

# Einstein's 3 errors named light constant velocity

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**Greetings: My name is Joe Nahhas founder of real time physics and astronomy**

**Abstracts:** light velocity is never been measured. Light constant velocity number  $c = 299792458$  meters/second published by NIST (National Institute of Science and Technology) is a measurement error that can be found in Augustine de Coulomb experiment; However light constant velocity can be independently derived and is distance accumulation of 3 measurements embedded errors that humans made/make all the time when viewing a light source:

$$c = [(T_s - T_e) / (\sqrt{8\pi})] r_e$$

1 - Wrong human made clock  $T_s = 24$  hours = 86400 seconds

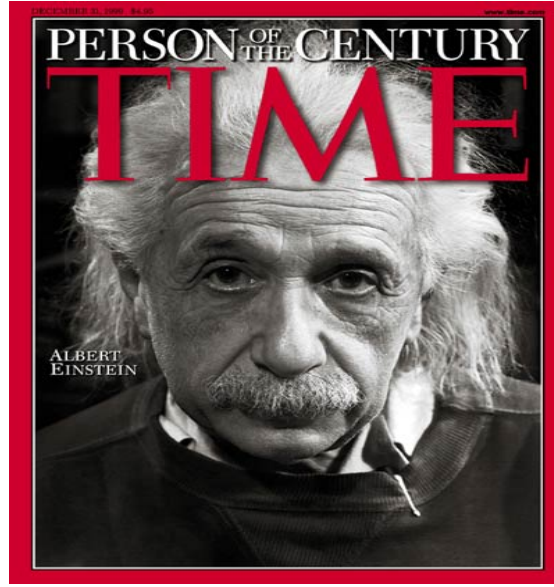
2 - Right Earth's made spin clock  $T_e = 86164.09724$  seconds

3 - Earth's  $r_e = 6371,000$  = Earth's radius

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### 1- Introduction: Einstein claim that light has a constant velocity



### **Light velocity is never been measured.**

#### **Light constant velocity means:**

I - Two objects going in the **same direction** at the same light velocity  $c = 299792458$  m/sec, then their relative velocity is not  $c - c = 0$  **but equal c.**

**A** -----> **A** moving at Light velocity  $c = 299792458$  m/sec

**B** -----> **B** moving at Light velocity  $c = 299792458$  m/sec

II - Two objects going in **opposite directions** at the same light velocity  $c = 299792458$  m/sec, then their relative velocity is not  $c + c = 2c$  **but equal c.**

**B**<----- **A** moving at Light velocity  $c = 299792458$  m/sec

Moving at Light velocity  $c = 299792458$  m/sec **B** -----> **B**

**Light constant velocity means it does not matter whether if two objects going in same directions at light speed  $c$  or opposite directions at light speed  $c$ , the two objects relative velocity measurements is the same as light velocity and is always  $c$ .**

## **Experience:**

If two cars going in **the same direction** at the same speed the two cars have **zero relative velocity** because the other person in the other car moving at the same speed as I am never leaves the sight. If two cars going in **opposite directions** at the same speed the two cars have **double relative velocity** because the other person in the other car moving at the same speed as I am and going in opposite direction will zoom away from me

## **Fact:**

***Physical sciences of Physics, astronomy, chemistry, and physical biology theory are based on one real numbers line definitions*** (horizontal line), like a distance of 1 meter, a velocity of 2 meters per second, an acceleration of 3 meters per second squared, a momentum of 4 kilograms meters per second, an energy of 5 joules, and a power of 6 watts, etc. The numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, etc, are real numbers that can be plotted on 1 real numbers line (horizontal line). ***Physical sciences of Physics, astronomy, chemistry, and physical biology measurements are relativistic measurements.*** Physical relativistic measurements on Earth as a sphere outcome **is not one real line number** (horizontal) **but two real line numbers** (horizontal + vertical). **Physical science theory is one line and physical sciences experiments outcome is two lines.**

## **No match!**

The idea is to match theory and experiment theory

- 1- Physics is the study of motion of matter in space with respect to time.
  - 2 - A measurement is a number in 3 dimensional spaces at specific time
  - 3 - Relativistic measurements is the difference between two 3-dimensional quantities or a 3 dimensional 1 vector line
  - 4- This 1 vector line or two 3 - dimensional points difference line can be mathematically formulated as a complex number
- So the idea is to map physics one line definitions into complex line formulas
- 5- Humans measure on a sphere and uses straight definitions
  - 6 - A map of physics line definitions into complex numbers physics formulas makes the match between measuring two point line (locations) of a sphere or plane the same experiments and theory will match

