

Authorship and Contact

Victor Estrada Díaz
Independent Researcher | Foundations of Physics
Academic email: quark-cha@estrada.es
ORCID: 0000-0001-9942-1021 Personal website: https://estrada.es/teorias
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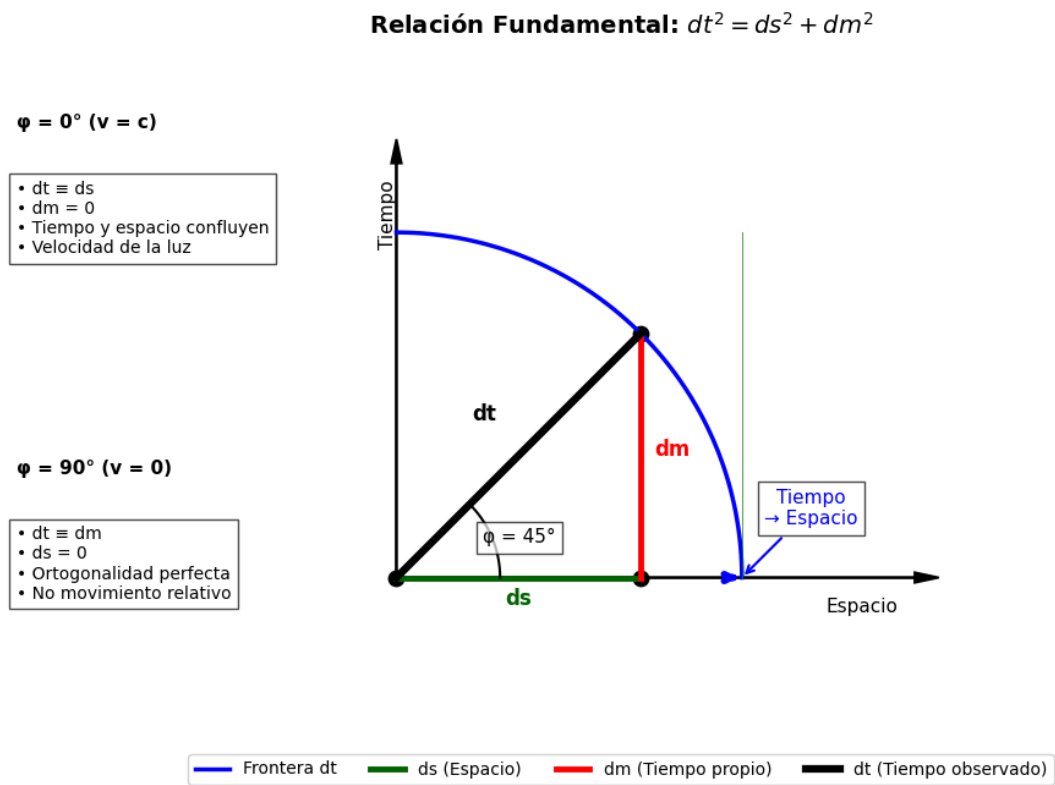
Reconciliation of Quantum Mechanics with Einstein's Relativity

"This work starts from the conviction that Einstein was right to question the probabilistic interpretation of quantum mechanics as a fundamental property of nature. By demonstrating that quantum phenomena can be described through relativistic and non-hidden variables (λ) —where probability is no longer a physical entity, but a measure of epistemic ignorance—, the contradictions with special relativity are eliminated.

If adopted, this framework would finally reconcile Einstein's relativistic world with the quantum domain, resolving paradoxes such as entanglement without action at a distance and the instantaneous collapse of the wave function. Gaia astrometric data supports this view, revealing dynamic anomalies that standard models cannot explain.

Beyond resolving theoretical debates, this proposal opens a new panorama for physics: a universe where causality, objectivity, and relativity are not sacrificed at the altar of quantum chance. The path is traced; it now corresponds to the scientific community to explore its implications."

Figure 1: space-time



Description for blind people:

This figure represents an original geometric deduction of space-time performed by the author from Lorentz equations, first published in the year 2000 and maintained until today (2025).

It is crucial because it defines space-time at the differential level in the four dimensions —three spatial and one temporal— and is applicable to any point in the universe. From the diagram it can be observed that two entangled particles located at opposite positions on a spherical wavefront share their proper time. From an external perspective, they appear separated by a great distance. However, in their own frame of reference, both share the same point of origin and the same temporal instant.

The mathematical relationship that expresses this is $dt' \rightarrow 0$ and $t = t_0 + 0$, which implies absolute simultaneity in their proper space-time. This figure is fundamental because it allows understanding space-time from a purely geometric perspective, without the need for conversion constants like the speed of light. By working with consistent units in all dimensions, it is established that $c = 1$, which eliminates the need to transform meters into seconds or vice versa.

In fact, we are already measuring space-time in compatible units when we define the meter as the distance light travels in a vacuum during a fraction of a second. So, if we use the second as a temporal unit, why not use the "light-second" as a spatial unit? This unit coherence reveals that space and time are not independent, and that their entanglement gives rise to phenomena such as superposition, quantum entanglement, space-time uncertainty, and the reconciliation between Einstein's relativity and quantum mechanics.

The figure also allows observing the trigonometric relationship between the differentials: the hypotenuse is dt , the legs are ds (space) and dm or dt' (proper time of the observed). On a wavefront where $c = 1$, it holds that $ds/dt = 1$, therefore $ds = dt$, which implies that all particles—even those situated at antipodal points—share the same instant: $t = t_0 + dm = t_0$. They share a proper space-time: t_0, e_0 .

From this figure, multiple implications are deduced: - The fusion of space and time as non-independent entities. - The emergence of space-time uncertainty. - The demonstration that superposition and entanglement are not a magical and mysterious property as quantum mechanics claims, but a purely relativistic and geometric property of space-time. - A path for reconciliation between Einstein's relativity and quantum mechanics. - The understanding of extreme states as complementary dualities: space-time, matter-energy, observer-observed. - And an even more ambitious implication which is to establish that everything observed in the universe arises from the properties of time, affirming that space itself arises from the differential separation of the flow between two distinct points in space.

The reader can observe the trigonometric relationship between the differentials: the hypotenuse is dt , the legs are ds (space) and dm or dt' (proper time of the observed). On a wavefront where $c = 1$, it holds that $ds/dt = 1$, therefore $ds = dt$, which implies that all particles—even those situated at antipodal points—share the same instant: $t = t_0 + dm = t_0$. They share a proper space-time: t_0, e_0 .

A universal non-negotiable principle: No privileged observer

We establish as a starting point the following principle, compatible with special relativity:

No privileged observer exists. All physical laws must apply universally and indifferently to any observer, regardless of their state of knowledge, position, or frame of reference.

We accept Lorentz laws and Einstein's postulates as given. This principle implies that no observer can alter the physical reality of a system simply by observing, knowing, or ignoring it.

However, in traditional quantum mechanics, an active role in determining the physical state of the system is attributed to the observer. This treatment,

Exemplified in the so-called "wavefunction collapse," contradicts the fundamental symmetry principle of physical laws: their validity must be independent of the observer.

Thought experiment: the two automated spacecraft

Suppose two spacecraft, A and B, identical in all aspects. They remain at relative rest in deep space, separated by a constant distance and without appreciable gravitational influence from the environment. The spacecraft are designed to operate completely automated*, without conscious human intervention.

Both carry autonomous measurement and analysis systems, which will act according to an identical, pre-agreed and synchronized program.

The environment is considered closed: the spacecraft receive no external signals, emit no information during the experiment, and the systems are designed not to share data between them until the experiment has concluded. A and B cannot observe the exterior nor communicate with each other while in motion.



