

$E=mc^2$ Revisited

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2025

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$E=mc^2 = E=m$: The Constants Illusion Exposed

Why Einstein's c-constant conceals the fundamental error

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28. November 2025

Zusammenfassung

This work reveals the central point of Einstein's relativity theory: $E=mc^2$ is mathematically identical to $E=m$. The only difference lies in Einstein's treatment of c as a "constant" instead of a dynamic ratio. By fixing $c = 299,792,458 \text{ m/s}$, the natural time-mass duality $T \cdot m = 1$ is artificially "frozen," leading to apparent complexity. The T0 theory shows: c is not a fundamental law of nature, but only a ratio that must be variable if time is variable. Einstein's error was not $E=mc^2$ itself, but the constant-setting of c .

1 The Central Thesis: $E=mc^2 = E=m$

The Fundamental Recognition

$E=mc^2$ and $E=m$ are mathematically identical!

The only difference: Einstein treats c as a "constant", although c is a dynamic ratio.

Einstein's error: $c = 299,792,458 \text{ m/s} = \text{constant}$

To truth: $c = L/T = \text{variable ratio}$

1.1 The Mathematical Identity

In natural units:

$$E = mc^2 = m \times c^2 = m \times 1^2 = m \quad (1)$$

This is not an approximation - this is exactly the same equation!

1.2 What is c really?

$$c = \frac{\text{Length}}{\text{Time}} = \frac{L}{T} \quad (2)$$

c is a ratio, not a natural constant!

2 Einstein's Fundamental Error: The Constant-Setting

2.1 The Act of Constant-Setting

Einstein set: $c = 299,792,458 \text{ m/s} = \text{constant}$

What does this mean?

$$c = \frac{L}{T} = \text{constant} \Rightarrow \frac{L}{T} = \text{fixed} \quad (3)$$

Implication: If L and T can vary, their **ratio** must remain constant.

2.2 The Problem of Time Variability

Einstein recognized himself: Time dilates!

$$t' = \gamma t \quad (\text{time is variable}) \quad (4)$$

But simultaneously he claimed:

$$c = \frac{L}{T} = \text{constant} \quad (5)$$

This is a logical contradiction!

2.3 The T0 Resolution

T0 insight: $T \cdot m = 1$

This means:

- Time T **must** be variable (coupled to mass)
- Therefore $c = L/T$ **cannot** be constant
- c is a **dynamic ratio**, not a constant

3 The Constants Illusion: How it Works

3.1 The Mechanism of the Illusion

Step 1: Einstein sets $c = \text{constant}$

$$c = 299,792,458 \text{ m/s} = \text{fixed} \quad (6)$$

Step 2: Time becomes "frozen" by this

$$T = \frac{L}{c} = \frac{L}{\text{constant}} = \text{apparently determined} \quad (7)$$

Step 3: Time dilation becomes "mysterious effect"

$$t' = \gamma t \quad (\text{why?} \rightarrow \text{complicated relativity theory}) \quad (8)$$

3.2 What Really Happens (T0 View)

Reality: Time is naturally variable through $T \cdot m = 1$

Einstein's constant-setting "freezes" this natural variability artificially

Result: One needs complicated theory to repair the "frozen" dynamics

4 c as Ratio vs. c as Constant

4.1 c as Natural Ratio (T0)

$$c(x, t) = \frac{L(x, t)}{T(x, t)} \quad (9)$$

Properties:

- c varies with location and time
- c follows the time-mass duality
- No artificial constants
- Natural simplicity: $E = m$

4.2 c as Artificial Constant (Einstein)

$$c = 299,792,458 \text{ m/s} = \text{constant everywhere} \quad (10)$$

Problems:

- Contradiction to time dilation
- Artificial "freezing" of time dynamics
- Complicated repair mathematics needed
- Inflated formula: $E = mc^2$

5 The Time Dilation Paradox

5.1 Einstein's Contradiction Exposed

Einstein claims simultaneously:

$$c = \text{constant} \quad (11)$$

$$t' = \gamma t \quad (\text{time varies}) \quad (12)$$

But:

$$c = \frac{L}{T} \quad \text{and} \quad T \text{ varies} \quad \Rightarrow \quad c \text{ cannot be constant!} \quad (13)$$

5.2 Einstein's Hidden Solution

Einstein solves "the contradiction through:

- Complicated Lorentz transformations
- Mathematical formalisms
- Space-time constructions
- But the logical contradiction remains!

5.3 T0's Natural Solution

No contradiction in T0:

$$T \cdot m = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{time is naturally variable} \quad (14)$$

$$c = \frac{L}{T} \quad \Rightarrow \quad c \text{ is naturally variable} \quad (15)$$

No constant-setting \rightarrow No contradictions \rightarrow No complicated repair mathematics

6 The Mathematical Demonstration

6.1 From $E=mc^2$ to $E=m$

Starting equation: $E = mc^2$

c in natural units: $c = 1$

Substitution:

$$E = mc^2 = m \times 1^2 = m \quad (16)$$

Result: $E = m$

6.2 The Reverse Direction: From $E=m$ to $E=mc^2$

Starting equation: $E = m$

Artificial constant introduction: $c = 299,792,458 \text{ m/s}$

Inflating the equation:

$$E = m = m \times 1 = m \times \frac{c^2}{c^2} = m \times c^2 \times \frac{1}{c^2} \quad (17)$$

If one defines c^2 as "conversion factor":

$$E = mc^2 \quad (18)$$

This shows: $E = mc^2$ is only $E = m$ with artificial inflation factor c^2 !

