https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=flkPIC0JJLM

(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mNSRfs3lD7E)

Shocking New Discovery by the JWST Reveals: “Time Does Not Exist” – Scientists Are Concerned!

Šokující nový objev teleskopu JWST odhaluje: „Čas neexistuje“

TheSimplySpace

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Watch THIS Next: • NASA Warns That Voyager 1 Has Made an Impo... Quote from Albert Einstein: “Time does not exist – we invented it!” The James Webb Telescope has now revealed what one of the greatest scientists of all time already knew 100 years ago: “Time does not exist.” Time is neither linear, real, nor determined in any way. Scientists are concerned because this means that the universe cannot be 13.8 billion years old! Could it be that space had no beginning and that the past does not even exist? Or do we live in an eternal present in which the universe has always existed? →

←

Citát Alberta Einsteina: „Čas neexistuje – vynalezli jsme ho!“ Dalekohled Jamese Webba nyní odhalil to, co jeden z největších vědců všech dob věděl už před 100 lety: „Čas neexistuje.“ Čas není ani lineární, ani reálný, ani nijak determinovaný. Vědci mají obavy, protože to znamená, že vesmír nemůže být starý 13,8 miliardy let! Mohlo by být, že vesmír neměl začátek a že minulost ani neexistuje? Nebo žijeme ve věčné přítomnosti, ve které vesmír vždy existoval?

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The James Web Space Telescope has now revealed something that one of the greatest scientists of all time already understood a century ago Time does not exist in the way we commonly perceive it Time is neither linear real nor determined in any conventional sense This revelation has raised concerns among scientists because it challenges the current understanding of the universe's age suggesting that it may not be 13.8 billion years old after all Could it be that space had no beginning is it possible that the past doesn't even exist and that we instead live in an eternal present where the universe has always existed these questions are at the heart of a growing scientific debate as new theories continue to emerge One such theory comes from physicist Professor David Wilshire and his team at the University of Canterbury in New Zealand They propose that time itself is the key problem in the current cosmological crisis Their timecape cosmology is gaining attention because it

aligns remarkably well with the latest observations from the James Webb Space Telescope especially in crucial areas As a result some experts believe
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that the established Lambda CDM model which has long been the standard framework for understanding the universe may soon be overturned in favor of this new approach What exactly is timecape and why is this new theory considered more reliable than the old standard model the lambda CDM model describes the universe as a homogeneous isotropic system with uniform expansion In this model the cosmos is driven by dark energy which is thought to make up about 70% of the total energy content of the universe However dark energy remains purely hypothetical In recent years particularly with advanced observations evidence has emerged that contradicts or at least casts doubt on the universal validity of the Lambda CDM model A notable issue is the so-called Hubble tension which shows that the expansion rate of the universe varies depending on whether it's measured through cosmic background radiation or local supernovi These different methods produce contradictory results The Lambda CDM model cannot convincingly account for this discrepancy Additionally the roles of dark energy and dark matter key
2:02
components in the old cosmology remain unproven highlighting significant gaps in traditional astrophysics This is where the timescape model comes into play Unlike the standard model timescape is based on Einstein's general theory of relativity but incorporates the spatial inhomogeneity of the universe While the lambda CDM model assumes uniformity timecape acknowledges the uneven distribution of matter and suggests that this irregularity affects the nature of time itself This new perspective may help explain many previously baffling observations particularly those emerging since the launch of the James Web Space Telescope According to the timescape theory the passage of time is influenced by large-scale structures in the universe What we perceive as linear temporal sequences of light and matter might actually be distorted A research team led by David Wiltshire argues that time moves faster in lowdensity regions like cosmic voids and slower in denser areas such as galaxy clusters This time differential creates an observational effect that makes the universe appear to
3:01
be expanding at an accelerated rate If this interpretation is correct the existence of dark energy might not be necessary at all This warped perception of time could be the key to solving the Hubble tension and other anomalies like bulk flow and unexpectedly rapid movement of galaxies without relying on unproven forces According to this model timecape is not just a theory It reflects a physical reality with cosmic voids serving as observable proof The notion that matter and structure influence the flow of time aligns with the broader philosophical view that time itself may be a highly questionable scientific concept Einstein himself used vivid examples to illustrate the subjective experience of time He famously said that sitting on a hot stove makes every second feel agonizingly long while spending time with a loved one makes hours feel like minutes Now such relativity in the perception and function of time may be supported by empirical evidence A 2017 study by Wilcher and his team tested the Timescape model against actual observational data such as supernova
4:01
distributions and cosmic structure
the proof it sounds lmatter and structures influence the passage of time this fits in with the assumption that time is a highly questionable scientific concept anyway the stubborn nature of time can be observed in fantastic phenomena in the universe but also quite mundanely in our