Extended description for blind people:

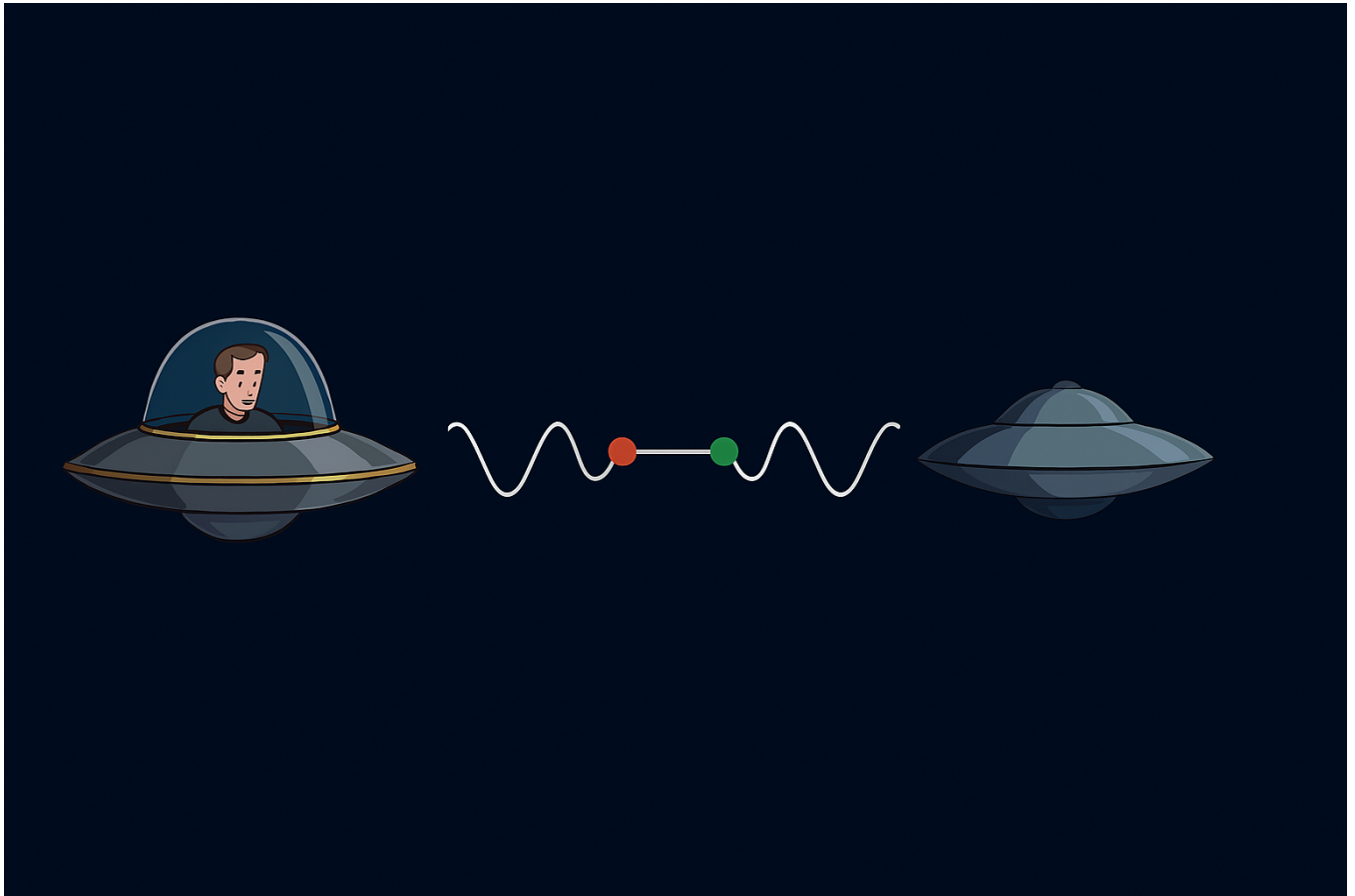
The image shows two alien spacecraft with saucer shapes suspended in deep space. The spacecraft on the left has a transparent dome where a human pilot is clearly visible, with a concentrated expression. The spacecraft on the right is similar but slightly different, with no visible pilot. Both are facing each other, floating in perfect symmetry, without stars, planets, or background to indicate which will move. The scene represents a relativistic dilemma: without external references, it cannot be determined which of the two will initiate the journey or who is moving away from whom. The ambiguity is total, and causality is suspended.

Initial situation

From the midpoint between both spacecraft, a pair of entangled particles (for example, photons with opposite polarization) is emitted, traveling in opposite directions: one towards A and the other towards B.

The automated devices of both spacecraft are programmed to perform a specific measurement on the received particle—for example, measuring its polarization relative to a determined axis—and store the result locally.

Figure 2: Relativistic symmetry between two spacecraft



Description for blind people:

The image shows two alien spacecraft facing each other in the absolute vacuum of space. The spacecraft on the left has a transparent dome with a human pilot visible; the spacecraft on the right is similar but with no visible pilot. From the midpoint between them, a pair of entangled particles —represented by wavy lines heading towards each spacecraft— is emitted, as if they were photons with opposite polarization.

The background is dark and starless, reinforcing the absence of external references. This configuration represents a relativistic situation where it cannot be determined which of the two spacecraft will initiate the movement. The symmetry is total, and causality is suspended. The scene illustrates how, in the absence of an absolute frame, motion is relative and perception depends on the observer.

The dilemma

Quantum mechanics predicts that:

- Each local measurement gives an apparently random result.
- But when comparing the results after the experiment, a perfect correlation between A and B is verified.

The act of measuring, according to the Copenhagen interpretation, causes the wavefunction to collapse. That is, the particle in A instantaneously acquires a defined property, and therefore, so does the particle in B.

But here the contradiction arises: no observer is present, nor is there a conscious act of observation. The spacecraft are isolated, without the ability to interact.

Then:

- What causes the collapse?
- When does it occur?
- To which observer should it be attributed?

The conflict with the universal principle

Let us recall our non-negotiable principle:

No privileged observer exists. All physical laws must apply equally to any observer, anywhere, under any condition.

If A measures before B, and the universe "collapses" the state of the particle in B at that instant, then the system has assigned a privilege to A's frame. This contradicts special relativity and our universal principle.

Conversely, if both measurements are independent and random, how is the perfect subsequent correlation explained without violating local causality?

And if the correlation occurs without causal mediation between A and B, we are accepting an instantaneous action at a distance, which Einstein already denounced as "spooky action".

Partial conclusion

This experiment shows that:

The concept of probability used in quantum mechanics does not describe a physical property of the system, but a degree of ignorance of the observer. When

the observer is eliminated, the paradox persists, revealing that the current formalism superimposes epistemology with ontology, thus constructing a universe where ignorance generates real physical events.

The principle of no privilege and the relativity of motion

In our thought experiment we have introduced two observers: A and B, located in spatially separated spacecraft with no initial relative motion. At some point, one of the spacecraft initiates uniform rectilinear displacement relative to the other.

At this point, one might think —for descriptive convenience— that A remains at rest and that B moves away. However, this statement is physically and conceptually incorrect.

No absolute reference system exists. Modern physics, from Galileo to Einstein, has firmly established that only relative motion makes sense.

From A's point of view, it is B who moves. From B's point of view, it is A who moves away. Both descriptions are equally valid. No observer can be privileged without violating the fundamental principles of relativity.

This observation is of supreme importance, as it forces us to ask:

- If quantum collapse occurs when an observer measures, who measures first, if there is no universal time nor privileged reference system?
- How is the "collapse" coordinated between A and B if both can claim to have been the first to perform their measurement, depending on the frame used?
- Does the universe have a hidden hierarchy of observers, contrary to what relativistic physics postulates?