7 The Arbitrariness of Constant Choice: c or Time?

7.1 Einstein's Arbitrary Decision

The Fundamental Choice Option

One can choose what should be "constant"!

Option 1 (Einstein's choice): $c = \text{constant} \rightarrow \text{time becomes variable}$

Option 2 (alternative): $\text{time} = \text{constant} \rightarrow c \text{ becomes variable}$

Both describe the same physics!

7.2 Option 1: Einstein's c-constant

Einstein chose:

$$c = 299,792,458 \text{ m/s} = \text{constant (defined)} \quad (19)$$

$$t' = \gamma t \quad (\text{time becomes automatically variable}) \quad (20)$$

Language convention:

- "Speed of light is universally constant"
- "Time dilates in strong gravitational fields"
- "Clocks run slower at high velocities"

7.3 Option 2: Time-constant (Einstein could have chosen)

Alternative choice:

$$t = \text{constant (defined)} \quad (21)$$

$$c(x, t) = \frac{L(x, t)}{t} = \text{variable} \quad (22)$$

Alternative language convention:

- "Time flows equally everywhere"
- Speed of light varies with location"
- "Light becomes slower in strong gravitational fields"

7.4 Mathematical Equivalence of Both Options

Both descriptions are mathematically identical:

| Phenomenon | Einstein view | Time-constant view |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Gravitation | Time slows down | Light slows down |
| Velocity | Time dilation | c-variation |
| GPS correction | "Clocks run differently" | "c is different" |
| Measurements | Same numbers | Same numbers |

Tabelle 1: Two views, identical physics

7.5 Why Einstein Chose Option 1

Historical reasons for Einstein's decision:

- **Michelson-Morley:** c seemed locally constant
- **Aesthetics:** Universal constant bounded elegant
- **Tradition:** Newtonian constant physics
- **Conceivability:** c-constancy easier to imagine than time constancy
- **Authority effect:** Einstein's prestige fixed this choice

But it was only a convention, not a natural law!

7.6 T0's Overcoming of Both Options

T0 shows: Both choices are arbitrary!

$$T \cdot m = 1 \quad (\text{natural duality without constant constraint}) \quad (23)$$

T0 insight:

- **Neither** c nor time are "really" constant
- **Both** are aspects of the same $T \cdot m$ dynamics
- **Constancy** is only definition convention
- **$E = m$** is the constant-free truth

7.7 Liberation from Constant Constraint

Instead of choosing between:

- c constant, time variable (Einstein)
- Time constant, c variable (alternative)

T0 chooses:

- **Both dynamically coupled via $T \cdot m = 1$**
- **No arbitrary fixations**
- **Natural ratios** instead of artificial constants

8 The Reference Point Revolution: Earth → Sun → Nature

8.1 The Reference Point Analogy: Geocentric → Heliocentric → T0

The Reference Point Revolution: From Earth → Sun → Nature

Geocentric (Ptolemy): Earth at center

- Complicated epicycles needed
- Works, but artificially complicated

Heliocentric (Copernicus): Sun at center

- Simple ellipses
- Much more elegant and simple

T0-centric: Natural ratios at center

- $T \cdot m = 1$ (natural reference point)
- Even more elegant: $E = m$

Einstein's c -constant corresponds to the geocentric system:

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All c-values are relative to each other. None is "constant".

The Moment of Reference Point Setting

Einstein's fatal step:

$$\backslash 80\backslash 317 \text{ define: } c = 299,792,458 \text{ m/s} = \text{reference point} \quad (23)$$

What happens at this moment: An arbitrary reference point is set. All other c-values are measured relative to this. The dynamic ratio becomes a "constant". The natural relativity is artificially "frozen".

The Reference Point Problematic

Every reference point is arbitrary: Why 299,792,458 m/s and not 300,000,000 m/s? Why in m/s and not in other units? Why measured on Earth and not in space? Why at this time and not at another?

T0's Reference Point-Free Physics

T0 eliminates all reference points:

$$T \cdot m = 1 \quad (\text{universal relation without reference point}) \quad (23)$$

No arbitrary fixations. All ratios remain dynamic. Natural relativity is preserved. Fundamental simplicity: $E = m$

Example: The Meter Definition

Historical development of meter definition: 1793: 1 meter = 1/10,000,000 of Earth meridian (Earth reference point) 1889: 1 meter = prototype meter in Paris (object reference point) 1960: 1 meter = 1,650,763.73 wavelengths of krypton-86 (atom reference point) 1983: 1 meter = distance light travels in 1/299,792,458 s (c reference point)

What does this show? Each definition is human arbitrariness. The reference point changes with human technology. There is no "natural" length unit - only human agreements. Humans make c "constant" by definition - not nature!

