
Foreword

This book is about the true science of light. Many physicists from the beginning of time have failed to recognize the clear understanding of the exact nature of light as it relates to different events, either occurring naturally or created by human efforts. They have portrayed a sense that light behaves as waves in certain events and occasionally it behaves as particles. This ambiguous description of light pondered pioneer physicist Albert Einstein to formulate complex concepts of relativity theory and gravitational theory. Subsequently, renowned physicists, such as Richard Feynman, Roger Penrose, John Wheeler, Charles Misner, Stephen Hawking, and Kip Thorne, extended Einstein's principles to explain the mysteries surrounding distant celestial vast objects, black holes. In their discussion, they and physicist Stephen Hawking have inadvertently stated that black holes have super gravitational fields. From our point of view, light behavior is simple and straight forward in the sense that the rules of Newtonian classical mechanics may be applied without incorporating any special treatment for light. Therefore, black holes absorb light similar to a perfect black body. Further, the behavior of light can be very accurately characterized as a wave, regardless of the type of event. Very close examination of all the experiments performed to prove that light is a particle in those events, could very well be understood if it is modeled as wave.

One of the greatest strengths of this research is that the principles explained in this book provide a rather simplistic view point for several phenomena of complex nature, such as the bending of light caused by refraction as it passes to the medium and time dilation effect experienced by the very high speed moving objects. Our view point extends the ideas suggested by the Portuguese physicist, João Magueijo, a research fellow in theoretical physics at Cambridge University. We have taken one step further, proving his ideas of the Varying Speed of Light (VSL) to be correct. When our concepts are verified, you will gain a clear understanding and explanation of the events related to light, by applying the basic principles of atomic physics described in the book. Here, we have achieved success by taking advantage of the modern techniques and advances made by particle physicists. These physicists formulated the standard model, and the quark extension to the standard model, to describe all of the elements on the periodic table that are found in nature and artificially created. We have provided answers to many questions about the creation of the solar system and the universe that were not answered by previous creation theories, such as the big-bang.

Our theory of relativity, postulated by Mr. Kadakia, designated **Skylativity®**, comes from a simplification of many computations related to sky and the universe, and presents the results with higher accuracy than before. It leads to the formulation of the Universal Unified Field Theory (UUFT), and provides time and space invariant scales for length, time, and mass measures, for every frame of reference. You will discover that Einstein took a risk when he formulated his famous theory of relativity by making unrealistic assumptions. When he stated

that time measured in different inertial systems by identical clocks would differ, he ignored the fact that the identical clocks ceased to remain identical in design, when they were stationed in each of the inertial systems. Further, he assumed that the speed of light is a constant in James Maxwell's field equations. More recent advances in technology have verified that the speed of light has varied since the beginning of time and it varies according to frame of reference like an ordinary particle obeying the laws of Newton's mechanics. Our sense of accomplishment and quest will be complete when dedicated physicists and astronomers redirect their resources to promote the ideas of this book and to build a solid foundation for future space expeditions.