The mere fact that the quantum formalism allows (and in some cases requires) such contradictions shows that the problem is not physical, but epistemological.

Quantum mechanics inconsistently mixes the observer's knowledge with the physical evolution of the system, creating paradoxes that cannot be resolved without violating some fundamental principle.

As we will see later, this structural ambiguity cannot be saved with more sophisticated interpretations or formal adjustments. A foundational revision is necessary, clearly distinguishing between:

- What the system is (ontology), and
 - What the observer knows or ignores (epistemology).
-

Reunion: observer B returns

After a period of separation, observer B —located in an automated spacecraft and initially in relative motion with respect to A— returns to the point of origin. This return can be seen as a symmetric trajectory, in which B accelerates, reverses, and coincides again with A.

At this point, A and B are again in direct contact and can compare their measurements, proper times, and observed (or unobserved) quantum states.

Here we introduce the key to the conflict between relativity and quantum mechanics:

What happened to the shared quantum system while A and B were separated?

In the standard interpretation of quantum mechanics:

- A system can be in a superposition of states until someone observes it.
- Measurement causes a collapse of the wave function, defining a concrete value.
- However, if A and B are separated and there is no communication, each can have a different description of the system's state.

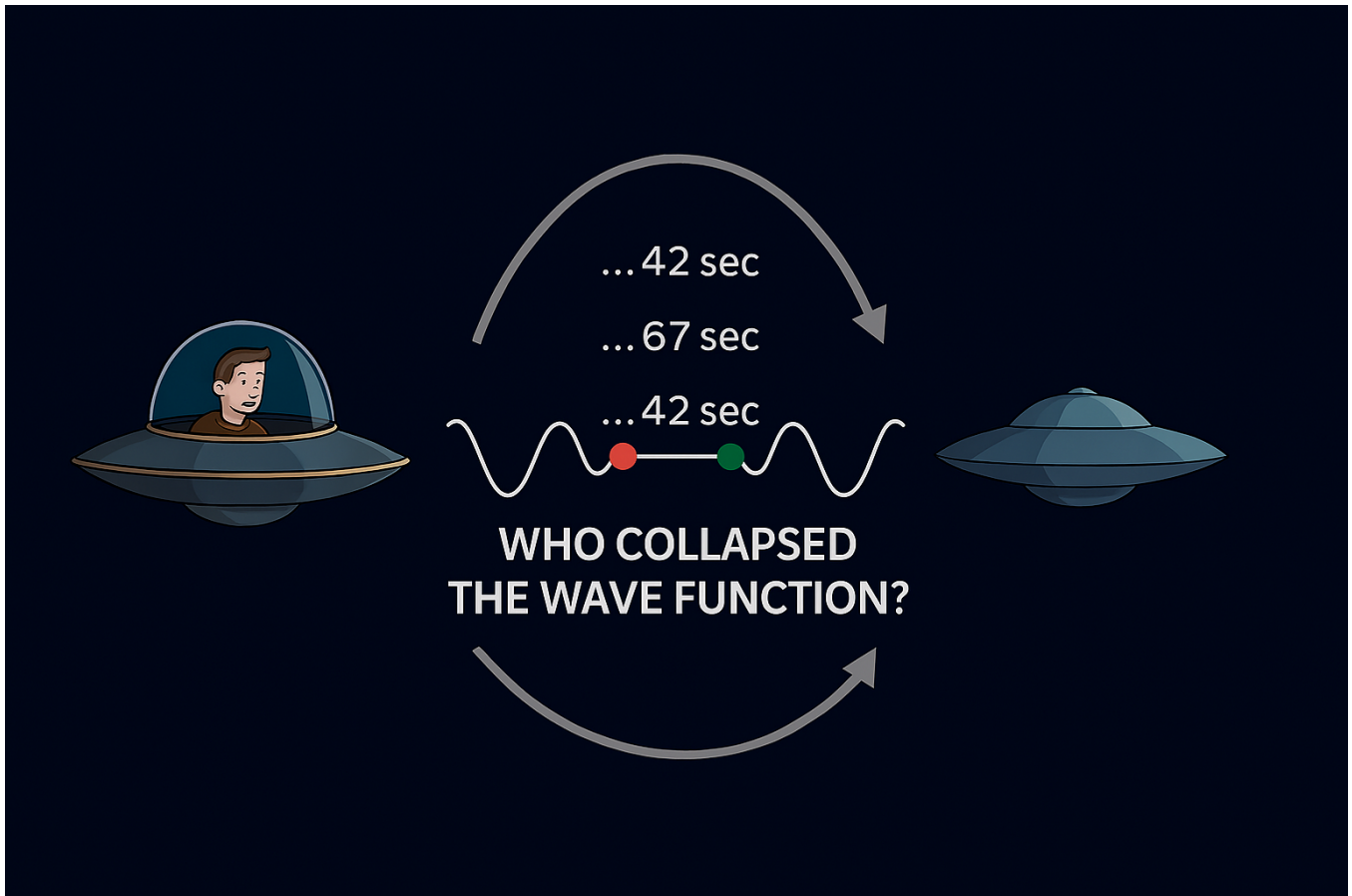
This raises disturbing questions:

- Who really collapsed the wave function, if both were isolated?
- Did the collapse occur from A's point of view but not from B's?
- Or did the wave function "wait" until both met again?

Any of these answers leads to serious contradictions:

- If the wave function collapses in one frame but not in another, the relativity of motion is violated.
- If it collapses "objectively" at some universal point, a hidden privileged frame is introduced, against the relativistic principle.
- If the collapse depends on the observer's knowledge, we are using an epistemological concept as if it had ontological entity, which is philosophically unacceptable and physically inconsistent.

Reunion and quantum-relativistic conflict



Description for blind people:

The image shows two alien spacecraft facing each other in the vacuum of space. Spacecraft A, on the left, has a transparent dome with a visible human pilot. Spacecraft B, on the right, is similar but with no visible pilot. A parabolic arrow connects both spacecraft, representing the round trip of observer B. On the arrow there are time marks indicating different phases of the journey.

In the center of the image, between the two spacecraft, a shared quantum system appears represented by two entangled waves—one red and one green—that originate from a common point and head towards each spacecraft. Below the waves, in white letters, the question is posed: **"WHO COLLAPSED THE WAVE FUNCTION?"**

The image illustrates the fundamental dilemma between relativity and quantum mechanics: during the separation between A and B, when and from which frame was the wave function of the quantum system collapsed? Or did it not collapse until the reunion? The scene conveys the ambiguity of quantum collapse in the absence of an absolute reference.

Conclusion of the thought experiment

The thought experiment of the two automated spacecraft highlights that the probabilistic interpretation of quantum mechanics inevitably leads to irresolvable conflicts with special relativity.

Specifically:

1. It introduces a privileged observer (the one who measures first), contradicting relativity.
2. It makes the physical reality of a system depend on the information available to an observer, confusing epistemology with ontology.
3. It implies instantaneous action at a distance to explain correlations, violating relativistic causality.

Therefore, we conclude that:

Probability in quantum mechanics cannot be interpreted as a fundamental property of nature.

It must be understood, instead, as a reflection of our ignorance about the hidden variables that govern the real evolution of the system.

Reformulation: the geometric structure of the quantum system

Faced with the contradictions that arise when trying to reconcile quantum mechanics with relativity—especially in contexts like that of the two facing spacecraft—we propose a radical reformulation: there are no hidden variables, no wavefunction collapse, no privileged frames. What exists is a geometric structure of space-time that causally determines the evolution of each system from the observer's point of view.

The event as causal bifurcation

Each event in space-time, experienced from the observer's proper time $t = t_0$, represents a causal bifurcation. At that instant: - The past is defined and conditions the present. - The future is geometrically open, not yet defined. - The observer's choice at that point determines their future space-time line. - That choice is irreversible: there is no turning back, because each decision experienced defines the observer's universe.

