

Chapter 1

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

Why Einstein's c-constant conceals the fundamental error
From Dynamic Ratios to the Constants Illusion

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Abstract

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 $c = 299,792,458$ 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 .

Contents

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

T0 truth: $c = L/T = \text{variable ratio}$

1.1.1 The Mathematical Identity

In natural units:

$$E = mc^2 = m \times c^2 = m \times 1^2 = m \quad (1.1)$$

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

1.1.2 What is c really?

$$c = \frac{\text{Length}}{\text{Time}} = \frac{L}{T} \quad (1.2)$$

c is a ratio, not a natural constant!

1.2 Einstein's Fundamental Error: The Constant-Setting

1.2.1 The Act of Constant-Setting

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

What does this mean?

$$c = \frac{L}{T} = \text{constant} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{L}{T} = \text{fixed} \quad (1.3)$$

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

1.2.2 The Problem of Time Variability

Einstein recognized himself: Time dilates!

$$t' = \gamma t \quad (\text{time is variable}) \quad (1.4)$$

But simultaneously he claimed:

$$c = \frac{L}{T} = \text{constant} \quad (1.5)$$

This is a logical contradiction!

1.2.3 The T0 Resolution

T0 insight: $T(x, t) \cdot m = 1$

This means:

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

1.3 The Constants Illusion: How it Works

1.3.1 The Mechanism of the Illusion

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

$$c = 299,792,458 \text{ m/s} = \text{fixed} \quad (1.6)$$

Step 2: Time becomes "frozen" by this

$$T = \frac{L}{c} = \frac{L}{\text{constant}} = \text{apparently determined} \quad (1.7)$$

Step 3: Time dilation becomes "mysterious effect"

$$t' = \gamma t \quad (\text{why?} \rightarrow \text{complicated relativity theory}) \quad (1.8)$$

1.3.2 What Really Happens (T0 View)

Reality: Time is naturally variable through $T(x, t) \cdot m = 1$

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

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

1.4 c as Ratio vs. c as Constant

1.4.1 c as Natural Ratio (T0)

$$c(x, t) = \frac{L(x, t)}{T(x, t)} \quad (1.9)$$

Properties:

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

1.4.2 c as Artificial Constant (Einstein)

$$c = 299,792,458 \text{ m/s} = \text{constant everywhere} \quad (1.10)$$

Problems:

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

1.5 The Time Dilation Paradox

1.5.1 Einstein's Contradiction Exposed

Einstein claims simultaneously:

$$c = \text{constant} \quad (1.11)$$

$$t' = \gamma t \quad (\text{time varies}) \quad (1.12)$$

But:

$$c = \frac{L}{T} \quad \text{and} \quad T \text{ varies} \quad \Rightarrow \quad c \text{ cannot be constant!} \quad (1.13)$$

1.5.2 Einstein's Hidden Solution

Einstein "solves" the contradiction through:

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

1.5.3 T0's Natural Solution

No contradiction in T0:

$$T(x, t) \cdot m = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{time is naturally variable} \quad (1.14)$$

$$c = \frac{L}{T} \quad \Rightarrow \quad c \text{ is naturally variable} \quad (1.15)$$

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

1.6 The Mathematical Demonstration

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

Starting equation: $E = mc^2$

c in natural units: $c = 1$

Substitution:

$$E = mc^2 = m \times 1^2 = m \quad (1.16)$$

Result: $E = m$

1.6.2 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:

$$E = m = m \times 1 = m \times \frac{c^2}{c^2} = m \times c^2 \times \frac{1}{c^2} \quad (1.17)$$

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

$$E = mc^2 \quad (1.18)$$

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

1.7 The Arbitrariness of Constant Choice: c or Time?

1.7.1 Einstein's Arbitrary Decision

The Fundamental Choice Option

One can choose what should be "constant"!

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

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

Both describe the same physics!

1.7.2 Option 1: Einstein's c-constant

Einstein chose:

$$c = 299,792,458 \text{ m/s} = \text{constant (defined)} \quad (1.19)$$

$$t' = \gamma t \quad (\text{time becomes automatically variable}) \quad (1.20)$$

Language convention:

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

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

Alternative choice:

$$t = \text{constant (defined)} \quad (1.21)$$

$$c(x, t) = \frac{L(x, t)}{t} = \text{variable} \quad (1.22)$$

Alternative language convention:

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

1.7.4 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

Table 1.1: Two views, identical physics

1.7.5 Why Einstein Chose Option 1

Historical reasons for Einstein's decision:

- **Michelson-Morley:** c seemed locally constant
- **Aesthetics:** "Universal constant" sounded 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!