The Circular Error: Humans Define Their Own "Constants"

In 1983 humans defined:

$$1 \text{ meter} = \frac{1}{299,792,458} \times c \times 1 \text{ second} \quad (23)$$

This makes c automatically "constant" through human definition, not through natural law:

$$c = \frac{299,792,458 \text{ meters}}{1 \text{ second}} = 299,792,458 \text{ m/s} \quad (23)$$

Circular reasoning: Humans define c as constant and then "measure" \80\344 constant!

Nature is not asked in this process!

T0's Resolution of the Reference Point Illusion

T0 recognizes: Definition \neq natural law. Measurement reference point \neq physical constant. Practical agreement \neq fundamental truth.

T0 solution:

For measurements: Use practical reference points. For natural laws: Use reference point-free relations.

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Why c-Constancy is Not Provable

The Fundamental Measurement Problem

To measure c, we need:

$$c = \frac{L}{T} \quad (23)$$

But: We measure L and T with the same physical processes that depend on c!

Circular problem: Light measures distances \rightarrow c determines L. Atomic clocks use EM transitions \rightarrow c influences T. Then we measure c = L/T \rightarrow We measure c with c!

The Gauge Definition Problem

Since 1983: 1 meter = distance light travels in 1/299,792,458 s

$$c = 299,792,458 \text{ m/s} \quad (\text{not measured, but defined!}) \quad (23)$$

One cannot "prove" what one has defined!

The Systematic Compensation Problem

If c varies, ALL measuring devices vary equally: Laser interferometers: use light (c-dependent). Atomic clocks: use EM transitions (c-dependent). Electronics: uses EM signals (c-dependent).

Result: All devices automatically compensate the c-variation!

The Burden of Proof Problem

Scientifically correct: One cannot prove that something is constant. One can only show that it appears constant within measurement precision. Each new precision level could show variation.

Einstein's "c-constancy" was belief, not proof!

T0 Prediction for Precise Measurements

T0's Universal Validity

$E = m$ is valid everywhere and always: No approximations needed No constant assumptions

Universal applicability Fundamental simplicity

The Correction of Physics History

Einstein's True Achievement

Einstein's actual discovery was:

$$E = m \quad (\text{in natural form}) \quad (23)$$

His error was:

$$E = mc^2 \quad (\text{with artificial constant inflation}) \quad (23)$$

The Historical Irony

b
When $E=mc^2$ Fails

The constants illusion breaks down at: Very precise measurements Extreme conditions (high energies/masses) Cosmological scales Quantum gravity

nstein discovered the fundamental simplicity $E = m$,
but hid it behind the constants illusion $E = mc^2$!

The physics world celebrated the complicated form and overlooked the simple truth.

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The T0 Perspective: c as Living Ratio
c as Expression of Time-Mass Duality

In T0 theory:

$$c(x, t) = f \left(\frac{L(x, t)}{T(x, t)} \right) = f \left(\frac{L(x, t) \cdot m(x, t)}{1} \right) \quad (23)$$

since $T \cdot m = 1$.

c becomes an expression of the fundamental time-mass duality!

The Dynamic Speed of Light

T0 prediction:

$$c(x, t) = c_0 1 + \xi \frac{m(x, t) - m_0}{m_0} \quad (23)$$

Light moves faster in more massive regions!

(Tiny effect, but measurable in principle)

Experimental Tests of c-Variability

Proposed Experiments

Test 1 - Gravitational dependence: Measure c in different gravitational fields T0
prediction: c varies with $\sim \xi \times \Delta\Phi_{\text{grav}}$

Test 2 - Cosmological variation: Measure c over cosmological time periods T0
prediction: c changes with universe expansion

Test 3 - High-energy physics: Measure c in particle accelerators at highest energies T0
prediction: Tiny deviations at $E \sim \text{TeV}$

Expected Results

b!#I|l|c|c|Experiment Einstein (c constant) T0 (c variable)

Gravitational field $c = 299792458 \text{ m/s } c(1pm10^{-15})$

Cosmological time $c = \text{constant } c(1 + 10^{-12} \times t)$

High energy $c = \text{constant } c(1 + 10^{-16})$

#I#I#IPredictedc-variations

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10 Conclusions

10.1 The Central Recognition

The Fundamental Truth

$E=mc^2 = E=m$

Einstein's "constant" c is in truth a variable ratio.

The constant-setting was Einstein's fundamental error.

T0 corrects this error by returning to natural variability.

10.2 Physics After the Constants Illusion

The future of physics:

- No artificial constants
- Dynamic ratios everywhere
- Living, variable natural laws
- Fundamental simplicity: $E = m$

10.3 Einstein's Corrected Legacy

Einstein's true discovery: $E = m$ (energy-mass identity)

Einstein's error: Constant-setting of c

T0's correction: Return to natural form $E = m$

Einstein was brilliant - he just stopped one step too early!

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