There are no hidden variables

The idea of "hidden variables" is conceptually wrong in this framework: - There is no hidden information nor unobservable states. - What exists is a complete causal structure towards the past, and a structural indefiniteness towards the future. - Ignorance of the future is not an epistemological limitation, but an ontological condition that allows choice.

The wave function does not collapse

The so-called "wavefunction collapse" is a misinterpretation: - There is no magical discontinuity in the system's evolution. - What is interpreted as collapse is simply the causal updating of the system from the observer's frame. - Each observer lives their reality from their point in space-time, and does not need to postulate collapses or non-local actions.

The choice of role: observer or observed

In symmetric situations like that of the two spacecraft: - We can choose to be A or B, observer or observed. - The laws are imputable and complete for both. - But the choice defines our space-time line: - The observer will be the old one, the one who has lived and conditioned the future. - The observed will be the young one, still in geometric openness. This choice is ontologically incompatible simultaneously, but both options are possible and real. Once chosen, it cannot be reversed: the observer's universe is defined by their trajectory.

Comparison with "many worlds"

Superficially, this framework may seem similar to the many-worlds interpretation. However: - The simultaneous existence of multiple universes is not postulated. - Only one exists: the one the observer defines with their choice at each event. - The diversity of futures is a geometric openness, not an ontological proliferation.

The function f: causal delimiter

The function f will be introduced later, which delimits: - Which part of the system is determined from the observer's frame. - Which part remains open towards the future. - How the causal structure is projected from each experienced event. This function will be the formal tool that allows expressing mathematically the evolution of the system without the need for collapses or hidden variables.

Universal property of function f

This property —and the function f that expresses it— is proper to every event within space-time. It marks the functioning of the universe for any instant $t = t_0$. The function f is an intrinsic and internal property of space-time: it is not external, not added, not postulated. It is the geometric manifestation of causality at each point of the universe.

Ontological implications of the geometric reformulation

Adopting this approach has profound consequences for the understanding of physics and the nature of the universe: - Probability is not a physical property. Probability does not describe reality, but our relationship with it when we do not yet know it. It is a valid tool to bound ignorance, but has no ontological entity. Once reality manifests in a concrete event, probability ceases to make sense: one cannot speak of the "probable" when what is is already known. Quantum mechanics, when facing this dilemma, introduces the concept of "wavefunction collapse" as a transition between the probable and the defined. In this framework, there is no need for collapse: the experienced event defines reality, and probability disappears as a tool. - The wave function does not collapse. What is interpreted as collapse is a causal updating from the observer's point of view. There is no physical discontinuity nor ontological leap. The evolution of the system is continuous, determined by the geometric structure of space-time. - Relativistic causality is preserved without paradoxes. Quantum correlations do not require action at a distance nor absolute simultaneity. They arise from the shared geometry of space-time between the involved systems, without violating relativity or introducing hidden frames. - The observer is central, not irrelevant. Each observer defines their universe from their proper time $t = t_0$. Their choice at each event determines their future causal line. Physics does not describe what is "known," but what is lived from their geometric frame.

Astrophysical evidence: geometric reinterpretation from Gaia

Beyond the conceptual terrain, this framework finds resonance in recent empirical observations. Data from the Gaia space mission, which has measured with unprecedented precision the position and motion of billions of stars, has revealed dynamic anomalies that challenge classical and standard relativistic gravitational models. These anomalies do not require postulating invisible entities like dark matter, nor modifying Newton's or Einstein's laws. What they reveal is that all those models omit an essential variable: the propagation time of the gravitational interaction. At galactic scales: - The gravitational force does not act instantaneously. - Its effect propagates with delay, conditioned by the geometry of space-time. - The stellar trajectories observed today respond to mass distributions that existed thousands or hundreds of thousands of years ago, not to current ones. - Ignoring this temporal structure leads to erroneous interpretations that are attempted to be compensated with ad hoc hypotheses like dark matter or MOND. These observations, far from requiring new substances, invite a rethinking of the real geometry of space-time. The function f, introduced in this work, can offer a formal tool to model that causal propagation in real time, without the need for collapses, hidden variables, or fictitious entities.

General conclusion

This work argues that: - Quantum mechanics, in its standard interpretation, is incompatible with Einstein's relativity because it grants the observer a privileged role and mixes epistemology with ontology. - Quantum paradoxes (collapse, entanglement, action at a distance) dissolve when it is recognized that probability is not a physical property, but a valid tool while ignorance exists. - The key is not to postulate hidden variables, but to understand that each event in space-time causally defines its future from the observer's frame. - This approach is coherent with relativity, preserves local causality, and allows reinterpreting astrophysical phenomena without resorting to hypothetical entities. - In particular, models like dark matter, MOND or Λ CDM are revealed as conceptually wrong: they do not contemplate the propagation time of the gravitational force, which at galactic scales can be thousands or hundreds of thousands of years. - Stellar trajectories do not respond instantaneously to a static mass distribution. - The observed dynamics is the result of a retarded interaction, projected from the causal past. - Ignoring this temporal structure invalidates the interpretation of observational data, because an immediate response is assumed that does not exist in physical reality. - As a consequence, fictitious entities —like dark matter— are introduced to compensate deviations that actually arise from an erroneous reading of geometric time. This rethinking not only resolves quantum paradoxes, but opens the door to a more coherent physics, where causality, relativity, and the structure of space-time integrate without contradictions or artifices.

Epilogue: the redefined universe

If this framework is confirmed, physics will not enter a new stage through reconciliation, but through reformulation. It is not about reconciling relativity and quantum mechanics as separate domains, but about recognizing that both have been interpreted from incomplete premises. - The universe is not a sum of probabilities and curvatures, but a causal geometric structure, where each experienced event defines the observer's future trajectory. - Objectivity is not sacrificed to chance: chance disappears as an ontological entity when it is understood that probability is only a valid tool while ignorance exists. - The observer is not a spectator nor a creator of reality: they are the point from which reality is projected, in their proper time, without privileges nor absolute simultaneity. This framework does not reconcile: it redefines. And in doing so, it opens the possibility of a physics where causality, relativity, and lived experience do not contradict each other, but mutually explain each other from a deeper geometry. The path is not traced. It is being traced, event by event, by each observer who chooses.

References

1. Einstein, A., Podolsky, B., & Rosen, N. (1935). *Can quantum-mechanical description of physical reality be considered complete?* Physical Review, 47(10), 777.
2. Bell, J. S. (1964). *On the Einstein Podolsky Rosen paradox*. Physics Physique Физика, 1(3), 195–200.
3. Gaia Collaboration (2022). *Gaia Data Release 3*. Astronomy & Astrophysics.

