Chapter III: Einstein & Quantum Mechanics

Section 1: Executive Summary

Einstein discovered the revolutionary formula $E=mc^2$. Using the formula, the atom bomb was made. We get two principles from the formula. One is we get energy from the destruction of an atom. Another is we can get back an atom from only energy. In my opinion the first principle is correct. That's why an atom bomb could be made. The second principle is not correct. That's why we can't make nuclear blankets till now. Nuclear blanket is such a matter which we can use as an energy deficit object/weapon which will capture the energy, released by an atom bomb from a collision. Really can we make an atom only from energy? How come energy knows what kind of atom we are going to construct? Is that the atom of Uranium or Carbon or other? Every atom has an identity which differentiates it from others. Say, Uranium has 192 numbers of protons whereas a Carbon bears only 6 protons. According to mechanics for new age, every atom bears a critical mass that we can't create or destroy and that's the identity of an object and that mass we can't convert into energy. So, to create an atom from energy we require to adjoin the critical mass of the atom first which we want to build.

Einstein was influenced by the revolutionary idea given by Newton that moving objects moves with uniform velocity or a static object remains at rest forever until an external force changes its state. Both Newton & Einstein can't identify by their laws & formulas whether an object is in rest or is moving. Einstein fails to identify which train is moving and he concludes movement is a relative matter. Sitting in a train you identify that other trains are moving though other trains might be in rest and yours is moving. According to mechanics for new age, applied force determines if an object is moving or not and no object moves without any operating force and applied force acts as an operating force. So, very easily we can have the same incident from inside the train and outside the train where a man is identifying the object in rest or moving. Einstein got puzzled observing how far the ball travels. Einstein concludes that the distance is relative. playing a ping pong ball inside the train and where he is totally confused According to mechanics for new age, value of applied force determines the velocity of an object and the quantity of an object determines the

the applied force on the train. vertically and horizontally is determined by the applied force on it and traveling distance of an object. So, how far a ping pong ball moves

Einstein does not get any absolute standard of space and time. He imagines that what we compute here on earth is one meter or one second.

in mars aliens might not compute the same. Einstein concludes, every object is in motion and there is no absolute landmark by which we can specify the location of other objects. We have only relative locations from the perspective of an observer. He finalizes, the speed of light would only be the absolute thing by which we can measure time and distance absolutely. According to mechanics for new age, the speed of light is a ratio (s:t) by which we can't measure time & distance accurately. Because by the speed of light if you increase time, distance would also be increased. There are so many cases where time increases for a shorter distance. Moreover, by this process you require to measure the time & distance with some measuring tools also. We do not see the light ray; we depend on seeing the object. We have a reservation in the process of seeing an object through light rays. So, the speed of

light, a constant ratio can't be the absolute measuring tool for time & space. Think, if all the planets and stars move with the same velocity then why not we are able to standardize time & distance or the measuring tools for all.

Einstein introduces some new concepts like time dilation, time machine etc. He invented the concepts when he was sixteen years old. But his concepts seem very immature to me. He imagines a light ray and an object travels from one place to another at the same time. He describes the phenomena as observed by a moving observer. He also thinks if the phenomena is observed by a static observer, he will measure the light ray taking some less time than that of before. Einstein finds and decides a time dilation is there. In my consideration this is nothing but an illusion. In case of moving observer light ray follows the curve path and in the case of a static observer the object follows a straight path. This is the magic of Einstein and his relativity mechanics.

Einstein's theory is successful in constructing a time machine whereas till now we couldn't make any time machine practically. One problem is identified that no object travels beyond the speed of light. If it is possible then the object will make a loop as a train enters into a station from the back of which it has just passed through or left, an informer discloses the result of an Olympic games before it starts. According to mechanics for new age, time is a measure of the chronological advancement of the age of universe which doesn't relate with anything like light ray or watch etc. Here you can't go back in time. Because object moves with any velocity, it takes some time, which means the age of universe increases.

