

# Universal Specificity Investigation 8: The Theory of Everything That is Light

Daniel Harris  
Northrop Grumman  
Morrisville, USA  
daniel.harris2@ngc.com

Prior investigations into the theory of universal specificity (or specificity for short) found a proper conception of time missed in common practice; which led to the realization that a universally stationary frame (USF) must exist; which led to the discovery that for any inertial reference frame the average effective speed of light,  $c_0$ , is less than or equal to  $c$ , and equal in all directions; which led to discovering the cause of kinetic time dilation; which led to revisiting the relativistic kinetic energy and total energy model; which allowed for the integration between potential and kinetic time dilation and an updated total energy model comprised of internal, kinetic and potential energy; which culminated into a theoretical experiment able to determine which frame is the USF.

The last remaining question about this theory to be invested is: if spacetime is not a real thing, and therefore, cannot be responsible for kinetic or gravitational time dilation, as an environmental affect on objects, then what causes everything in the same reference frame to be effected by time dilation to the same degree? Addressing that question is the focus of this paper.

## 1. EVERYTHING IS LIGHT

What if light were the atom, i.e., the fundamental building block of matter, predicted in antiquity by Democritus [1]? What if matter as we know it, are simply entangled photons in differing structures and arrangements? That is the theory of everything that is light.

If everything were made of light, then it would explain why everything is effected by time dilation in the same way. In the case of kinetic time dilation, any transnational movement of the entangled light reduces the light's average effective speed in the moving reference frame to  $c_0 = \gamma_K^{-1}c$  (see investigation 4), where  $\gamma_K^{-1} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\Delta e_K}{e_T}}$ . In the case of gravitational time dilation, we know that gravitational time dilation slows the speed of objects down within its influence, which includes light, since  $c_0 = \gamma_T^{-1}c$  (see investigation 6), where  $\gamma_T = \gamma_K\gamma_P$ , where  $\gamma_P^{-1} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\Delta e_P}{e_T}}$ .

If everything were light, then the effect of reducing the effective speed of light is that time dilation would affect everything to the same degree. The reason being, is that any duration of change would necessarily be dependent on the effective speed of light since all change involves light. Therefore, reducing the effective speed of light would increase the duration required for change to occur—all else being equal—which is the essence of time dilation (see investigation 3).

As an example of this idea, suppose it took an hour for your cup of coffee to reach room temperature in the USF. This

change in your coffee's temperature, being ultimately the response of the activity of entangled light, occurs over the shortest duration in the USF, being that the effective speed of light is fastest in the USF. Now if an identical cup of coffee had a velocity with respect to the USF, then the effective speed of light would be less than  $c$ . This implies all activity happening inside the coffee that makes it cool takes more time as it takes more time for light to travel (being relatively slower) in that cup's reference frame. The resulting effect of this new situation, is that it takes longer than an hour for this cup of coffee to reach room temperature—all parts of the cup are effected by time dilation to the same degree.

### *Obstacles to the Theory of Everything That is Light*

The theory that everything is light is not conclusive. It lacks a method of agreement and method of difference experiment that makes inductive proof of this grand generalizations possible [2]. Only certain evidences are available to suggest that it might be true, not that it is true; however, the evidence is compelling enough to warrant the creation of a theory.

Certain obstacles stand in the way of this theory seeming plausible. Light, we are told from relativity, only travels at a constant speed,  $c$ —the same  $c$  for any reference frame. This is a problem because massed objects, normally not considered to be entangled photons, are clearly not traveling at  $c$ ; therefore, it presents a paradox of how could stationary objects be made up of things that move at a constant  $c$ . The solution may be as simple as they do move at  $c$ , but constantly change directions making the velocity of the overall system zero. This may be the case sometimes; however, I suspect this is not the whole solution.

Another obstacle is light, we are told from relativity, has no mass. This is a problem because what everything being light implies is that entangled light has mass; therefore, it presents a paradox of how could entangled light achieve mass when unstructured light has no mass.