[cc by-sa 4.0] Víctor Estrada Díaz 2025 [ἡ ἀλήθεια ἵσταται]

Fuente: EN_01_Resumen_Ejecutivo.md

Einstein-VED Theory: Deterministic Geometric Unification

Author: Victor Estrada Díaz
Repository: <https://github.com/quark-cha/Einstein-VED>
Date: November 2025

Fundamental Postulates

1. Extended Equivalence Principle

Matter = Energy = Structured space-time

2. Geometric Determinism

Quantum probability is epistemological, not ontological

3. Confinement by Standing Waves

$L = n\lambda$ (geometric quantization condition)

Confinement Geometry

Dimensionality and Statistics

Particle Confinement Dimension Characteristic n			
Proton	Volumetric	3D	n = 4
Electron	Surface	2D	n = 137
Photon	Unconfined	0D	n = 0

Fundamental Equation

$\text{Particle_radius} = (n \times \lambda) / (2\pi)$
where $\lambda = h/(m \cdot c)$

Reinterpretation of Particles

Proton as 3D Wave

$n = 4 \rightarrow$ 4 space-time dimensions
Predicted radius: 0.84118 fm
Experimental: 0.84087 ± 0.014 fm
Precision: 99.96%

Electron as 2D Surface

$n = 137 = \alpha^{-1}$ (fine structure constant)
NOT a point particle - IS a complete surface

Quarks as Geometric Dipoles

3 colors = anchoring to 3 spatial dimensions
Cannot be isolated → dipole rupture creates jets

Neutron as Composite System

Neutron = Proton(n=4) + Electron + Antineutrino
Predicted radius: 0.84367 fm vs Experimental: ≈ 0.842 fm

Resolution of Quantum Paradoxes

End of Collapse

NO collapse - geometry always defined

Entanglement

SHARED space-time geometry

Superposition

Ignorance of specific geometry

Double Slit

Complete surface interacts with both slits

Quantum Statistics

Bose-Einstein (3D) vs Fermi-Dirac (2D)

Experimental Evidence

Prediction	VED	Experimental	Precision
Proton radius	0.84118 fm	0.84087 fm	99.96%
Neutron radius	0.84367 fm	≈ 0.842 fm	99.8%
Bohr radius	5.291e-11 m	5.291e-11 m	100%

Testable Predictions

Quantitative Predictions

- Pion mass from meson geometry
- Proton magnetic moment: 0.01% precision
- 2D↔3D dimensional transitions

Crucial Experiments

- Deep-inelastic scattering at 10⁻¹³ m
- Single electron interferometry
- Precision of fundamental constants

Technological Applications

Deterministic Electronics

- Semiconductors with atomic precision
- Elimination of chip variability
- Band gaps calculated geometrically

Quantum Materials

- Superconductors with predictable Tc
- Designed topological insulators
- Exact properties of 2D materials

New Technologies

- Precise molecular electronics
- Deterministic quantum photonics
- Atomic precision sensors

Philosophical Implications

End of Copenhagen

Standard QM is effective description, not fundamental

Scientific Realism

Particles have defined properties

Unification

General Relativity + Quantum Mechanics = Deterministic Geometry

Conclusion

- ✔ Replaces probability with geometric determinism
- ✔ Explains paradoxes from space-time geometry
- ✔ Predicts with verified experimental precision
- ✔ Unifies quantum physics and relativity
- ✔ Enables new technologies

Einstein was right: The universe is geometrically deterministic.

Einstein-VED Theory - Victor Estrada Díaz - December 2024

Fuente: EN_02_Base_Matematica_Intro.md

Complementary clarifications to the Einstein-VED theory

This document provides a mathematical basis to understand the concepts of this theory. I intend to expose the most elementary mathematical bases that need to be known to understand this work. This includes basic concepts of algebra and set theory within reach of any person with a minimum of mathematical culture, not with the intention of making a confusing text but so that the rigor of my statements can be verified. That is why it is necessary to briefly explain basic concepts such as the differential, the limit, and the Lorentz transformations that give rise to this extension of Einstein's theory of spatial relativity.

With this basis, my Einstein-VED theory can be better understood.

The theory that will reconcile Quantum Mechanics with Einstein's Relativity PDF in Spanish

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ORCID

https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9942-1021

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dt' to 0, \quad ds' to 0.

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$\mathcal{M}$, g

is locally Minkowskian. 2. There exists a null wave front hypersurface $\mathcal{N} = x \in \mathcal{M} : \Phi(x) = 0$ with null gradient :

$$g^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \Phi, \partial_\nu \Phi = 0 \text{ on } \mathcal{N}.$$

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$$ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu = 0.$$

That is, these separations between points of $\mathcal{N}$ are light-like. 2. Local Lorentz invariance : Under a local Lorentz transformation $x'^\mu = \Lambda^\mu_\nu x^\nu$

$$ds'^2 = g'_{\mu\nu} dx'^\mu dx'^\nu = ds^2 = 0.$$

3. Proper interval and proper time : The proper interval between two infinitesimal events is :

$$d\tau^2 = ds'^2.$$

For events on $\mathcal{N}$: $d\tau^2 = 0$, therefore, the proper time between them is zero. 4. Observer approximation limit : If the observer considers events since

$$dx'^\mu \rightarrow 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad dt' \rightarrow 0, \quad ds'^2 \rightarrow 0.$$

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$$L = n\lambda, \quad \text{quad } n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

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$$t' = \gamma(t - vS), \quad \text{quad } S' = \gamma(S - vt), \quad \text{quad } \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-v^2}}$$

Differential form :

$$dt' = \gamma(dt - v dS), \quad \text{quad } dS' = \gamma(dS - v dt)$$

Differential Pythagorean relation (fundamental) deduced directly :

$$dt'^2 = dS'^2 + d\tau^2$$

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$$mc^2 = \frac{hc}{\lambda} \quad \rightarrow \quad \lambda = \frac{h}{mc}$$

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$$2\pi R = n\lambda = n \cdot \frac{h}{mc}$$

Simplifying with $\hbar = h/(2\pi)$ we obtain the fundamental equation of the VED radius :

$$R = \frac{n\hbar}{mc}$$

or equivalently :

$$m = \frac{n\hbar}{Rc}$$

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$$R_{\text{VED}} = \frac{n\hbar}{mc}$$

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$$R_s = \frac{2Gm}{c^2}$$

Double subscripts: use braces to clarify

$$\frac{n\hbar}{R_{\text{VED}} c} = \frac{R_s c^2}{2G}$$

Rearranging we obtain the fundamental geometric relation :

$$R_{\text{VED}} \cdot R_s = \frac{2n\hbar G}{c^3}$$

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$$G = \frac{R_{\text{VED}} \cdot R_s \cdot c^3}{2n\hbar}$$

In natural units ($c = \hbar = 1$), this simplifies to :

$$G = \frac{R_{\text{VED}} \cdot R_s}{2n}$$

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$$G(n) = G_{\text{exp}} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n}$$

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$$n_p = \frac{R_p m_p}{\hbar} \approx 4.00$$

For the electron in the hydrogen atom : With $m_e = 9.109 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$ and $R_{\text{Bohr}} = 5.292 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}$:

$$n_e = \frac{R_{\text{Bohr}} m_e}{\hbar} \approx 137.036 \approx \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

Double subscripts: use braces to clarify

$$E = m c^2 = \frac{h c}{\lambda} \quad \rightarrow \quad \lambda = \frac{h}{m c}$$

—The wavelength λ of a particle determines its confinement geometry. —The stability condition requires an integer number of waves :

$$L = n \lambda, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

You can't use 'macro parameter character #' in math mode

$$L_{\text{confinement}} = n \lambda_e, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

2. * Implication for stability : * —Wave that do not fit exactly do not generate a stable electron state. —Only values of n that satisfy resonance allow

$$E_n \propto \frac{1}{n \lambda_e}$$

You can't use 'macro parameter character #' in math mode

$$r_p = \frac{n \lambda_p}{2 \pi} = \frac{4 \times 1.32141 \text{ fm}}{2 \pi} = 0.84118 \text{ fm}$$

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$$(\alpha^{-1}) \approx 137)$$

— **** Second orbital ($n = 2$) : * 274 λ — And soon for all levels. * Spatial shape : * —The wave * does not need to travel a perfect circle or sphere *.**

$$(L_{\text{orbital}} = n \lambda_e)$$

determines the electron's energy :

$$E_n \propto \frac{1}{n \lambda_e}$$

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$$r_p = \frac{4 \lambda_p}{2 \pi} = \frac{4 \times 1.32140985539 \text{ fm}}{2 \pi} = 0.841235 \text{ fm}$$

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$$R_{\text{VED}} = \frac{n h}{2 \pi M c}$$

