

A Return to Einstein and Newton

Don Mac Adam^{*}

MBVax Bioscience Inc., 56 Kelly Drive, Port Dover, Ontario, Canada

Corresponding author: Don Mac Adam, MBVax Bioscience Inc., 56 Kelly Drive, Port Dover, Ontario, Canada, Tel: 2265341596; E-mail: donmacadam@kwic.com

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Letter to the editor

In a March 1947 letter to Max Born, Einstein wrote, "I cannot seriously believe in it because the theory cannot be reconciled with the idea that physics should represent a reality in time and space, free from spooky actions at a distance." He goes on to discuss his lack of conviction that "actions at a distance" can be described with continuous mathematics ("continuous field theory") and that he had discovered a possible route forward that showed some promise but the difficulties were such that he would be "biting the dust long before" completion. "But I am quite convinced that someone will eventually come up with a theory whose objects, connected by laws, are not probabilities but considered facts, as used to be taken for granted until quite recently." A few years after his death Einstein's battle was lost and from particle physics to cosmology the scientific world has since been engulfed in causal probability and a maelstrom of spooky reasoning. Today most physicists believe mechanisms of action behind many physical phenomena are not only unknown but are unknowable. Even the eminently logical Richard Feynman introduced wave-particle duality in these words: "We choose to examine a phenomenon which is impossible, absolutely impossible, to explain in any classical way". In contrast, 26 years after the first publication of the Principia, a 70-yearold Isaac Newton wrote, "I have not as yet been able to deduce from phenomena the reason for these properties of gravity". To Newton natural phenomena must be governed by physical mechanisms. Even though his theory did not explain the physical mechanisms underlying gravitational phenomena, Newton believed the underlying physical mechanisms did exist, could be deduced and could be explained. Newton published his corpuscular theory of light Optics 26 years after Christian Huygens proposed every point of light is the source of a spherical wave. To Newton a wave was not a physical thing but merely the observable propagation of a mechanical disturbance through a

medium. The wave vs. corpuscular controversy has been resolved by modern physics in the most unsatisfactory manner: light is two different things at once and the explanation of this duality is, in Feynman's words "absolutely impossible to explain." Being two different things at once, or one thing occupying two different positions at once, or two things occupying the same position at once, and numerous other illogical entanglements have become ubiquitous features of the mysterious physical world. There is nothing mysterious about the Resonance Model. It is a de novo unified quantum theory in which "at a distance" physical interactions are governed by the emission and absorption of discrete three-dimensional quanta. The unified mechanisms of gravitation and electromagnetism govern a wide range of physical observables including diffraction, cyclotron rotation, intrinsic redshift, electrical current and the maximum velocity of particle acceleration. Resonance Model quanton-mediated equations for particle acceleration generate results that reconcile to high accuracy to Newtonian force equations and Coulomb's equations. The same RM equations apply to low velocities and to high velocities and "relativistic" increases in mass and energy are quantitatively explained through the mechanism of quanton absorption.

Resonance Model graviton-mediated equations return an accurate value for the precession of the perihelion of Mercury compared to the Newtonian equations that return an incorrect value. The Resonance Model provides a new and deeper understanding of energy, the fine structure constant, the balance of matter and antimatter, the fundamental role of neutral flux (neutrinos), the nature of photons, simultaneity, the chirality of particles and quanta, neutron mass, massenergy, mass defect, the gyromagnetic properties of particles and isotopes, gravitation, cosmic expansion, the Hubble constant, the origin of galaxies, galactic rotation curves, the cosmic microwave background, and the mechanism of radioactive decay.