**2 - Derivation:**

*Real time kinematics of a sphere*

**1- Real time distance:** A = A is self evident; B = B is self evident

A = A; add and subtract B; then, A = B + (A - B); divide by B

(A/B) = 1 + (A - B)/B; multiply by D

(A/B) D = D + [(A - B)/B] D ----- Equation - 1

C = C is self evident; D = D is self evident

Or C = C; add and subtract D

C = D + (C - D) ----- Equation - 2

Comparing equations 1 and 2 yields, (1) AC = BD; (2) D = D; and (3)

**C - D = [(A - B)/B] D -----Equation - 3**

Or (C - D)/D = (A - B)/B

Or Δ D/D = Δ B/B; Divide by Δ t

(1/D) (Δ D/ Δ t) = (1/B) (Δ B/ Δ t)

Limit [(1/D) (Δ D/ Δ t)] = Limit [(1/B) (Δ B/ Δ t)] = (λ + í ω)

Δ t → 0                      Δ t → 0

Or, d B/B = (λ + í ω) d t and B = B<sub>0</sub> e<sup>(λ+íω)t</sup> = A e<sup>(λ+íω)t</sup>

B = A e<sup>(λ+íω)t</sup>

Distance is A; real time distance is B = A e<sup>(λ+íω)t</sup>

**In common notations:**

**Distance is r<sub>0</sub>; real time distance is r = r<sub>0</sub> e<sup>(λ+íω)t</sup> ----- Equation - 4**

**2- Real time velocity**

With r = r<sub>0</sub> e<sup>(λ+íω)t</sup>

Then velocity = d r / d t = v = [v<sub>0</sub> + r<sub>0</sub> (λ + í ω)] e<sup>(λ+íω)t</sup> ----- Equation - 5

### 3- Real time acceleration

With  $v = [v_o + r_o (\lambda + i \omega)] e^{(\lambda + i \omega) t}$

Acceleration  $\gamma = d v / d t = [\gamma_o + 2 v_o (\lambda + i \omega) + r_o (\lambda + i \omega)^2] e^{(\lambda + i \omega) t}$  ---Equation - 6

### 4 - Real time circle

Distance  $r = r_o e^{(\lambda + i \omega) t}$ ----- Equation - 7

A - Circumference of a circle  $C = 2 \pi r = 2 \pi r_o e^{(\lambda + i \omega) t}$  ----- Equation - 8

B - Circumference of a circle velocity  $C' = 2 \pi v$

$C' = 2 \pi [v_o + r_o (\lambda + i \omega)] e^{(\lambda + i \omega) t}$ -----Equation - 9

C - Circumference of a circle acceleration  $C'' = 2 \pi \gamma$

$= 2 \pi [\gamma_o + 2 v_o (\lambda + i \omega) + r_o (\lambda + i \omega)^2] e^{(\lambda + i \omega) t}$  ----- Equation - 10

D - Area of a circle  $A = \pi r^2 = \pi r_o^2 e^{2(\lambda + i \omega) t}$

E - Area of a circle velocity  $A' = 2 \pi r v$

$A' = 2 \pi [(r_o \cdot v_o) + r_o^2 (\lambda + i \omega)] e^{2(\lambda + i \omega) t}$ ----- Equation - 11

F - Area of a circle acceleration  $= 2 \pi [v^2 + r \gamma]$

$= 2 \pi \{[v_o + r_o (\lambda + i \omega)]^2 + r_o [\gamma_o + 2 v_o (\lambda + i \omega) + r_o (\lambda + i \omega)^2]\} e^{2(\lambda + i \omega) t}$

$= 2 \pi [v_o^2 + r_o \gamma_o + 4 r_o v_o (\lambda + i \omega) + 2 r_o^2 (\lambda + i \omega)^2] e^{2(\lambda + i \omega) t}$ ----- Equation - 12

### 5 - Real time sphere

Distance  $r = r_o e^{(\lambda + i \omega) t}$ -----Equation - 13

Circumference  $= 2 \pi r_o e^{(\lambda + i \omega) t}$ ----- Equation - 14

A - Surface area of a sphere  $S = 4 \pi r^2 = 4 \pi r_o^2 e^{2(\lambda + i \omega) t}$ ----- Equation - 15