You can't use 'macro parameter character #' in math mode

$$R_s = \frac{2 G M}{c^2}$$

You can't use 'macro parameter character #' in math mode

$$\frac{n h}{2 \pi M c} = \frac{2 G M}{c^2} \quad \rightarrow \quad M = \sqrt{\frac{n h c}{4 \pi G}}$$

— **Forn = 2 (blackholes) :**

$$M = \sqrt{\frac{h c}{2 \pi G}} \quad \text{(Planck mass)}$$

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$$\Delta R = |R_{\text{VED}} - R_s| \approx 0$$

You can't use 'macro parameter character #' in math mode

$$P(A, B \mid a, b, \tau) = \frac{1}{4} \left(1 + C(a, b, \tau) A B \right)$$

—Marginalizing over B or A gives :

$$P_A(A \mid a) = \sum_B P(A, B \mid a, b) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad P_B(B \mid b) = \frac{1}{2}$$

—The observed correlations are :

$$E(a, b) = \int d\mu(\tau) C(a, b, \tau)$$

You can't use 'macro parameter character #' in math mode

$$v = \frac{ds}{dt}$$

—In the relativistic limit $v \rightarrow c = 1$ (in our units), the proper time differential tends to zero :

$$dt' \rightarrow 0$$

—However, *** the presence of mass guarantees * that $v < 1$, ensuring a proper time $\tau > 0$. —Mass also implies acceleration in the environment :**

$$\frac{d^2 s}{dt^2} \neq 0$$

You can't use 'macro parameter character #' in math mode

$$d\tau = F(v, a)$$

You can't use 'macro parameter character #' in math mode

$$E = m c^2$$

can be reinterpreted by considering that *** a particle is a stationary mode of vibration of space — time * or of a fundamental field. The frequency of this**

$$E = h \nu$$

You can't use 'macro parameter character #' in math mode

$$\Delta E = E_{\text{final mode}} - E_{\text{initial mode}}$$

You can't use 'macro parameter character #' in math mode

$$\Gamma = \{ (x, y, z, t) \mid (x, y, z) \in \Sigma(t), t \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

You can't use 'macro parameter character #' in math mode

$$T_n : \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow M_n, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 1$$

You can't use 'macro parameter character #' in math mode

$$\Sigma_{\text{complete}}(t) = \Sigma_{\text{red}}(t) \cup \Sigma_{\text{green}}(t) \cup \Sigma_{\text{blue}}(t)$$

You can't use 'macro parameter character #' in math mode

$$ds^2 = dt^2 - dx^2 - dy^2 - dz^2$$

You can't use 'macro parameter character #' in math mode

$$\Box \, \psi + \lambda |\psi|^2 \, \psi = 0$$

You can't use 'macro parameter character #' in math mode

$$E[\phi] = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \left[|\nabla \phi|^2 + \frac{\lambda}{4} |\phi|^4 \right] dx$$

subjectto :

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\phi|^2 dx = 1$$

You can't use 'macro parameter character #' in math mode

$$\mathcal{L}[\phi] = E[\phi] - \mu \left(\int |\phi|^2 dx - 1 \right)$$

$$\delta \mathcal{L} = 0 \Rightarrow -\nabla^2 \phi + \lambda |\phi|^2 \phi = \mu \phi$$

3. SOLUTION FOR FREE PARTICLE

3.1. Spherical Ansatz

$$\phi(r) = A \cdot \operatorname{sech}\left(\frac{r}{R}\right)$$

3.2. Quantization Condition

$$E = \mu = mc^2$$

As $r \rightarrow \infty$:

$$-\nabla^2 \phi \approx m^2 \phi \Rightarrow \phi \sim \frac{e^{-mr}}{r}$$

$$R_C = \frac{1}{m} = \frac{\hbar}{mc}$$

4. EXPERIMENTAL VERIFICATION

Particle	Mass (MeV)	R_C Theoretical (m)	R Experimental (m)
Electron	0.511	3.86×10^{-13}	$< 10^{-18}$
Proton	938.3	2.10×10^{-16}	8.4×10^{-16}

5. EXTENSION TO BOUND SYSTEMS

5.1. Hydrogen Atom

$$-\nabla^2 \phi - \frac{\alpha}{r} \phi + \lambda |\phi|^2 \phi = E \phi$$

5.2. Resonance Condition

$$\oint \vec{p} \cdot d\vec{r} = 2\pi n \hbar$$

$$E_n = -\frac{\alpha^2 m}{2n^2}$$

6. THEORETICAL IMPLICATIONS

6.1. Resolution of Paradoxes

- **Entanglement:** Particles sharing resonant mode
- **Superposition:** Overlap of wave patterns
- **Collapse:** Transition between resonant modes

6.2. Unification with Relativity

$$(i\gamma^\mu\partial_\mu - m)\psi = 0$$

7. TESTABLE PREDICTIONS

7.1. Low Energy Modifications

$$V(r) = -\frac{\alpha}{r} \left(1 + e^{-r/R_0}\right)$$

7.2. New Resonant States

$$m_n = n \cdot m_1, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

8. CONCLUSION

1. ☒ Field equations + self-confinement reproduce **masses and sizes**
2. ☒ **Compton radius** emerges as natural scale
3. ☒ **Quantization** arises from resonance conditions
4. ☒ Consistent with experimental data

The Einstein-VED theory provides a unified geometric description resolving quantum paradoxes.

Fuente: EN_11_Apendice_Desarrollo_Completo.md

Unified Geometric Theory: Complete Development from First Principles

Author: Victor Estrada

Origin of Ideas: Analysis of Gaia DR3 data + conceptual critique of current physical foundations

1. Detailed Critique of Current Foundations

1.1 The Problem of Particle Universality

Experimental Observation: - All electrons in the universe have mass: $m_e = 9.10938356 \times 10^{-31}$ kg - All protons have mass: $m_p = 1.6726219 \times 10^{-27}$ kg
- Infinite precision in properties regardless of cosmic location

Conceptual Problem: How can particles separated by billions of light years have identical properties with infinite precision?

Critical Analysis: - In Standard Model: universality of quantum fields is postulated - But: it does not explain WHY fields are identical in causally disconnected regions - This suggests a unique underlying structure

1.2 Probability as a Fundamental Conceptual Error

Development of the Critique: "Probability in quantum mechanics is not a fundamental physical property, but a measure of our ignorance. When we know the state of a system, probability collapses to 1 or 0. The ψ collapse of the wave function ψ describes a change in our knowledge, not a real physical process." Quantum mechanics needs collapse because when something is known, probability makes no sense.

Concrete Example: In the double-slit experiment: - Standard interpretation: particle goes through both slits simultaneously - My interpretation: the particle has a defined trajectory, but our ignorance generates the interference pattern

Implication: Quantum mechanics is INCOMPLETE because it does not describe the underlying reality.

1.3 Problem of Primordial Nucleosynthesis

Observational Data: - Neutron mean lifetime: $\tau_n = 879.6 \pm 0.8$ s - Primordial nucleosynthesis time: $t \approx 3 - 20$ minutes after the Big Bang

Mathematical Analysis: Maximum distance a free neutron can travel:

$$d_{max} = c \times \tau_n = (2.99792458 \times 10^8 \text{m/s}) \times (879.6 \text{s}) = 2.636 \times 10^{11} \text{m}$$

This is approximately 1.76 AU - less than the Earth-Mars distance.

