Date: Sun, 16 Apr 2006
From: P Tewari
Subject: Fundamental nature of light
To: pvalev

Mr. Valev,

First I give my comments on the quotations by Einstein that you earlier placed at the web site:

As per the space vortex theory (SVT) the velocity of light transmits in absolute vacuum (mass less fluid with all non material properties) at a definite velocity c relative to it and is independent of the state of motion of the emitting body. Also, speed of light is not affected by the motion of the light source as per SVT too. The difference between SVT and Einstein' s quotations is in the basic definition of the absolute vacuum.

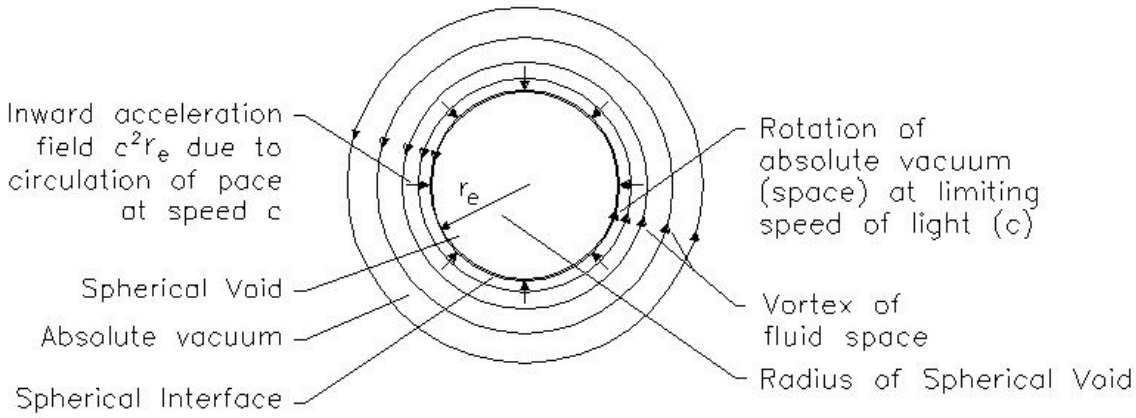
Before I show as to why the SVT's conclusion on the light speed is what has been given above, let us see some more quotations from Einstein in his paper “On the generalized Theory of Gravitation”, by A. Einstein, Scientific American, April 1950 Vol. 188 No. 4 pp. 13-17, which have some relevance in our discussions, specially, on the need of this new theory.

Einstein said, "Since the field exists in vacuum, should one conceive of the field as a state of a carrier or should it rather be endowed with an independent existence not reducible to any thing else. In other words, is there an ether which carries the fields, ...Because one can not dispense with the field concept, it is preferable not to introduce in addition a carrier with hypothetical properties." Einstein has believed fields to be the most fundamental entity, not reducible to any thing more basic. In SVT, creation of all the known fields and also some more fundamental new fields, are derived showing that SVT starts with more basic considerations than in relativity theories and field is not the most fundamental concept.

Further, in the same paper, Einstein observes: "Maxwell's theory, although adequately describing the behavior of electrically charged

particles in their interaction with one another, does not explain the behavior of electrical densities, i.e., it does not provide theory of particles themselves." This limitation of Maxwell's theory on the structure of particles has also been fully addressed in SVT.

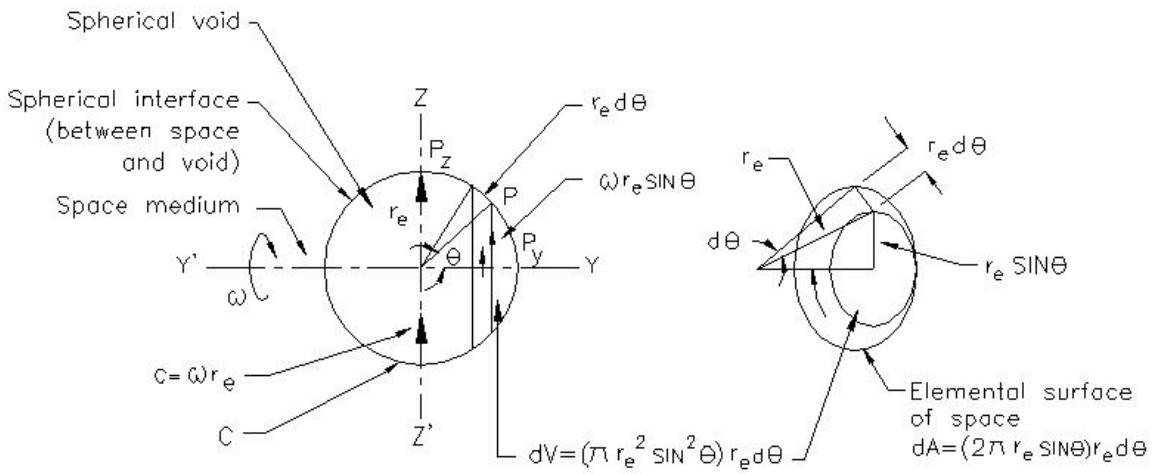
Now on the origin of gravity and light: From the process of creation of electron as a space-vortex, when space reaches its limiting velocity gradient at the vortex center, it is noted that gravitational and electrostatic fields are created first with the creation of mass and charge of electron, whereas, electromagnetic field follows next with oscillation / acceleration / annihilation of electron.