own perceptions albert Einstein liked to use this example to illustrate the nature of time if someone is sitting on a hot stove pipe and cannot get down every second is agonizingly long if on the other hand someone is enjoying themselves with a lover time passes much more ………………………………………………………………………………………………

(01)- The James Webb Space Telescope has now revealed something that one of the greatest scientists of all time understood a century ago. Time does not exist as we commonly perceive it. If time is "*flow – the passage of intervals in the time dimension cut by a subject as the subject moves along the time dimension*", then, although we do not realize it, we perceive (that flow of intervals) correctly. The Earth moves in its 3+3-dimensional environment and in it (when moving, shifting) cuts intervals in the time dimension at a certain pace… Time is neither linear, note: the pace of the passage of intervals is not linear, nor determined in any conventional sense. This revelation has raised concerns among scientists because it challenges the current understanding of the age of the universe and suggests that it may not be 13.8 billion years after all. Yes, it does not. From our earthly position in the universe we can evaluate information differently than from *galaxy abc*. After all, I believe that we evaluate according to Hubble's law $\mathbf{v = H_0.d}$ (linear equation) and that is wrong. The universe is not expanding, but unfolding. https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_032.gif ; it means that the rate of time flow towards the Beginning changed, i.e. from the Beginning to us it changed non-linearly. It is possible that space had no beginning. O.K. We evaluate information from the big bang, but the universe existed before the big bang, as a two-dimensional 3+3D space-time, flat, without matter, infinite, stoic, without flow - the flow of time, without expansion of space (infinite), without laws, principles and rules. In this state of the Universe, "once" there was a change of state (!) called the big bang, and it was a change of curvature $k = 0$ to curvature $k = \infty$, a "flash jump" from one extreme to the opposite extreme. Etc. etc. It is possible that the past does not even exist, again a mistake, and that instead we live in an eternal present, an eternal present on the contrary existed in the universe before the big bang, where the universe always existed These questions are at the heart of growing scientific debate, without my HDV…, because new theories are constantly emerging. O.K. But some are not read, and are overlooked. One such theory comes from physicist Professor **David Wilshire** and his team from the University of Canterbury in New Zealand. They propose that time itself is the key issue in the current cosmological crisis. Their time-frame cosmology is gaining attention because it agrees remarkably well with the latest observations from the James Webb Space Telescope, especially in key areas. As a result, some experts believe that
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the established Lambda CDM model, which has long been the standard framework for understanding the universe, may soon be overturned in favor of this new approach. What exactly is Timescape ? and why is this new theory considered more reliable than the old standard model? The lambda CDM model describes the universe as a homogeneous isotropic system with uniform expansion. Or according to Hubble $\mathbf{v = H_0 . d}$ In this model, the universe is driven by dark energy,? It is not the Universe that is driven, but the expansion of space-time dimensions. How and with what? I think that from the vacuum, from the smallest scales, a "new" very curved space-time emerges, a new foam of dimensions, and that is the dark energy. Why? Because (in my opinion) the fundamental /essential /necessary principle for the construction of matter is "**dimensional curvature**", i.e. every curvature (collapsed curvature)