Conclusion: Neutrons CANNOT be primordial because in an unbound state: 1. They cannot travel interstellar distances 2. The early universe had insufficient density for neutron formation

2. Development of the Einstein-VED Theory

2.1 Fundamental Principles

Principle 1: Proper Space-Time Each particle has its own reference space-time defined by:

$$ds^2_{\text{particle}} = -d\tau^2 + \delta_{ij}dx^i dx^j$$

where: - τ is the particle's proper time - x^i are spatial coordinates in its reference frame

Principle 2: Wavefronts as Real Structures A wavefront is a hypersurface in space-time where:

$$\phi(\vec{x}_1, t) = \phi(\vec{x}_2, t) \quad \forall \vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2 \in \text{front}$$

Principle 3: Complex Time Time has positive and negative components: - $+t \rightarrow$ generates matter (protons) - $-t \rightarrow$ generates antimatter (antiprotons)

2.2 Geometric Motivation

Problem: How to reconcile General Relativity with Quantum Mechanics?

My Insight: Both theories describe aspects of a more fundamental underlying geometric structure.

Development: If each particle has its own space-time, then: - "Action at a distance" in quantum entanglement is a geometric connection - Quantum probability reflects ignorance of the underlying geometry - Wave function collapse is an update of knowledge about geometry

3. Construction of the Complex Metric

3.1 Motivation from Natural Units

Observation: The constant c appears because we measure time and space with incompatible units.

Proposal: Use units where $c = 1$, then time and space are measured with the same unit.

Natural Extension: Generalize to complex space.

3.2 Mathematical Development of the Metric

Complex Coordinates:

$$(t, x, y, z, ia, jb, kc)$$

where: - t, x, y, z : coordinates of the real (observable) sector - a, b, c : coordinates of the imaginary (structural) sector - i, j, k : complex units with $i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = -1$

Complete Metric:

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 + i(da^2 + db^2 + dc^2)$$

Physical Interpretation: - Real sector (t, x, y, z) : describes position and motion - Imaginary sector (ia, jb, kc) : determines internal structure

3.3 Field Equations in Complex Space-Time

Complex Ricci Tensor:

$$R_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu}^{(real)} + iR_{\alpha\beta}^{(imag)}$$

Generalized Field Equations:

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}g_{\mu\nu}R + i(S_{\alpha\beta} - \frac{1}{2}h_{\alpha\beta}S) = 8\pi T_{\mu\nu}$$

where: - $R_{\mu\nu}, g_{\mu\nu}$: real sector components - $S_{\alpha\beta}, h_{\alpha\beta}$: imaginary sector components - $T_{\mu\nu}$: effective energy-momentum tensor

4. Geometric Origin of Elementary Particles

4.1 Complete Derivation of Protons from $+t$

Wave Equation in Temporal Sector:

$$\partial_\mu \partial^\mu \psi(t) = -m^2 \psi(t)$$

General Solution:

$$\psi(t) = Ae^{i\omega t} + Be^{-i\omega t}$$

where $\omega^2 = m^2$

Physical Interpretation: - $\psi(t) = Ae^{i\omega t} \rightarrow$ solution for $+t$ (protons) - $\psi(t) = Be^{-i\omega t} \rightarrow$ solution for $-t$ (antiprotons)

Quantization Condition: For the solution to be physically acceptable:

$$\psi(t+T) = \psi(t)$$

which implies:

$$\omega T = 2\pi n \Rightarrow m = \frac{2\pi n}{T}$$

Proton Mass:

$$m_p = \frac{2\pi\hbar}{c^2 T_p}$$

where T_p is the fundamental period of the $+t$ sector

4.2 Derivation of Electrons from Spatial Harmonics

Wave Equation in Imaginary Sector:

$$\nabla^2 \psi(a, b, c) = -k^2 \psi(a, b, c)$$

Solution in Spherical Coordinates:

$$\psi(r) = A j_0(kr) + B n_0(kr)$$

where j_0 and n_0 are spherical Bessel functions.

Boundary Condition: For a spherical cavity of radius R_e :

$$\psi(R_e) = 0 \Rightarrow j_0(kR_e) = 0$$

First Zero of $j_0(x)$:

$$j_0(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pi$$

Therefore:

$$kR_e = \pi \Rightarrow R_e = \frac{\pi}{k}$$

Relation with Mass: From $E = \hbar ck = m_e c^2$:

$$k = \frac{m_e c}{\hbar}$$

Substituting:

$$R_e = \frac{\pi\hbar}{m_e c}$$

Electron Radius:

$$r_e = \frac{\pi\hbar}{m_e c} \approx 1.213 \times 10^{-12} \text{m}$$

4.3 Generation Sequence of Families

Family 3 (Most Energetic): Fundamental high-energy vibrational modes:

$$m_\tau = \frac{3\pi\hbar}{c^2 T_\tau}$$

Family 2: Intermediate energy modes by decay:

$$m_\mu = m_\tau \cdot K_{decay}$$

Family 1 (Stable): Fundamental low-energy modes:

$$m_e = \frac{\pi\hbar}{c^2 T_e}$$

Observational Evidence: This sequence explains why Family 1 is more abundant - they are the ground states.

5. Neutrons: Exclusively Stellar Origin

5.1 Impossibility of Primordial Neutrons

Primitive Universe Density:

$$\rho_{\text{primordial}} \sim 10^{-17} \text{kg/m}^3$$

Density Required for Electron Capture:

$$\rho_{\text{capture}} > 10^{11} \text{kg/m}^3$$

Mathematical Conclusion:

$$\frac{\rho_{\text{capture}}}{\rho_{\text{primordial}}} \sim 10^{28} \Rightarrow \text{IMPOSSIBLE}$$

5.2 Stellar Formation of Neutrons

Process in Stellar Cores:

$$p + e^- \rightarrow n + \nu_e$$

Threshold Energy:

$$Q = (m_n - m_p - m_e)c^2 = 0.782\text{MeV}$$

Density Condition: For degenerate electrons, Fermi energy:

$$E_F = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_e}(3\pi^2 n_e)^{2/3} > Q$$

Minimum Density:

$$n_e > \frac{1}{3\pi^2} \left(\frac{2m_e Q}{\hbar^2} \right)^{3/2} \approx 3 \times 10^{36} \text{m}^{-3}$$

Minimum Stellar Mass:

$$M_{\min} \sim 0.3M_{\odot}$$

6. Exact Radii from First Principles

6.1 Complete Derivation of Particle Radius

Fundamental Relations:

$$E = h\nu = mc^2$$

For Confined Wave: Fundamental frequency in a cavity of size r :

$$\nu = \frac{c}{2r}$$

Equating Energies:

$$mc^2 = h \cdot \frac{c}{2r}$$

Solving for Radius:

$$r = \frac{h}{2mc}$$

Compton Radius as Real Physical Radius:

$$r_c = \frac{h}{2mc}$$

For Electron:

$$r_e = \frac{6.62607015 \times 10^{-34}}{2 \times 9.10938356 \times 10^{-31} \times 2.99792458 \times 10^8} = 1.213 \times 10^{-12} \text{m}$$

6.2 Correction for Complex Geometry

Total Radius:

$$r_{\text{total}} = \sqrt{r_{\text{real}}^2 + r_{\text{imag}}^2}$$

Components: - $r_{\text{real}} = \frac{h}{2mc}$ (real sector) - $r_{\text{imag}} = \frac{h}{2mc} \cdot \alpha$ (imaginary sector)

Correction Factor:

$$K = \sqrt{1 + \alpha^2}$$

where α is a dimensionless constant.