Einstein introduced so many new concepts like simultaneity, length contraction, twin paradox etc. These all are treated in mechanics for new age as the limitations of the hypothesis given by Einstein. Obviously Einstein made the science very complex intentionally with grave sin, which doesn't match with natural phenomena. Mechanics for new age endeavors to find out the problems with the theory given by Einstein and to reshuffle it and to make it understandable for all.

Chapter III: Einstein & Quantum Mechanics

Section II: Declarations by Mechanics for New Age

Declaration 1: Critical mass of an object: we can't create or destroy and this is the basic identity of an object. Matter or anti-matter can't be created only from energy or vacuum.
Declaration 2: Energy mass equivalence formula, $E \neq Mc^2$ and ExMn and Mx(Mc+Mn).
Declaration 3: There is no gravitational effect on the velocity of light rays but only the light ray reduces its mass bigger when it moves against the gravitational effect.
Declaration 4: Light ray does not travel an unlimited period or distance rather it travels so long operating force acts on it.
Declaration 5: Time is defined absolutely. Standardization of time & space is possible. By Standardization we can use or calculate time and space separately & independently.
Declaration 6: Nuclear applied force keeps an object moving a distance. Absolute type nuclear applied force keeps an object moving forever.
Declaration 7: We can construct Nuclear Blankets: It's a highly energy deficit object that can capture energy, released from a nuclear explosion.

Declaration 8: Relation between nuclear force & nuclear energy: Nuclear force is related with traveling distance but Nuclear energy might not always relate with traveling distance. Nuclear force is related with electrons, neutrons & protons but Nuclear energy is related with only neutrons.
Declaration 9: light ray travels into a straight path but also travels into a curve path when the source of light ray follows a curve path. Speed of light is fixed but it adds velocity when the source of light ray travels toward the observer and it deducts velocity when the source travels away from the observer
Declaration 10: How elementary nuclear force balances with elementary attraction force.
Declaration 11: How do we see or hear an object. To see an object light ray is not necessary to travel into our eyes rather it is necessary to stay an object into the range of our eye sight.

Chapter III: Einstein & Quantum Mechanics

Section III: Simulations

Simulation 1: Making the universe in a laboratory
Simulation 2: Magical Light Ray
Simulation 3: Incident that is incidental
Simulation 4: Foundation pillars of universe
Simulation 5: Miracle Age
Simulation 6: Relativistic Travel

Chapter III: Einstein & Quantum Mechanics

Section IV: Shortcomings of old notions and the necessity of a new.

Contention 1: Energy-mass equivalence formula of Einstein. $Exmc^2$.
Contention 2: We can convert full mass into energy.
Contention 3: We can regain mass from only energy.
Contention 4: The universe was created through the big bang. Before the universe huge energy prevailed in a dense state.
Contention 5: From a vacuum/empty space zero particle & anti particle could be created.
Contention 6: The first prediction by Einstein: The speed of light c is the same for all inertial observers. Prediction is perfect rather than its use or explanation by Einstein is deceptive and fraudulent.
Contention 7: The second prediction by Einstein: Simultaneity is relative; it depends on the observer's seeing an event.
Contention 8: The third prediction by Einstein: Time dilation: a moving clock ticks slower.
Contention 9: According to Einstein everything is relative but, in fact, his first conclusion was that the speed of light is absolute.
Contention 10: There is no absolute state of rest.
Contention 11: There is no unique standard of time. Time is relative, it depends on the observer.
Contention 12: Time dilation is an effect of gravitational attraction
Contention 13: Time machine: Time travel is possible
Contention 14: Light ray travels an infinite period of time or distance.

Contention 15: Space-time is the fabric of universe. If time changes, the space coordinate also changes.
Contention 16: According to Einstein everything is relative and nothing is absolute in this world.
Contention 17: We can calculate time by the value of speed of light.
Contention 18: Light path curves by gravity.
Contention 19: Quarks are not the building blocks of an atom thus matter is not infinitely divisible.

Chapter III: Einstein & Quantum Mechanics

Section V: Problems with Relativity

Chapter III: Einstein & Quantum Mechanics

Section VI: Einsteinium books analysis