Absolute vacuum possesses non-material properties of incompressibility, zero-viscosity, continuity & mass-lessness of an ideal fluid; fieldless & energyless spherical-void is created due to limiting rotation & breakdown of absolute vacuum.

Fig. 2-3 Vortex in electron structure

Refer Fig. 2-3 showing a spherical void (field less, energy less) enclosed within an interface formed due to spinning fluid-space. The interface is dynamically stable. Maximum inward acceleration field (acceleration of fluid-space points) producing highest possible pressure from the space on the interface is shown in the figure. [Similar inward fields exist around planets / stars due to space vortices enclosing them, producing surface gravity.]



ω = Angular velocity of spherical interface around y–y'

Void = Fieldless spherical hole in space

Void–radius $r_e \simeq 4 \times 10^{-11}$ Cm

Fig. 2–2 Velocity Field on Interface

Refer Fig. 2-2, from which fundamental equations on the mass and charge of electron are derived.

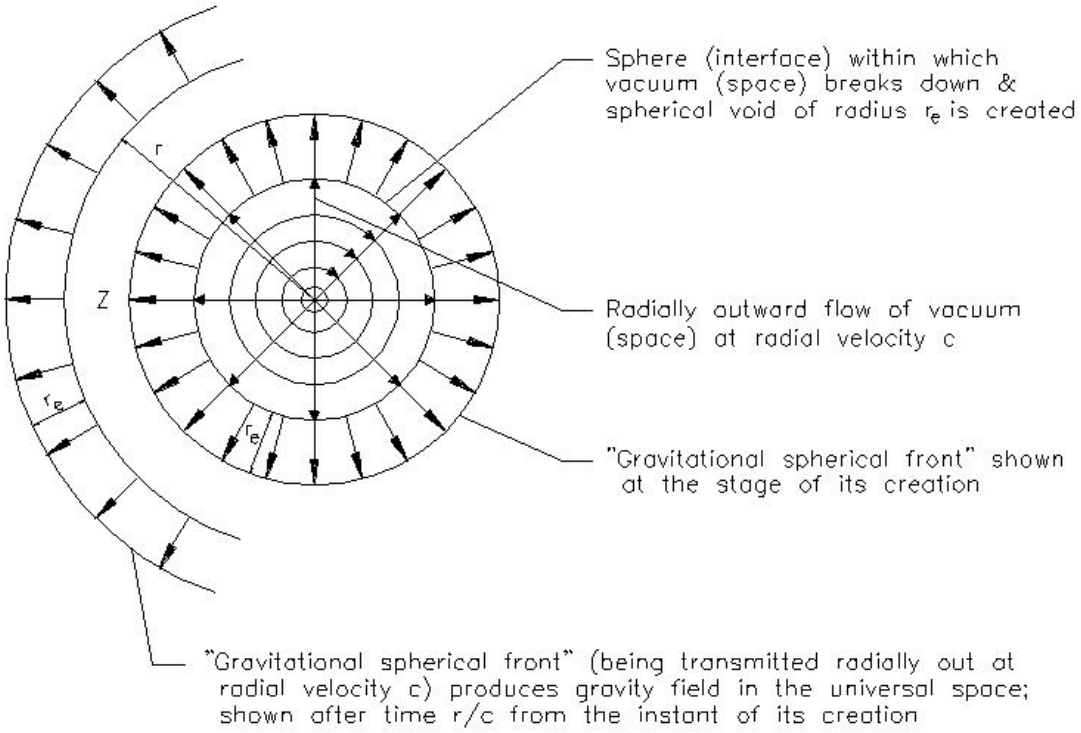


Fig. 4–1a Creation of Electron

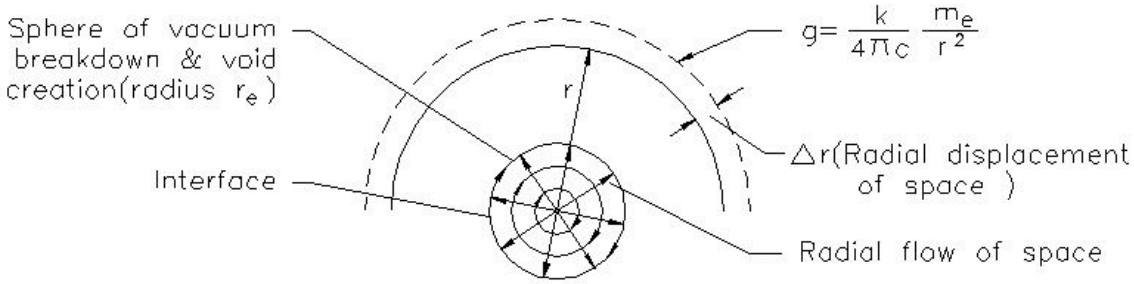


Fig. 4–1b Gravitation

Ref. Figs. 4-1a, 4-1b showing creation of electron and consequent creation of gravity field energising the whole space gravitationally .

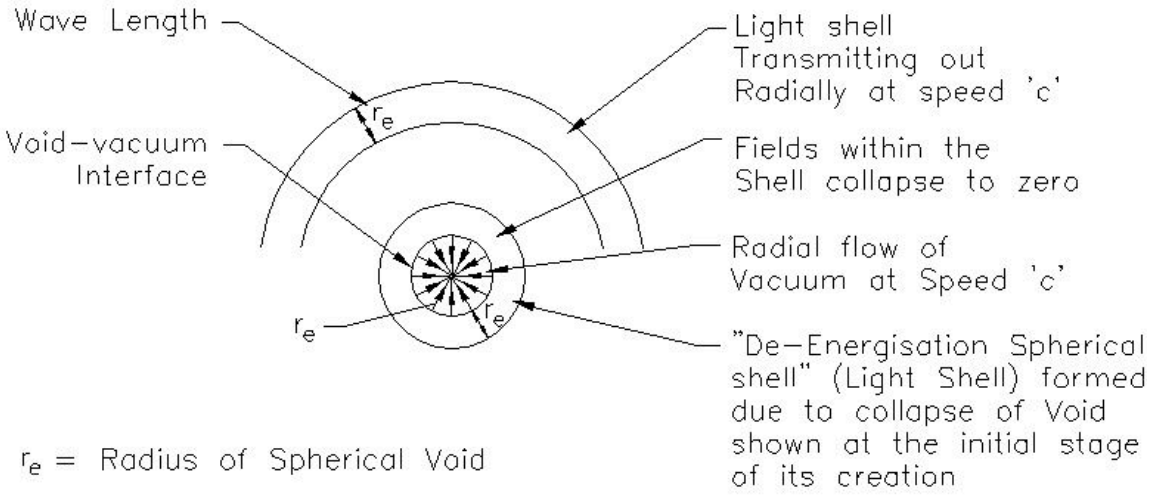


Fig. 8.2

Refer Fig. 8-2 showing production of a light-shell.

At the instant of creation of electron, energy (circulating space) is sent out from the electron's center (creating a void there) into the universal space that creates acceleration-field of gravitation as well as electrostatic field (also proportional to acceleration field).

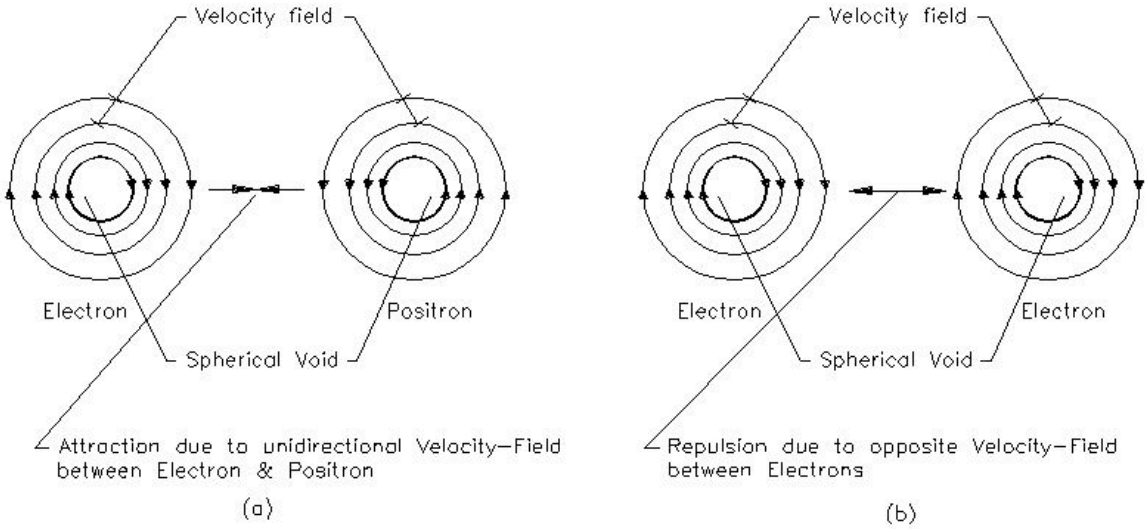


Fig. 2-5 Attractive & Repulsive Forces due to Velocity Fields

When electron is electrically attracted with a positron (Fig. 2-5)