1.7.6 T0's Overcoming of Both Options

T0 shows: Both choices are arbitrary!

$$T(x, t) \cdot m = 1 \quad (\text{natural duality without constant constraint}) \quad (1.23)$$

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

1.7.7 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

1.8 The Reference Point Revolution: Earth \rightarrow Sun \rightarrow Nature

1.8.1 The Reference Point Analogy: Geocentric \rightarrow Heliocentric \rightarrow T0

The Reference Point Revolution: From Earth \rightarrow Sun \rightarrow 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

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

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

- **Human** reference point at center (like Earth at center)
- **Complicated** mathematics needed (like epicycles)
- **Works** locally, but artificially inflated

T0's natural ratios correspond to the heliocentric system:

- **Natural** reference point at center (like Sun at center)
- **Simple** mathematics (like ellipses)
- **Universally** valid and elegant

1.8.2 Why We Need Reference Points

Reference points are necessary and natural:

- **For measurements:** We need standards for comparison
- **For communication:** Common basis for exchange
- **For technology:** Practical applications require units
- **For science:** Reproducible experiments need standards

The question is not **WHETHER**, but **WHICH** reference point:

System	Reference Point	Complexity	Elegance
Geocentric	Earth	Epicycles	Low
Heliocentric	Sun	Ellipses	High
Einstein	c-constant	Relativity theory	Medium
T0	$T(x, t) \cdot m = 1$	$E = m$	Maximum

Table 1.2: Reference point systems comparison

1.8.3 The Right vs. Wrong Reference Point

Einstein's error was not to choose a reference point:

- **But to choose the wrong reference point!**

Wrong reference point (Einstein): $c = 299,792,458 \text{ m/s} = \text{constant}$

- Based on human definition
- Leads to complicated mathematics
- Creates logical contradictions

Right reference point (T0): $T(x, t) \cdot m = 1$

- Based on natural ratio
- Leads to simple mathematics: $E = m$
- No contradictions, pure elegance

1.9 When Something Becomes "Constant"

1.9.1 The Fundamental Reference Point Problem

The Reference Point Illusion

Something only becomes "constant" when we define a reference point!

Without reference point: All ratios are relative and dynamic

With reference point: One ratio becomes artificially "fixed"

Einstein's error: He defined an absolute reference point for c

1.9.2 The Natural Stage: Everything is Relative

Before any reference point definition:

$$c_1 = \frac{L_1}{T_1} \quad (1.24)$$

$$c_2 = \frac{L_2}{T_2} \quad (1.25)$$

$$c_3 = \frac{L_3}{T_3} \quad (1.26)$$

$$\vdots \quad (1.27)$$

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

1.9.3 The Moment of Reference Point Setting

Einstein's fatal step:

$$\text{"I define: } c = 299,792,458 \text{ m/s} = \text{reference point"} \quad (1.28)$$

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"

1.9.4 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?

1.9.5 T0's Reference Point-Free Physics

T0 eliminates all reference points:

$$T(x, t) \cdot m = 1 \quad (\text{universal relation without reference point}) \quad (1.29)$$

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

1.9.6 Example: The Meter Definition

Historical development of meter definition:

1. **1793:** 1 meter = 1/10,000,000 of Earth meridian (Earth reference point)
2. **1889:** 1 meter = prototype meter in Paris (object reference point)
3. **1960:** 1 meter = 1,650,763.73 wavelengths of krypton-86 (atom reference point)
4. **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!

1.9.7 The Circular Error: Humans Define Their Own "Constants"

In 1983 humans defined:

$$1 \text{ meter} = \frac{1}{299,792,458} \times c \times 1 \text{ second} \quad (1.30)$$

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

$$c = \frac{299,792,458 \text{ meters}}{1 \text{ second}} = 299,792,458 \text{ m/s} \quad (1.31)$$

Circular reasoning: Humans define c as constant and then "measure" a constant!

Nature is not asked in this process!

1.9.8 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:

$$\text{For measurements: Use practical reference points} \quad (1.32)$$

$$\text{For natural laws: Use reference point-free relations} \quad (1.33)$$

1.10 Why c-Constancy is Not Provable

1.10.1 The Fundamental Measurement Problem

To measure c, we need:

$$c = \frac{L}{T} \quad (1.34)$$

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!**

1.10.2 The Gauge Definition Problem

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

$$c = 299,792,458 \text{ m/s} \quad (\text{not measured, but defined!}) \quad (1.35)$$

One cannot "prove" what one has defined!

1.10.3 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!

1.10.4 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!

1.10.5 T0 Prediction for Precise Measurements

T0 predicts: At highest precision one will find:

$$c(x, t) = c_0 \left(1 + \xi \times \frac{T(x, t)(x, t) - T(x, t)_0}{T(x, t)_0} \right) \quad (1.36)$$

with $\xi = 1.33 \times 10^{-4}$ (T0 parameter)

c varies tiny ($\sim 10^{-15}$), but measurable in principle!

1.11 Ontological Consideration: Calculations as Constructs

1.11.1 The Fundamental Epistemological Limit

Ontological Truth

All calculations are human constructs!

They can **at best** give a certain idea of reality.