B- Surface area of a sphere velocity  $S' = 8 \pi r v$

$S' = 8 \pi [(r_o \cdot v_o) + r_o^2 (\lambda + i \omega)] e^{2(\lambda + i \omega) t}$ -----Equation - 16

C - Surface area of a sphere acceleration  $S'' = 8 \pi [v^2 + r \gamma]$   
 $= 8 \pi [v_0^2 + r_0 \gamma_0 + 4 r_0 v_0 (\lambda + i \omega) + 2 r_0^2 (\lambda + i \omega)^2] e^{2(\lambda + i \omega)t}$ ----- Equation - 17

D - Volume of a sphere  $V = (4 \pi/3) r^3$   
 $= (4\pi/3) r_0^3 e^{3(\lambda + i \omega)t}$ ----- Equation - 18

E - Volume of a sphere velocity  $V' = 4 \pi r^2 v$   
 $= 4 \pi r_0^2 [v_0 + r_0 (\lambda + i \omega)] e^{3(\lambda + i \omega)t}$ ----- Equation - 19

F - Volume of a sphere acceleration  $V'' = 4 \pi [2 r v^2 + r^2 \gamma]$   
 $= 4 \pi \{2 r_0 [v_0 + r_0 (\lambda + i \omega)]^2 + r_0^2 [\gamma_0 + 2 v_0 (\lambda + i \omega) + r_0 (\lambda + i \omega)^2]\} e^{3(\lambda + i \omega)t}$   
 $= 4 \pi [2 r_0 v_0^2 + 4 r_0^2 v_0 (\lambda + i \omega) + 2 r_0^3 (\lambda + i \omega)^2 + r_0^2 \gamma_0 + 2 r_0^2 v_0 (\lambda + i \omega) + r_0^3 (\lambda + i \omega)^2] e^{3(\lambda + i \omega)t}$   
 $= 4 \pi \{[2 r_0 v_0^2 + r_0^2 \gamma_0] + 6 r_0^2 v_0 (\lambda + i \omega) + 3 r_0^3 (\lambda + i \omega)^2\} e^{3(\lambda + i \omega)t}$  Equation - 20

***The relevant equation is***

Distance  $r = r_0 e^{(\lambda + i \omega)t}$ -----Equation - 13

Areal velocity  $S' = 8 \pi [(r_0 \cdot v_0) + r_0^2 (\lambda + i \omega)] e^{2(\lambda + i \omega)t}$ -----Equation - 16

$(\sqrt{8 \pi})$  visual error; Velocity  $C = (r_0 \sqrt{8 \pi}) \omega$ ;

$\omega = 1/ (T_s - T_e)$  visual rotational error; humans **measure on spherical surface and not from the center or an actual error  $r_0$ .**

