

aa 118 - The pace of time
Selection from the discussion at OKOUNU

Krindy asks

February 23, 2020 7:35:02 PM

What is the 'pace of time'?

deddek opposition thinking makes sense. [Kosmologie, astrofizika, HDV](#)
[24.února 2020 11:04:00](#)

Cosmology, astrophysics, HDV

February 24, 2020 11:04:00

AM I am not omniscient (as "seven patrons" think) and so I will only say the opinion of a layman, which may not be correct. Physics says that the speed of light is maximally possible, that is, $c = 1/1$. We know about speed that it is the ratio of the length interval to the time interval. In space-time 3 + 3D (or 3 + 1D, but I'm not going to guess now how many dimensions time has, even for this reasoning, 3 + 1D no. property of matter in the three-quantity Universe, passes to the "geometric ratio" of intervals in the raster, in the grid, in the network, in the web, in the arena of dimensions. However, the three-cell Universe (**Length, Time, Matter**) is never a state of a "mixture" of matter distributed in a Euclidean flat-straight-line 3 + 1D lattice. Where there is matter with non-zero mass, there is a crooked space-time, not Euclidean and... and both then "float" in a 3 + 3D raster (or you-infidels call yourself 3 + 1D) a Euclidean grid. On the 3 + 3 Euclidean grid (or 3 + 1 if you don't want to go crazy) you can "cut out" length and time intervals... and they can be arbitrary !!! both longitudinal and temporal. So the ratio of the "length interval" to the "time interval" is and can be arbitrary. And at this moment, if we call those selected intervals arbitrarily as unit, as a unit for "length-distance" and a unit for "time-time", then we can always call them (in that Euclidean flat 3 + 3D raster) as $c = 1 / 1$ ($c^3 = 1^3 / 1^3$).

I repeat: in Euclidean geometry 2x three-dimensional cubic lattice 3 + 3D, any interval of length to any time interval will always be equal to 1/1, ie $c * = 1/1$. Only then if I declare the selected length and time interval as "unit, per unit", then I can "go" to the real-Universe "mixed" = **mass + crooked non-Euclidean spacetime** and according to the selected units to find out how fast the speed of light is. $c = 2.9979246 \cdot 10^8$ m / sec. In reverse, to be able to write $c = 1/1$ (after choosing units), I have to "straighten" the curvature of the length dimension or the time dimension of the real universe (throughout the universe). In the real universe, however, there is also "matter" (mass), which is the cause of the "state of curvature of real-space-time non-Euclidean." They are continuous vessels according to the law **$m_0 \cdot c = m \cdot v$** ...; or succinctly speaking (for abstract heads): if in the whole universe the baryon mass (non-zero mass) was transformed into photons-radiation (ie zero mass), the current-real-curvature space-time would s t r a I g h t e n out to the "raster = Euclidean flat space-time "... And the velocity of the" slow baryon mass "(now in the form of radiation) would change to $c = 1/1$.

And again: time does not run on the photon and the photon itself does not shift towards the Horizon of the Universe (which expands the horizon by c-velocity), both stand against each other..., the photon "stands" ($c = 1/1$) against the horizon, which also "Moves" - expands at c-speed,... and everything that is "inside the Horizon" (our Universe - it is a locality in the original infinite Euclidean time-space) moves at-speed, $v < c$ because everything "inside" is material with nonzero mass **$m_0 \cdot c = m \cdot v$** and material it is "due" to the curvature of the