That calculations are internally consistent proves little about actual reality.

Mathematical consistency \neq ontological truth

1.11.2 Einstein's Construct vs. T0's Construct

Both are human thought structures:

Einstein's construct:

- $E = mc^2$ (mathematically consistent)
- Relativity theory (internally coherent)
- 10 field equations (work computationally)
- **But:** Based on arbitrary c-constant setting

T0's construct:

- $E = m$ (mathematically simpler)
- $T \cdot m = 1$ (internally coherent)
- $\partial^2 E = 0$ (works computationally)
- **But:** Also only a human thought model

1.11.3 The Ontological Relativity

What is "really" real?

- **Einstein's space-time?** (construct)
- **T0's energy field?** (construct)
- **Newton's absolute time?** (construct)
- **Quantum mechanics' probabilities?** (construct)

All are human interpretive frameworks of the inaccessible reality!

1.11.4 Why T0 is Still "Better"

Not because of "absolute truth," but because of:

1. Simplicity (Occam's Razor):

- $E = m$ is simpler than $E = mc^2$
- One equation is simpler than 10 equations
- Fewer arbitrary assumptions

2. Consistency:

- No logical contradictions (like Einstein's)
- No constant arbitrariness
- Unified thought structure

3. Predictive power:

- Testable predictions
- Fewer free parameters
- Clearer experimental distinction

4. Aesthetics:

- Mathematical elegance
- Conceptual clarity
- Unity

1.11.5 The Epistemological Humility

T0 does NOT claim to be "absolute truth."

T0 only says:

- "Here is a **simpler** construct"
- "With **fewer** arbitrary assumptions"
- "That is **more consistent** than Einstein's construct"
- "And makes **more testable** predictions"

But ultimately T0 also remains a human thought structure!

1.11.6 The Pragmatic Consequence

Since all theories are constructs:

Evaluation criteria are:

1. **Simplicity** (fewer assumptions)
2. **Consistency** (no contradictions)
3. **Predictive power** (testable consequences)
4. **Elegance** (aesthetic criteria)
5. **Unity** (fewer separate domains)

By all these criteria T0 is "better" than Einstein - but not "absolutely true".

1.11.7 The Ontological Humility

The deepest insight:

- **Reality itself** is inaccessible
- **All theories** are human constructs
- **Mathematical consistency** proves no ontological truth
- The best we have: **Simpler, more consistent constructs**

Einstein's error was not only the c-constant setting, but also the claim to absolute truth of his mathematical constructs.

T0's advantage is not absolute truth, but relative superiority as a thought model.

1.12 The Practical Consequences

1.12.1 Why $E=mc^2$ "Works"

$E=mc^2$ works because:

- It is mathematically identical to $E = m$
- c^2 compensates the "frozen" time dynamics
- The T0 truth is unconsciously contained
- Local approximations usually suffice

1.12.2 When $E=mc^2$ Fails

The constants illusion breaks down at:

- Very precise measurements
- Extreme conditions (high energies/masses)
- Cosmological scales
- Quantum gravity

1.12.3 T0's Universal Validity

$E = m$ is valid everywhere and always:

- No approximations needed
- No constant assumptions
- Universal applicability
- Fundamental simplicity

1.13 The Correction of Physics History

1.13.1 Einstein's True Achievement

Einstein's actual discovery was:

$$E = m \quad (\text{in natural form}) \quad (1.37)$$

His error was:

$$E = mc^2 \quad (\text{with artificial constant inflation}) \quad (1.38)$$

1.13.2 The Historical Irony

The Great Irony

Einstein 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.

1.14 The T0 Perspective: c as Living Ratio

1.14.1 c as Expression of Time-Mass Duality

In T0 theory:

$$c(x, t) = f\left(\frac{L(x, t)}{T(x, t)(x, t)}\right) = f\left(\frac{L(x, t) \cdot m(x, t)}{1}\right) \quad (1.39)$$

since $T(x, t) \cdot m = 1$.

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

1.14.2 The Dynamic Speed of Light

T0 prediction:

$$c(x, t) = c_0 \sqrt{1 + \xi \frac{m(x, t) - m_0}{m_0}} \quad (1.40)$$

Light moves faster in more massive regions!

(Tiny effect, but measurable in principle)

1.15 Experimental Tests of c -Variability

1.15.1 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 $E \sim \text{TeV}$

Experiment	Einstein (c constant)	T0 (c variable)
Gravitational field	$c = 299792458 \text{ m/s}$	$c(1 \pm 10^{-15})$
Cosmological time	$c = \text{constant}$	$c(1 + 10^{-12} \times t)$
High energy	$c = \text{constant}$	$c(1 + 10^{-16})$

Table 1.3: Predicted c-variations

1.15.2 Expected Results

1.16 Conclusions

1.16.1 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.

1.16.2 Physics After the Constants Illusion

The future of physics:

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

1.16.3 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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