**If a visual error is made then its inverse is measured:  $(T_s - T_e)/ (\sqrt{8 \pi})$**

Light constant velocity is Earth's visual deception

$C = [(T_s - T_e)/ (\sqrt{8 \pi})] r_e = 299792458$  m/second

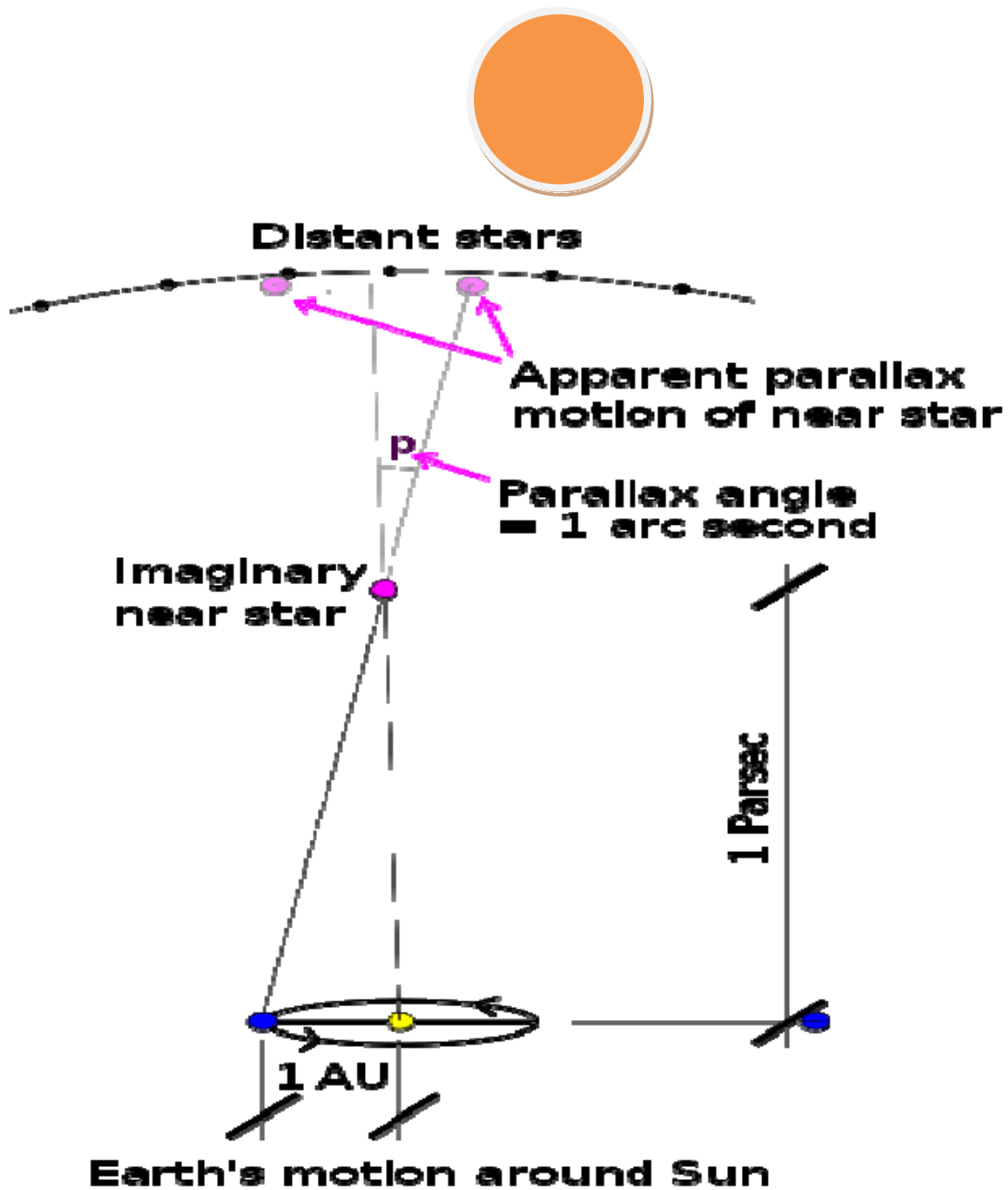
1 - Earth's radius of  $r_e = 6,371,000$  meters =  $r_0$

6 - Earth's spin period  $T_e = 86164.09724$  seconds

7 - Earth's human clock of  $T_s = 24$  hours = 86400.

### **3 - Applications**

Where is the Sun?



The  $\sqrt{2\pi}$  error is scientists measure  $\frac{1}{2}$  cycle and multiply by 2 or  $2\sqrt{2\pi} = \sqrt{8\pi}$

Let me derive the visual illusion distance to the Sun or the astronomical distance

The distance to the Sun compared to the distance to the moon is 387.43 times but as a Kid I looked at the Sun compared to the moon with my own eyes. A kid without any equipment looking at the Sun can visually tell that the Sun is not 387.43 times as far as the moon?

To start with  $(r / r_0) = e^{i \omega t}$

$$S = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (r / r_0) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i \omega t} dt$$

$$= [\int_{-\tau_0}^{\tau_0} e^{i \omega t} dt] = [e^{i \omega \tau_0} - 1] / i \omega$$

$$= [\cosine \omega \tau_0 + i \text{sine } \omega \tau_0 - 1] / i \omega$$

Along the line of sight =  $[\text{sine } \omega \tau_0] / \omega$

**And**  $(r_0 / r) = e^{-i \omega t}$

$$S_0 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (r_0 / r) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i \omega t} dt$$

$$= [\int_{-\tau_0}^{\tau_0} e^{-i \omega t} dt] = [e^{-i \omega \tau_0} - 1] / -i \omega$$

$$= r_0 [\cosine \omega \tau_0 - i \text{sine } \omega \tau_0 - 1] / -i \omega$$

Along the line of sight  $S_0 = [\text{sine } \omega \tau_0] / \omega$

**The time summation error is**  $\text{sine } \omega \tau_0 / \omega$

The **frequency** summation error is  $\omega / \text{sine } \omega \tau_0$

The frequency summation error is  $\omega \tau_0 / \text{sine } \omega \tau_0$

The distance summation is  $r_e T_e$

The distance summation error is  $r_e T_e / (T_s - T_e)$

The total distance visual error is

$$R = [r_e T_e / (T_s - T_e)] \times [\omega \tau_0 / \text{sine } \omega \tau_0]$$