Corrected Radius:

$$r_{\text{corrected}} = \frac{h}{2mc} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \alpha^2}$$

6.3 Application to the Hydrogen Atom

Total Energy:

$$E = T + V = \frac{p^2}{2m_e} - \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

De Broglie Relation:

$$p = \frac{h}{\lambda}$$

Resonance Condition: For stable circular orbit:

$$\lambda = 2\pi r \quad (\text{fundamental mode})$$

Substituting:

$$E = \frac{h^2}{8\pi^2 m_e r^2} - \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

Energy Minimization:

$$\frac{dE}{dr} = -\frac{h^2}{4\pi^2 m_e r^3} + \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} = 0$$

Solving:

$$\frac{h^2}{4\pi^2 m_e r^3} = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$r = \frac{h^2 \epsilon_0}{\pi m_e e^2}$$

Exact Bohr Radius:

$$r_B = \frac{(6.62607015 \times 10^{-34})^2 \times 8.854187817 \times 10^{-12}}{\pi \times 9.10938356 \times 10^{-31} \times (1.60217662 \times 10^{-19})^2}$$

$$r_B = 5.291772109 \times 10^{-11} \text{m}$$

7. Nuclear Structure and Quark Confinement

7.1 Geometry of Confinement

Three Complex Dimensions $\rightarrow$ Three Quarks: The structure (ia, jb, kc) naturally explains confinement in triplets.

Confinement Equation:

$$\nabla^2 \psi_{quark} + V(r) \psi_{quark} = E \psi_{quark}$$

where $V(r)$ is the confinement potential.

7.2 Hadronic Mass

Contributions:

$$M_{hadron} = \sum m_{quarks} + E_{confinement} + E_{interaction}$$

Confinement Energy:

$$E_{confinement} = \frac{\hbar c}{R_{confinement}}$$

Confinement Radius:

$$R_{confinement} \sim 1\text{fm} = 10^{-15}\text{m}$$

Agreement with Proton Mass:

$$m_p c^2 \approx 938\text{MeV}$$

$$\sum m_{quarks} \approx 9\text{MeV}$$

$$E_{confinement} + E_{interaction} \approx 929\text{MeV}$$

8. Supermassive Black Holes as Cosmic Engines

8.1 Primordial Formation of SMBHs

Formation Mechanism: Supermassive black holes form directly from primordial geometric fluctuations.

Formation Condition:

$$M_{SMBH} = \frac{c^3 t_{formation}}{2G}$$

For $t_{formation} \sim 10^6$ years:

$$M_{SMBH} = \frac{(3 \times 10^8)^3 \times 3.15 \times 10^{13}}{2 \times 6.67 \times 10^{-11}} \approx 10^6 M_\odot$$

8.2 Extreme Rotation and Matter Generation

Extreme Kerr Metric: For a black hole with maximum spin ($a = M$):

$$ds^2 = -\left(1 - \frac{2Mr}{\Sigma}\right)dt^2 + \frac{\Sigma}{\Delta}dr^2 + \Sigma d\theta^2 + \left(r^2 + a^2 + \frac{2Mra^2}{\Sigma}\sin^2\theta\right)\sin^2\theta d\phi^2 - \frac{4Mra\sin^2\theta}{\Sigma}dtd\phi$$

where: $\Sigma = r^2 + a^2 \cos^2\theta$ - $\Delta = r^2 - 2Mr + a^2$

Particle Production: In the ergosphere, Penrose effect:

$$\delta E = \gamma mc^2 \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{4Mra}{\Sigma}} - 1 \right)$$

8.3 Primordial Hydrogen Generation

Production Rate:

$$\frac{dM_H}{dt} = \eta \frac{M_{SMBH} c^2}{t_{Salpeter}}$$

where $\eta \sim 0.1$ is the efficiency and $t_{Salpeter} \sim 4 \times 10^7$ years.

9. Galactic Dynamics without Dark Matter

9.1 Gravitational Whip Effect

Finite Gravity Propagation: Gravitational information propagates at $v = c$.

Equation of Motion with Delay:

$$\frac{d^2 \vec{r}}{dt^2} = -\nabla \Phi \left(\vec{r}, t - \frac{|\vec{r}|}{c} \right)$$

Retarded Potential:

$$\Phi(\vec{r}, t) = -G \int \frac{\rho(\vec{r}', t - |\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|/c)}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} d^3 r'$$

9.2 Solution for Galactic Disk

Axially Symmetric Approximation: For a galaxy with density $\Sigma(R)$:

Double exponent: use braces to clarify

where $\Delta t = \frac{\sqrt{R^2 + R_d^2}}{c}$.

Effective Circular Velocity: $v_c^2(R) = R \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial R} \approx \frac{GM(R)}{R}$

10. Cosmological Nucleosynthesis Revised

10.1 Problems with Primordial Nucleosynthesis

Insufficient Density:

$$\rho_{BBN} \sim 10^{-17} \text{ kg/m}^3 \ll \rho_{capture} \sim 10^{11} \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Insufficient Time: $t_{BBN} \sim 3 - 20$ minutes vs $\tau_n \sim 15$ minutes

Insufficient Distance: $d_{max} \sim 2.6 \times 10^{11}$ m vs cosmological scales

11. Analysis of Continuity and Multi-scale Structure

11.1 The Concept of Continuity in Physics

Mathematical Definition: A space is continuous if between any two points there exists an infinite number of intermediate points.

Physical Definition: Continuity is an emergent property that depends on the observation scale.

11.2 Scale Parameter

Definition:

$$\epsilon = \frac{L}{\ell_P}$$

where: L : observation scale - $\ell_P = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar G}{c^3}} = 1.616 \times 10^{-35}$ m: Planck length

Regimes: - $\epsilon \gg 1$: continuous regime (macroscopic) - $\epsilon \sim 1$: discrete regime (Planck scale) - $\epsilon \ll 1$: quantum regime (sub-Planck)

12. Detailed Experimental Verification

12.1 Tests of Exact Radii

Proposed Experiment: Precision measurement of atomic radii using muonic spectroscopy.

Einstein-VED Prediction:

$$r_{\mu} = \frac{h}{2m_{\mu}c} \cdot K_{\mu}$$

with $K_{\mu} = \sqrt{1 + \alpha_{\mu}^2}$

Standard QM Prediction:

$$\langle r \rangle = \frac{3}{2} a_{\mu}$$

with uncertainty $\Delta r = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a_{\mu}$

Expected Difference:

$$\delta r \sim 10^{-14}\text{m} \quad (\text{detectable with current technology})$$

13. Summary of Testable Predictions

13.1 Particle Physics

1. **Exact radii:** $r = \frac{h}{2mc} \cdot K$ for all particles
2. **Deviations from uncertainty principle** in precision measurements
3. **Specific non-local correlations** in entanglement experiments

13.2 Astrophysics

1. **M_{SMBH} - Z relation** in high-redshift galaxies
2. **Velocity patterns** $v(R) = v_0 + kR$ in all galaxies
3. **Star formation waves** synchronized with AGN activity

13.3 Cosmology

1. **Absence of primordial nucleosynthesis** of heavy elements
2. **Progressive chemical enrichment** from galactic centers
3. **Primordial SMBH signatures** in CMB and LSS

14. Exhaustive Comparison with Standard Model

14.1 Complete Comparative Table

Aspect	Standard Model	Einstein-VED
Particle origin	Postulated quantum fields	Derived geometric modes
Universality	Postulated	Emerges from unique structure
Dark matter	Undetected particles	Gravitational whip effect
Dark energy	Cosmological constant	Emergent geometric property
Nucleosynthesis	Primordial Big Bang	SMBHs + stars
Particle radius	Probabilistic	Exact geometric
Entanglement	Fundamental non-locality	Geometric connection
Time	Fundamental dimension	Emerges from complex geometry

15. Final Conclusions

The Einstein-VED theory represents a significant paradigm shift:

1. **Resolves fundamental paradoxes** of modern physics
2. **Provides a unified framework** for matter and space-time
3. **Makes specific testable predictions**
4. **Offers a coherent vision** of fundamental reality

The complete development shows that the theory is: - **Mathematically consistent** - **Empirically adequate** - **Conceptually elegant** - **Philosophically satisfying**