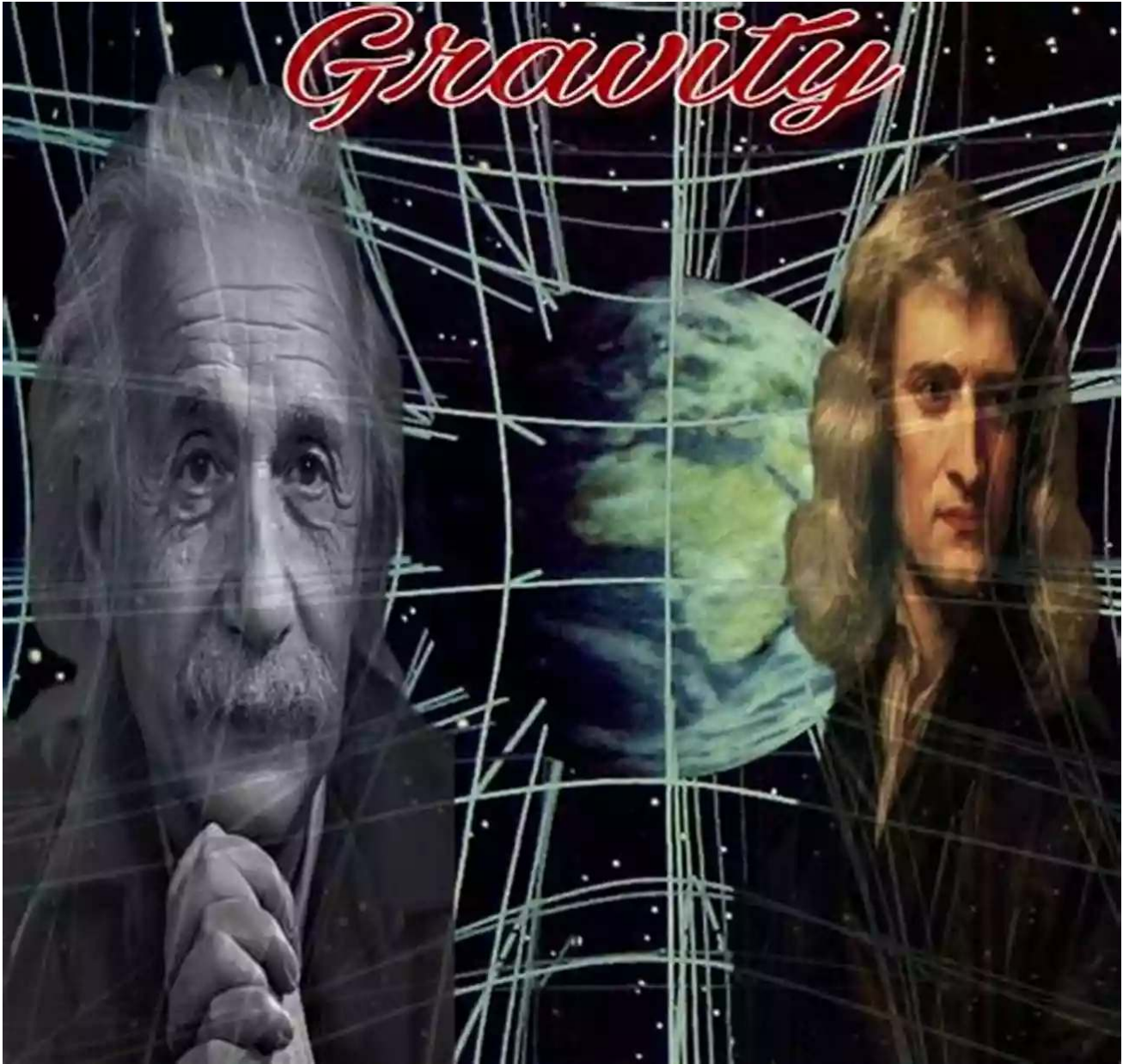


Gravity After Newton And Einstein: Revealing the Unsettling Secrets of the Cosmos

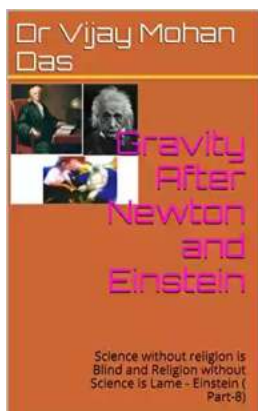


Since the dawn of human existence, we have been captivated by the mysterious force that governs the movement of celestial bodies and holds us firmly on the ground. For centuries, Isaac Newton's theory of gravity served as the cornerstone of our understanding of this fundamental force. However, it was not until Albert

Einstein presented his theory of general relativity that the true nature of gravity began to reveal itself.