Given these obstacles, this theory seems ridiculous from the perspective of relativity, but let us see what specificity has to say. For the first obstacle, specificity gains access to two key pieces of evidences, which relativity is blocked from, that shows light does not always travel at  $c$  in the USF. For the second obstacle, specificity gains access to a total energy model that explains why light actually does have mass. Not to mention there are other observations that support the notion that everything is light.

### *Light Slower Than $c$*

The two key pieces of evidence that light can travel slower than  $c$  in the USF are in the case where it is moving through a gravitational potential, and moving through a medium, which turns out to be the same thing.

Relativity explains gravity with the bending of spacetime which allows the light to travel at a constant  $c$ , because this bending creates more distance for the light to travel to counteract the fact that it takes more time for light to travel through a gravity well. If one measured the radius,  $r$ , of a gravity well some arbitrary distance away from its center, and if one measured the circumference,  $C$ , at that distance, one would find that  $\frac{C}{2r} \neq \pi$ . According to relativity, it is possible for it to take longer for light to travel through a gravity well than around it.

Specificity does not accept spacetime as a thing that actually exists; it is only a useful model in making predictions, like using Ptolemy's model to predict celestial motion, or a flat earth model to predict short range trajectories. According to specificity, therefore, nothing is actually bending. What is happening is the base units (or units for short) being measured are changing giving the appearance of a bend. In the case of the circumference example,  $\frac{C}{2r} \neq \pi$  is the result of using miscalibrated instruments.  $\pi$  is unit-less so  $\frac{C}{2r} = \pi$  being true, depends on the same units for distance being used.  $\frac{C}{2r} \neq \pi$  implies different units were used, and a conversion is required. In this case, the speed of light in a gravity well is assumed constant, when it really is not, which causes  $r$  to be massively inflated.

A prior investigation integrated the total energy equation with changes in gravitational potential energy, and it was discovered that the velocity of objects (including light) slow down in a gravity potential by a factor of  $\gamma_P^{-1} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\Delta e_P}{e_T}}$  (see investigation 6). Light traveling slower than  $c$  is the reason why light takes longer to travel through a gravity potential. With this calibrated speed of light,  $c_0$ , used to measure  $r$ , one finds that  $\frac{C}{2r} = \pi$ , as expected. Specificity also holds that it is possible for it to take longer for light to travel through a gravity well than around it, but for different reasons. This is akin to Kepler's model making the same predictions as Ptolemy's model, but for different reasons.

As far as refraction and the speed of light goes, a common explanation for why light slows down inside of a medium is because it bounces back and forth between atoms, essentially taking the scenic route, which is just wrong [3]. Another common, and more plausible, explanation is the effective wave, due to electromagnetic interference to the original wave from the wave generated by moving electrons (moved by the original wave), makes the effective wave appear slower [3]. This last explanation relies on the electromagnetic waves produced by the moving electrons to move slower than light, to make the effective wave appear slower, which just sweeps the problem under the rug.

Specificity, however, addresses light speed inside a medium by integrating the effect of a time dilation gradient with the bending of light in refraction. The index of refraction,  $n$ , relates to gravitational inertial time differential,  $\frac{dt}{dt'} = \gamma_P^{-1}$ , and to  $\nabla\tau^2$  as follows:

$$\text{Recall : } v' = \gamma_P v \quad (1a)$$

$$n = \frac{c}{v} = \frac{v'}{v} \quad (1b)$$

$$\therefore n = \gamma_P = \frac{dt'}{dt} \blacksquare \quad (1c)$$

$$\text{Recall : } g(r') = \lim_{dr' \rightarrow 0} -e_T \nabla\tau^2 \quad (1d)$$

$$\text{Where : } \nabla\tau^2 = \frac{\tau^2}{dr'} = \frac{\left(1 - \left(\frac{dt}{dt'}\right)^2\right)}{dr'} \quad (1e)$$

$$\therefore \nabla\tau^2 = \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)}{dr'} \blacksquare \quad (1f)$$

What this tells us is that at the threshold, from one medium to another, there is a time differential gradient which causes the light to refract and slow down, due to specific work done, just like with gravity. This would explain why material density is correlated to refraction index, because denser objects exhibit a higher gravitational potential within the material.