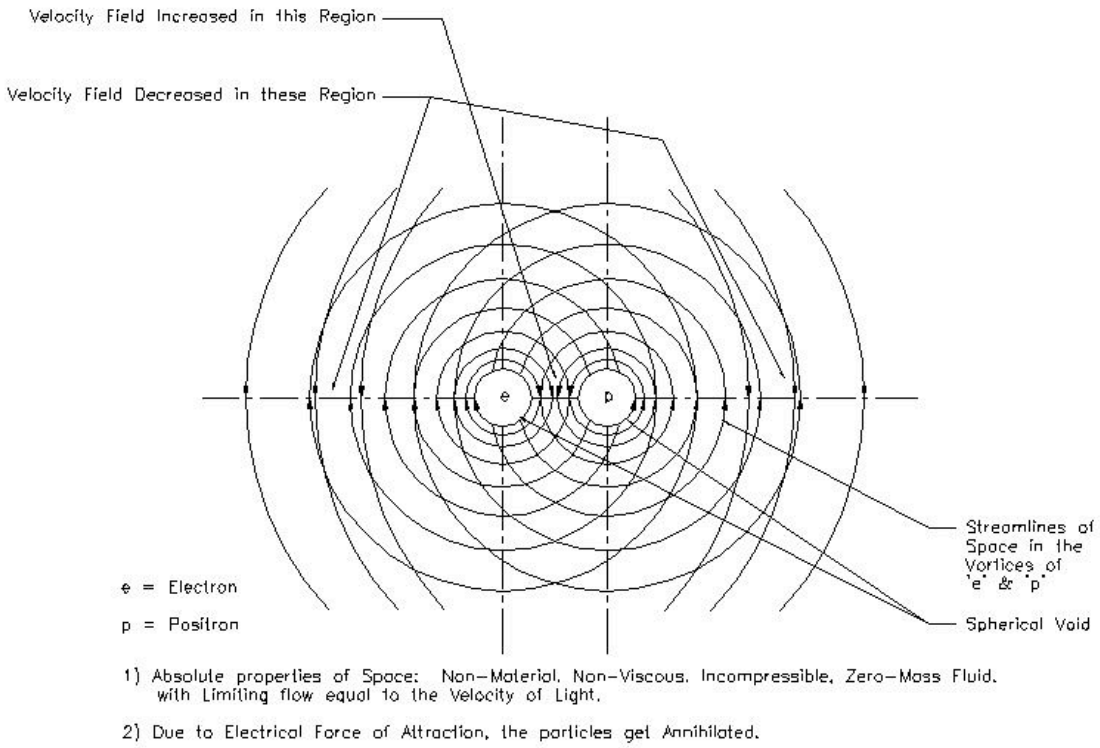


Fig. 8-1 Annihilation

and annihilated (Fig. 8-1) the voids at the particle centers collapse and space with field energy of the particles is de-energised through a shell of light that transmits out at c relative to space (postulated absolute property of space as per which potential differentials in space are equalized at speed c relative to space).

Suppose an observer O is moving in space at velocity v relative to it. Let him have with him one electron and one positron that too will move with O at v relative to space. As the particles move, their fields (gravity, electroststic, magnetic) too shift in space equalizing their potentials at each point at speed c such that it can be assumed that all the time during motion, the fields retain more or less their original symmetrical distribution. Now let these particles, moving at velocity v, annihilate each other at some instant. They will lose their central interfaces (enclosing void) which will collapse and hence will lose the properties of mass and charge. In the absence of their interfaces, they lose particle-like structure. Their field structure will become stationary in space (while O continues moving). A single shell of light, as discussed before, will transmit out de energising the space. The shell so formed is a mass-less entity and does not carry momentum

due to the earlier motion of the particles. (All fields are mass less entities in mass less space.) Even when thermal radiation is considered (Fig. 4-4), it can be shown that light pulses transmit relative to space indpendent of the motion of the source. **This explains that the speed of light is independent of the state of motion of the emitting body.**

On your requirement that I answer the question you have put, in Yes / No, I am not much conversent with general relativity. You can raise questions on the principles of SVT which I will try to answer as the author of this theory.

Best wishes,

Paramahamsa