Newton's Triumph: The Universal Law of Gravitation

In 1687, Sir Isaac Newton revolutionized our understanding of the physical world forever with his publication of "Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica." In it, Newton proposed his famous universal law of gravitation, which states that every particle in the universe attracts every other particle with a force directly proportional to the product of their masses and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them.



Gravity After Newton and Einstein: Science without religion is Blind and Religion without Science is Lamé - Einstein (Part-8)

by Patrick Dehornoy(Kindle Edition)

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

Language	: English
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Text-to-Speech	: Enabled
Screen Reader	: Supported
Enhanced typesetting	: Enabled
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Newton's theory perfectly explained the motion of planets, comets, moons, and objects on Earth. It beautifully unified the heavens and the Earth under a single mathematical framework, paving the way for astounding scientific achievements for centuries to come.

The Puzzling Perihelion of Mercury

Despite Newton's great success, there was a tiny, yet perplexing anomaly that remained unexplained for nearly two centuries. The perihelion, which is the closest point of a planet's orbit to the Sun, of the planet Mercury was slowly rotating. While such a phenomenon could be accounted for by factors like interactions with other planets or measurement errors, the accuracy of these explanations became increasingly questionable.

As the precision of astronomical measurements improved, astronomers realized that Newton's gravitational theory was incomplete, failing to fully predict the motion of Mercury. It was at this juncture that Einstein's magnificent revolution in scientific thought would unveil itself.

Einstein's General Theory of Relativity: A Paradigm Shift in Gravity

Released in 1915, Albert Einstein's general theory of relativity not only transformed our perception of gravity but also provided remarkable insights into the very fabric of space and time. Instead of considering gravity as a force acting at a distance, Einstein proposed that massive objects warp the fabric of spacetime, creating a curvature that guides the motion of other objects.

This extraordinary concept introduced the idea that the path of a falling object is not a straight line, as dictated by Newton, but instead follows a curved trajectory. It allowed for a more accurate prediction of Mercury's perihelion shift, confirming that the anomaly was the result of the warped spacetime around the Sun.

Gravity and the Curved Universe

While Einstein revolutionized the understanding of gravity, he also realized that his theory demanded a non-static universe. As he introduced a cosmological

constant to ensure a static universe, it was later revealed that the universe was expanding, a discovery that would give birth to the Big Bang theory.

Einstein's general theory of relativity enabled scientists to delve deeper into nature's mysteries, such as black holes, gravitational waves, and the birth and death of stars. It became the bedrock of modern physics and paved the way for groundbreaking discoveries that continue to captivate and inspire scientists and enthusiasts alike.

Contemporary Cosmic Conundrums

Despite the monumental progress achieved in understanding gravity, numerous baffling puzzles still remain unsolved. One such enigma is the reconciliation of general relativity with quantum mechanics, the latter being the framework that describes the behavior of particles at the smallest scales.

Currently, these two pillars of physics remain incompatible due to their different mathematical frameworks and, most importantly, their differing approaches to the nature of reality. The quest for a single theory that unifies gravity with quantum mechanics, known as a "theory of everything," is a significant challenge that physicists continue to grapple with today.

The Future of Gravity: A Journey into the Unknown

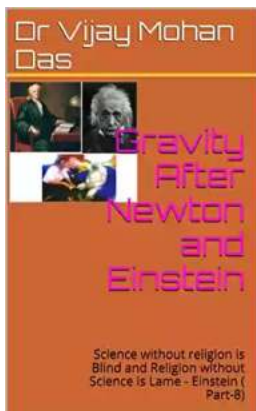
As we stand on the cusp of a new era in scientific inquiry, when new technologies and sophisticated experiments continually push the boundaries of our knowledge, the nature of gravity remains an awe-inspiring mystery.

