Statistical approach to the relativistic world

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Abstract
The work is based on the conceptuality of the basic aspect of special theory of relativity concerning the statistical feature of the phenomena.

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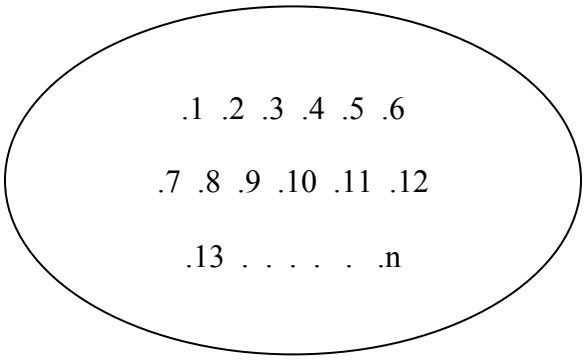
The main aspect of special relativity is that "Every mass point have their own clocks beating different time having indifferent relativistic speed". But what about a mass point which is itself composed of its individual mass points having their own individual clocks beating different time (if we assume the individuals as relativistic) according to the very aspect of special theory of relativity. Then what about a mass point composed of individual mass points or what about the clock composed of individual clocks. How can one measure the time of the clock which is composed of individual clocks beating different time.

It seems that there plays a statistics of relativistic world which is clever enough to measure the relativistic coordinates (time and space) in the consideration of their individual relativistic elements. Physicists may ponder over such a statistical feature of relativistic world and they may formulate such statistics describing the relativistic coordinates considering their individual relativistic elements having different relativistic coordinates.

Let we assume some imaginary experiments to describe the plausible features of such statistics.

The infinitely long impenetrable imaginary loop experiment

Let we assume a loop with the relativistic elements which is impenetrable in our consideration (experiment)



And the individual particles have their own clock beating different time,

t_n (Subscript n is the number of particles in the loop)

And considering the loop itself as a mass point having its own clock beating different time. How can one measure the time of the loop T in the consideration of its individual clocks beating different time t_n. It is here where the assumption of such a statistics plays a significant role to determine the relativistic coordinates (time and space) of the relativistic system of particles. It is here where the imaginary experiments are in the need to get an appropriate analysis describing the real world.