Now, the values of  $\tau$  in the gravitation examples from previous investigations were extremely small (see investigation 5). For example, in the studied case on earth's surface  $\tau = 4.67 \times 10^{-5}$ , which means  $n \approx 1$ . In contrast, consider the material with highest discovered index of refraction, which is  $n = 38.6$  [4], which would mean  $\tau = 0.9997$ , or five orders of magnitude higher than the earth's gravity case.

Not to mention in our gravitation examples the distance measuring the time dilation gradient were on the order of kilometers, meaning the grade of the gradient was quite shallow. Whereas the time dilation gradient at the threshold of two mediums is practically a step function, implying the gradient is close to a step function. This would explain the "kink" (apparent infinite acceleration) in the light path during refraction, and the arc of the light path for gravitation. This would also explain why light only bends at the threshold (i.e., Snell's Law)—the time dilation gradient is zero everywhere else inside the medium.

The similarities between refracted light and light in gravity continue. The wavelength decreases (blue shift) as light passes into a gravity potential, just as it does when it passes into a medium. In fact, it is the same shift. The relationship between the wavelength in a medium,  $\lambda$ , the wavelength in empty space,  $\lambda'$ , and the index of refraction,  $n$ , is given by Equation (2).

$$\frac{\lambda'}{\lambda} = n \quad (2)$$

Which means the relationship between the wavelength in a medium,  $\lambda$ , the wavelength in empty space,  $\lambda'$ , and changes in specific potential energy,  $\Delta e_P$ , is given by Equation (3), which matches observation.

$$\frac{\lambda}{\lambda'} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\Delta e_P}{e_T}} \quad (3)$$

Additionally, certain works [6] in general relativity attempt to relate equations of motion via refraction and general relativity and found that they were the same equations of motion stating, “the equations of motion for [refracted] light are formally identical to those predicted by general relativity.” However, they do not attempt to integrate the two as the same phenomenon as I did for probably obvious reasons—refraction is clearly not caused by spacetime bending.

Much would be explained about refraction if everything were light. What remains unexplained, however, is why different frequencies of light bend different amounts during refraction, while they appear to bend the same amount with gravity. It actually may mean that light of differing frequencies do bend differently for gravity too, but the effect is so small that it goes unnoticed. As to why the refractive index is different for different frequencies, which causes dispersion, I do not know for certain, and this will have to remain a question to be answered by future work.

Thus, gravitation and refraction, which were once considered separate phenomena, are now one step away from being united under a common cause—specific work done.

Given the observations of light’s speed change in a gravity potential and in cases of refraction we know that light can, and does, travel at slower speeds than  $c$  in the USF; therefore, specificity hurdles over the first obstacle with ease. Things made of light travel slower than  $c$  because light travels slower than  $c$ .

#### Light Has Mass

It was found that  $c_0$ , rather than  $m_0$ , governed internal energy (see investigation 4). Additionally, it was found that total energy is akin to internal energy (a.k.a. total rest energy), since  $E_T$  is function of the speed of light in the USF, while  $E_I$  is a function of the effective speed of light in a given reference frame, as shown in Equation (4).

$$E_T = E_I + \Delta E_K + \Delta E_P \quad (4a)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mc^2 = \frac{1}{2}mc_0^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + m \int g(r)dr \quad (4b)$$

Orthodoxy apparently confused the effects of  $c_0$  for the effects of  $m_0$ , resulting in the conclusion that an object’s mass increased as its speed increased—eventually  $m$  becoming  $\infty$  as  $\lim_{v \rightarrow c}$ . Light’s mass, on the other hand, was not infinite, but its velocity was  $c$ ; therefore, it was concluded that its rest mass must be zero. Specificity corrected this confusion between  $c_0$  and  $m_0$ , which led to the conclusion that mass is invariant to speed, and total energy is conserved, which means for specificity light has mass.

