

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

I'm not omniscient (as the "seven dwarfs" think), so I'll just say a layman's opinion, which may not be correct. Physics says that the speed of light is the maximum possible, i.e. that $c = 1/1$. We know about speed that it is the ratio of the length interval to the time interval. In 3+3D space-time (or 3+1D, but I don't intend to argue about how many dimensions time has, even for this consideration 3+1D number is enough for me, I won't spoil the essence), so in 3+1D actually "speed" as "physical" the property of matter in the three-dimensional Universe, will pass to the "geometric ratio" of the intervals in the grid, in the grid, in the network, in the yarn, in the arena of dimensions. However, the three-dimensional Universe (Length, Time, Mass) is never a state of "mixture" of matter distributed in a Euclidean flat-straight-line 3+1D grid. Where there is matter with non-zero mass, there is curved space-time, not Euclidean and... and both of them "float" in the 3+3D grid (or, for non-believers, call it 3+1D) the Euclidean grid. On the 3+3 Euclidean grid (or 3+1 if you don't want to go crazy), you can "cut out" intervals of length and time...and they can be arbitrary!!! both longitudinal and temporal. So the ratio of "length interval" to "time interval" is and can be arbitrary. And at this moment, if we call those chosen intervals arbitrary units, a unit for "length-distance" and a unit for "time-period", then we can always call them (in that Euclidean flat 3+3D grid) as $c = 1/1$. ($c^3 = 1^3 / 1^3$). I repeat: in the Euclidean geometry of the 2x three-dimensional cubic grid 3+3D, any length interval to any time interval will always be equal to 1/1, i.e. $c^* = 1/1$. Only after that, when I declare the selected length and time interval as "unit, per unit", then I can "pass" into the real Universe of "mixture" = mass + curved non-Euclidean number and find out how fast the speed of light is according to the selected units. $c = 2.9979246 \cdot 10^8$ m/sec. In other words: in order to write $c = 1/1$ (after choosing the units), I have to (in the entire universe) "straighten" the curvature of the length dimension or the time dimension of the real universe. In the real-universe, however, there is also "matter" (mass), which is the cause of the "state of curvature of non-Euclidean real-space-time". They are continuous containers according to the law $\mathbf{m}(0) \cdot \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{v} \dots$; that is, to put it succinctly (for abstract heads): if baryonic matter (non-zero mass) were transformed into photons-radiation (i.e. zero mass) in the entire universe, the current-real-curved space-time would become that "raster = Euclidean flat number"... and the speed of "slow baryonic matter" (now in the form of radiation) would change to $c = 1/1$. And again: time does not run on a photon, and neither does the photon itself move with respect to the Horizon of the Universe (which expands that horizon by a tiny bit), both stand in relation to each other..., the photon "stands" ($c = 1/1$) in relation to the horizon, which also "moves" - expands with a séééé, ...and everything that is "inside the Horizon" (our Universe - it is a location in the original infinite Euclidean number) moves with a ééééé, $v < c$ because everything "inside" is material with a non-zero mass $\mathbf{m}(0) \cdot \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{v}$ and it is material "thanks" to the curvature of the dimensions of the number. Each 3+3 grid (or is it 3+1 for you) "materializes" by the curvature of the dimensions of the number, everything where the number is curved - with wave packets, it "materialized" there. Well, what is it if

céée changes to véée ???, does the denominator "t" grow, how? but by "curving" the time dimension. In other words, from another angle: if the "time interval" changes with respect to the unit time interval, the TEMPO of the passage of time from the point of view of the "stationary" Observer also changes. In other words: in the denominator of "speed", which grows, the time interval is "shortened" compared to the unit one, and thus it can be qualified (view A or view B) that the tempo of the passage of time changes, or that the time dimension (relative to the Observer) rotates, and on the "objective" of that observer (which is the "all-embracing reality around the Observer") we follow = we perceive a certain flow of the passage of time.... If véée changes, the intervals in the denominator change, which we can qualify-assess either as a rotation of the systems or a "mass-field change" in the "overall system" of the OTR, which is a change in the curvature of the number on the left side and a change in mass on the right side, distribution of matter and fields.... ; the pace of the passage of time is: a comparison of a time interval that was declared a "unit" (time in the grid of the 3+3D system) with another time interval (a different size of that interval) which, of course, can appear different (relativity) due to the rotation of the monitored system where the time dimension is "warped"... warping of dimensions is nothing more than "rotation" of dimensions ... and rotation in geometry can change to "balling" of dimensions. (and this only happens "in matter") Time runs where it is crooked and it is crooked in "our locality" called the "post-Big Bang Universe"...; we humans are in the middle of the LOCALITY size scale: we are as far from the "Planck scales" (10^{-31} meters) as we are from the "global scales" (10^{+26} meters) and similarly 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.řjna 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 muon 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