**And  $\omega \tau_o = [(T_s - T_e) / \sqrt{8 \pi}]$**

**Sine  $\omega \tau_o = \text{sine} [(T_s - T_e) / \sqrt{8 \pi}]$**

Distance visual error made measuring Sun - Earth distance is

**$R = [r_e T_e / (T_s - T_e)] \times \{[(T_s - T_e) / \sqrt{8 \pi}] / \text{sine} [(T_s - T_e) / \sqrt{8 \pi}]\}$**

= 1.495865595 x 10<sup>11</sup> same as distance to Sun

The distance to the Sun is distance accumulation per Earth's visual frequency derivation

$\tau = \tau$  is self evident;  $\tau_o = \tau_o$  is self evident

A = A; add and subtract B; then,  $\tau = \tau_o + (\tau - \tau_o)$ ; divide by  $\tau_o$

And  $(\tau / \tau_o) = 1 + (\tau - \tau_o) / \tau_o$ ; the error in time scale is:  $(\tau - \tau_o) / \tau_o$

The error scale in frequency is:  $\tau_o / (\tau - \tau_o)$

= (86164.09724) / (86400 - 86164.09724)

= 365.2525987 (same as number of days)

The validity of this method it gives Mercury perihelion

In arc seconds per century

$\Gamma_x = (36526 \times 24 \times 3600 / 360 \times 3600) \{ \text{sine} [\text{arc tan} (v/c)] / [\text{arc tan} (v/c)] \}$

$\Gamma_x = (36526 \times 24 / 360) \{ \text{sine} [\text{arc tan} (v/c)] / [\text{arc tan} (v/c)] \}$

Where v = mercury orbital speed= 48.1 km/sec; c = 299792.458 km/sec

**$\Gamma_x = (36526 \times 24 \times 3600 / 360 \times 3600) \times$**

**$\{ \text{Sine} [\text{arc tan} (48.14 / 300,000)] / [\text{arc tan} (48.14 / 300,000)] \}$**

= 42.5 arc seconds per century\* (Fourier derivation of Mercury's perihelion advance by Joe Nahhas GSJ)

#### 4- Conclusion: Light constant velocity is Earth's visual deception

$$C = [(T_s - T_e) / (\sqrt{8} \pi)] r_e = 299792458 \text{ m/second}$$

And physics line definitions theory mapped into complex line experiments theory produces light constant velocity as distance accumulation error

**What is modern and Nobel Physics?** Big bang no one heard? Dark energy no one can find? Time travel no one can perform? Light constant speed when light speed never been measured? Black holes based on constant light speed and time travel? The Sun is pulling on Earth due to gravity when gravity is measured to be zero outside atmosphere? An atom with atomic parts that have an average life time of 1/ (trillion second) or a universe that is made out of particles that lives dies and rebirth trillion times each second?!!!

***Fictional Universe = 1/ fictional atom.***

*I can produce 500 years of modern and Nobel physical sciences **relativistic** numbers in its entirety that includes Physics numbers, Astronomy numbers, Chemistry numbers, and Physical biology numbers that won 112 years of Nobel prizes and fills University Textbooks and made "Science encyclopedias" and premiered on "Discovery" channel and "science" channel and documented as "Physics fundamental constants" published by "NIST = National Institute of Standards and Technology" as measurement errors or Earth's Deceptions numbers. I can produce/produced all leading Nobel prize winner's relativistic numbers like Einstein numbers 100 different ways from 100 different formulas from 100 different physicists work from 100 different periods of time in human history dating back to Darwin's apes' time including because physics formulas of the past can be mapped into real time and calculate Earth's deceptions from old time physicists formulas and it match Nobel prize winners including Einstein's relativistic numbers.*

**Humans measured/measure wrong *all the time since the beginning of time***

I had derived all Physics fundamental constant as errors of all wrong modern and Nobel physics and astronomy theory

*1- Humans measure on a sphere and calculate line data*

*2 - Humans use the wrong clock*

*3 - Humans skip the relativistic distance between center and surface or  $r_e$  error*

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