Relativity has another unchallenged issue with regard to light being massless. That is it lacks an explanation for why light has momentum, which prior to relativity was considered a property of things with mass—relativity’s solution is to equate mass with energy so momentum now relates to energy as well as mass. Specificity does not cross into this issue because light has mass—mass and energy remain two properties of an object, which have a physical relationship.

The mass of light is its total energy divided by specific total energy, and its momentum is its mass times velocity, as shown

in Equation (5). Thus, specificity hurdles over the second obstacle with ease.

$$m = \frac{E_T}{e_T} = \frac{2hf}{c^2} = \frac{2h \frac{||\mathbf{v}||}{\lambda}}{c^2} \quad (5a)$$

$$p = m\mathbf{v} = \frac{hf}{\frac{1}{2}c^2} \mathbf{v} = h \frac{2}{\lambda} \frac{\mathbf{v}^2}{c^2} \frac{\mathbf{v}}{||\mathbf{v}||} \quad (5b)$$

$$\text{if : } v = c \quad (5c)$$

$$\text{then : } p = \frac{2h}{\lambda} \quad (5d)$$

#### Other Observations

Other observations, serving as evidence supporting the notion that everything is light, will be quickly listed and described.

- All objects emit and absorb light constantly
- The food chain begins with light emitted from a process of fusion
- The speed of light limits all things.
- $E = \frac{1}{2}mc^2$

It seems reasonable that when dissecting an object to determine what its made of, that the conclusion ought to be based on what is found. All physical objects in the universe absorb and emit light in accordions with Planck’s Law and their spectral emissivity. Does it not seem reasonable to conclude based on this observation that all things could be made up of light?

Not to mention, according to current orthodoxy, “annihilated” matter results in energy (a.k.a., gamma rays, a.k.a. light). Matter completely decomposed produces light. We were not that far from concluding that light was there all along.

To take it another step, all living organisms require food for energy, which fundamentally can be traced back to the sun as its source via plants and photosynthesis. It has been said that we are all made of stardust [5]. Well, starlight is the source of our energy, so maybe we are ultimately made of starlight.

Why would the speed of light be a limit to all things unless everything were light? In contrast, the speed of sound does not limit everything because not everything is sound.

Total energy is  $E_T = \frac{1}{2}mc^2$ . This is interesting, because it suggests that all of the mass has the potential to achieve  $c$ —it would not violate any known laws of physics (all else being equal). If everything were all light, and all the entangled light of an object were released via radiation, then all of its mass would have achieved  $c$ .

More evidence exists, but these were the most interesting to consider.

## 2. TRANSFORMING LIGHT INTO MATTER

The only way for light to transform into matter appears to be for light to be within sufficiently close proximity to other light causing each to slow down sufficiently via mutual gravitational time dilation each causes the other. That way both become entangled by each others gravity potential. The light is now part of a larger system governed by the system’s

internal, kinetic and potential energy. This occurs on a galactic scale all the time, when light is absorbed by objects, and during stray opportunities where light meets in the vastness of space.

The reverse of this process appears to be whenever light breaks its entanglement and radiates outward. The light stops being a part of the larger system by removing its contribution to that system's mass and its energy becomes fully kinetic. This too occurs all the time via thermal radiation.

The total energy equation fully describes the process by which light is captured (e.g., kinetic→internal), and emitted (e.g., internal→kinetic). In fact anything in thermal equilibrium is doing both in equal amounts of energy, and therefore, in equal amounts of mass.

### 3. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, a compelling hypothesis for why all objects in the same reference frame are affected by time dilation to the same degree is because everything is light. That way, when the effective speed of light reduces, it creates an increase in the duration for any change to take place, thus causing time dilation to everything to the same degree. Observational evidence supports this hypothesis because according to specificity, light can move slower than  $c$ , and it has have mass; therefore, it avoids hurtles over paradoxes that would otherwise arise on the basis of relativity.

Additionally, under specificity, it was found that gravitation and refraction are one step away from being integrated under a common cause—specific work done. All that remains is to discover why lights of different frequency have different indexes of refraction.

This concludes this series of investigations into the theory of universal specificity.

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