spatiotemporal dimensions. Each raster 3 + 3 (or for you it is 3 + 1) "materializes by the curvature of the dimensions of space-time, everything where space-time is distorted - the corrugated," materialized "there. Well, what is it if c-speed changes to v-speed ???, the denominator "t" grows, how? no by "curving" the time dimension. In other words, if the "time interval" changes from the unit time interval, **the TEMPO thus changes the passage of time from the point of view of the "stationary" Observer.** In other words: in the denominator of "speed" which increases, the time interval is "shortened" relative to the unit, and thus it can be qualified (view A or view B) that the pace of time changes or that the time dimension rotates (towards the Observer), and we look at the "projectively" of the observer (which is the "all-embracing reality around the Observer) = we perceive a certain flow of time.... If v changes, the intervals in the denominator change, which can be qualified either as a rotation of the systems or a "mass-field change" in the "overall system" of OTR, which is a change in space-time curvatures on the left and a change in masses on the right. mass and field distribution.... ; **the rate of passage of time is: comparison of the time interval, which was declared a "unit" (time in the grid of the 3 + 3D system) with another time interval (different size of that interval) which may seem different (relativity) due to rotation of the system the time dimension "curved"...** the curvature of dimensions is nothing more than the "rotation" of dimensions... and the rotation can change in geometry up to the "balling" of the dimension. (and this only happens "in matter"). Time runs where it is crooked and crooked in "our locality" called "after the Bang Universe"...; we-people are somehow in the middle in the LOCALITY size scale: we are as far into the "planck scales" (10^{-31} meters) as in the "global scales" (10^{-26} meters) and so on with time: our "pace" of time in our position The earth in that universe is "set" by the **c o m p l e m e n t a r i t y** of the "stop-state" of **unpacking** of all 3 + 3D dimensions and the state of distribution of stars, galaxies, fields in this "stop-state". There were no stars, galaxies in another "stop-state", for example, 20,000 years since the Bang, and there was a diametrically different curvature of all 3 + 3 space-time dimensions, and therefore "there" could be a different flow of time, a different pace of flow to "today". - stop "flow. Even today, in this "stop-state", it is possible to change the pace of time (in the observatory of the Observer, fitted to rest) due to STR - dilation... an interval other than ours selected per unit. The reader should take into account that these ideas are formed during the process, they are not perfectly described, they are certainly not identical with reality ,, .. and that it would need 10 rework-improve-improve... but fatigue, old age (and overwork). .. I have been alone and alone for 39 years, no one has helped.

And one more note, a change at the end when checking the text: **Maybe the pace of time from Bang to the present is the same - unchanged** (and changes only in localities - systems fit and changes the curvature of three length dimensions ... **but it can also be otherwise: that both the curvature of the three dimensions of space and three dimensions** (or one of three) of time change, then Hubble is wrong, etc. This is another interpretation for another time.

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deddek opposition thinking makes sense [Kosmologie, astrofizika, HDV 5.řijna 2020 7:02:32](#)

Cosmology, astrophysics, HDV
October 5, 2020 7:02:32

AM Well, thanks ... that's right. Mr. Krindy should read it again, and see how I thought about the "pace of time." He could think for himself and support the reasoning himself or reject it with the help of (his) arguments.

To add: we know that $v < c$. We know that if we want to change the velocity "in" a body, that we change the numerator, not the denominator ..., **we keep at the denominator "still the**

same rate of time" (which is observed in the surrounding nature), ie "in this pace of time flow", about which we do not know why it is such, we choose intervals in it, standards, and we call them units ..., **units can be changed, the pace of time flow does not.** (but even that is not certain whether in the history of the Universe, in various stages of genesis, the pace of time was not different than today) But here is the article

<https://qwertasip.estranky.cz/clanky/specialni-teorie-relativity.html> ... to think hard: the muon lives in the laboratory 2.2 ns. (the muon system is the same as the laboratory system). The muon that flew from the Universe into the atmosphere lives 55ns, but !!!!!!! those 55 ns. measured by the "terrestrial Observer" (in his system) using his interval standards, according to its pace of passage of time, or "earthly standard of time" will fit into the "interval of the muon, into its pace of time" about 24 times (the muon system is not identical with the terrestrial system). The question is: which pace of time is slower? ... or which of the two (muon or Observer) ages faster in the same "time"? - What is the same time on moina and on Earth? On the muon (in its system) is the same as on Earth (in the Earth system), only the Observer compared "his standard" with the tempo interval on the muon and the difference was 2.2ns at home and 55ns for the atmospheric muon.

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Out of desperation (that my candle is already burning) and that I don't have money for a consultant and translator, I translate my texts into English myself using google

JN, 01.08.2021