Researchers are now exploring mind-boggling phenomena like dark matter and dark energy, attempting to uncover their connections to gravity. They are also investigating the possibility of extra dimensions and studying the behavior of

gravity in extreme conditions, such as near black holes and during the early stages of the universe.

While the journey to fully comprehend gravity will undoubtedly be riddled with challenges and unforeseen revelations, one thing remains certain: our understanding of this fundamental force will continue to evolve, enriching our perception of the cosmos and pushing the boundaries of human knowledge.

So, let us embark on this thrilling expedition into the awe-inspiring realm of gravity after Newton and Einstein, where astonishing secrets await our discovery.



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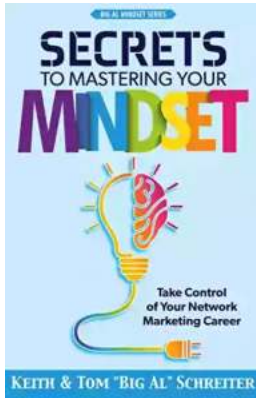
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Gravity force and its interactions are still obscure. The reason being, one is not equipped with basic knowledge of structure of the matter, and atomic genetics as taught by a new science called participatory science. If nature breaks the matter, one would get its last and smallest particles called basic building blocks (B.B.Bs.) of which all secondary fermions (energized gravitons) and secondary bosons

(photons, gluons, vector bosons and higgs bosons) are composed. From these secondary fermions and secondary bosons all the matter (lepto-quark, protons and neutrons, atoms and molecules) of the universe is formed including human cell. These basic units are divine in the sense that they talk with each other by phenomenon called atomic transcription and translation. These are fundamental particles and atomic transcription and translation are fundamental working of the nature. These B.B.Bs. have power to transmutate to form bigger units of the universe like particles, atoms, molecules, cells, individuals, earth, solar system, galaxies etc. So, all effects of the universe are triggered by atomic transcription and translation or thought expressions. The gravitons have not been incorporated in standard model chart. It is because they are still hypothetical particle. No experiment has yet detected existence of these particles. Gravity could only be studied by participatory science. Scientists have succeeded in measuring the speed of gravity for the first time. Sergei Kopeiken of the University of Missouri-Columbia and Ed Fomalont of the National Radio Astronomy Observatory in the US used a rare cosmic alignment to check that gravity and light travel at the same speed. As light is mediated by photons , similarly gravity is mediated by energized gravitons. As photon is emitted by atoms as energy quanta similarly energized gravitons are emitted by decay of nucleons of the atoms. As luminosity (intensity) of light decreases with distance similarly density of energized gravitons decreases with distance. There is difference in gravitational acceleration (g) and acceleration of objects other than gravity (a) . Einstein has wrongly made principle of equivalence i.e. . There is no way for an observer in a closed laboratory to distinguish between the effects produced by a gravitational field and those produced by an acceleration of the laboratory .



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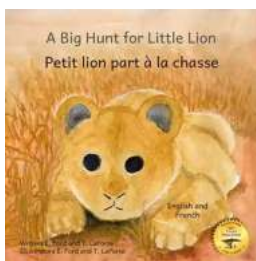
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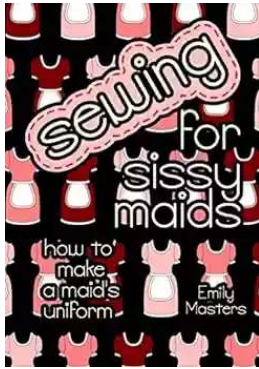
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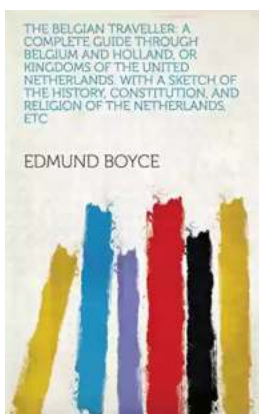
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