-aether *infinite void*. The *infinite void* is a non-theory because it is not a principle and cannot be measured or calculated. Atoms may have many different inertial frames but there can only be one *infinite void* of space and it is calculated and measured as a position of zero momentum for all atoms and -C rest for all photons. This same void is used by all physicists as the local location for their own particular style of aether. The *infinite void* is both absolute and nonexistent and, as such, can only be imagined to a limited extent. Space is the unimaginable negative reality and  $E/M = CC$ ,  $E/M = cC$ , and  $E/M = cc$  are the only possible positive realities.

### **The Infinite Void Non-Theory Replaces all Popular Aether Theories**

*The aether idea has always been that matter and energy were somehow contained as parts of the various aethers that fill the infinite void. It is my idea that the anti-aether of the void contains nothing and fixed quantities of Energy/Mass exist independently of the infinite void in the form of atoms and photons. The following are eight aether-like media that have been proposed at one time or another to account for cosmic phenomena.*

### **Luminiferous Aether**

Photons with energy/mass =  $cC$  move with their own momentum  $p = mc$  through the *infinite void* and do not need an aether medium.

### **Gravity Aether**

The measured upward push of gravity is local to each atom and does not need a gravitational field or aether continuum to reach out into the *infinite void*.

### **Atomic Aether (Fields)**

The electric and magnetic “fields” that hold atoms together have never be measured as being independent from matter. Magnetic charges are shown to be connected to protons and electric charges are shown to be connected to electrons.

## **Nuclear Aether**

The nuclei of atoms are held together by the mechanical connections of the individual circlon shaped structures of electrons, protons, neutrons, mesons, neutrinos, and photons. No weak nuclear or strong nuclear aether forces are needed to bind these particles together or fling them apart.

## **Singularity Aether**

Electrons and protons always existed within the *infinite void* with a constant and eternal energy/mass of  $E/M = C^2$ . Unlike the Big Bang's energy singularity, the Energy/Mass of matter did not suddenly appear from within its own inflated void.

## **Guth Aether**

The reproduction of electrons and protons as they spread out into the infinite void was a very slow and precise process that required many billions of years to configure the cosmos. These  $2^{257}$  particles were concentrated into first galaxies, then stars, and finally atoms by the laws of quantum mechanics and electrodynamics and did not need Guth aether to instantly create a pseudo void, to spread them out or a gravitational aether to gradually cluster them back together.

## **2.7°K Cosmic Blackbody Radiation Cooling Aether**

The temperature of the CBR was 2.7°K when it formed and has not changed since. Photons maintain constant momentum and energy when traveling through the *infinite void*. No expanding aether is needed to remove energy from photons that are not cooling.

## **Dark Energy Aether**

Supernovas in distance galaxies were less energetic than the supernovas in local galaxies today. This is because long ago, the electron/proton mass ratio was smaller than it is today and atoms produced spectral photons with less energy and longer wavelengths. The evolution of the e/p ratio is also the cause of the Hubble red shift. No dark energy aether is needed to expand a stationary cosmos or Doppler shift photons and supernovas that have already been red shifted by electrodynamics.

## **Conclusion:**

*All proposed aethers are based on metaphysical assumptions and none has ever been physically detected or identified by any experimental measurement.*

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