of space-time in mini-localities of the order of about 10^{-25} manifests itself (already) materially, and therefore by energy. The foam of dimensions then expands, and thus the Universe is driven by a) expansion on large scales of global Being and b) collapse on Planck scales, which produces matter, as well as 4 interactions (strong, weak, electromagnetic and gravitational) – these are 4 states of somehow constructed dimensional curvature, which are assumed to constitute about 70% of the total energy content of the universe. Dark energy boiling vacuum, https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/index.php?nav=c ; imagine 1000x more boiling however remains purely hypothetical. Until proven… In recent years, especially with advanced observations, evidence has emerged that contradicts or at least questions the universal validity of the Lambda CDM model. And nobody reads the new HDV model. A notable problem is the so-called Hubble tension, which shows that the expansion rate of the universe differs depending on whether it is measured using the cosmic background radiation or local supernovae. Why? Because each local space-time environment has its own different curvature of dimensions and from this location the light is sent out rotated relative to our system of dimensions, which will be reflected in different redshifts, i.e. with different values for the expansion rate and, in fact, for determining the age of the universe. These different methods lead to contradictory results. Each radiation is emitted from a location in a different rotation of the system… spacetime is getting more and more curved towards the Origin. The Lambda CDM model cannot convincingly explain this discrepancy. Because it ignores ,that the global universe towards the big bang is more and more curved. Apparently this global curvature of space-time grows rapidly from the age of about 380,000 years to the Beginning, to t = 0 years (i.e. a distance of about 4 light years), and therefore the J. Webb telescope shows the observed objects in a different "view" than physicists thought they were; the image captured by J. Webb is rotated, and thus they evaluate it incorrectly... Moreover, the roles of dark energy and dark matter remain key. And what role do they play?
2:02
The components, components?, what components? in the old cosmology remain unproven, which highlights significant gaps in traditional astrophysics. This is where the timescape model comes into play. Unlike the standard model, the timescape is based on Einstein's general theory of relativity, but includes the spatial inhomogeneity of the universe. While the lambda CDM model assumes a uniform timescape, it acknowledges the uneven distribution of matter and suggests that this irregularity affects the very nature of time. Time has a nature? What kind? This new perspective may help explain many previously puzzling observations, especially those that have emerged since the launch of the James Web Space Telescope. According to timescape theory the passage of time is influenced by large-scale structures in the universe. O.K. In dense regions, time passes at a slower pace…says **David Wilshir** here https://www.osel.cz/13833-neexistuje-priznivci-nehomogenniho-vesmiru-zpochybnuji-temnou-energii.html?typ=odpoved&id_prispevku=280485 .What we perceive as a linear temporal sequence of light and matter may actually be distorted. O.K. A research team led by David Wiltshire claims that time passes faster in low-density regions, such as cosmic voids, and slower in denser regions, such as galaxy clusters. This time difference creates an observational effect that makes the universe appear as if expanding at an accelerated rate. But it's not expanding at an accelerated rate! If this interpretation is correct, the existence of dark energy may not be necessary at all. This distorted perception of time could be the key to solving the Hubble tension and other anomalies, such as bulk flux and unexpectedly fast galaxy motion, without relying on unproven forces. According to this model, the timescape is

not just a theory. Localities of the cp (galaxies) with more curved dimensions (the rate of time passing faster) and locations of the cp with less curved dimensions (the voids between galaxies) the rate of time passing slower. So the opposite of me than Mr. **David Wiltshir**.. Reflects physical reality with cosmic voids serving as observable evidence. The idea that matter and structure affect the flow of time is consistent with the broader philosophical view that time itself may be a highly contested scientific concept, used by Einstein himself. ?? Live examples illustrating subjective perception of time. He famously stated that sitting on hot stoves makes every second seem excruciatingly long, while spending time with a loved one makes hours seem like minutes. Such relativity in the perception and function of time can be supported by empirical evidence. A 2017 study by Wilcher and his team tested the Timescape model against real observational data, such as supernovae.

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Distribution and cosmic structure evidence that matter and structures seem to affect the pace of time. O.K. Dense structure = more curved space-time and more curved space-time = produces a longer time interval that can fit more unit intervals…this means that a fast pace of time passing will perform/produce a longer interval than a slow pace of time passing. Faster pace = accommodates 5 unit intervals, slow pace = 2 unit intervals. In a dense environment (more curved space-time) time passes faster, in an empty environment (flatter space-time) time passes slower. **David Wiltshir claims the opposite**. This corresponds to the assumption, ehm, ehm, ha-ha, that time is a very controversial scientific concept. On the contrary. Time is the most fundamental artifact for the existence of the Universe, and is matter-creating. Matter is built from two quantities Length and Time. https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/index.php?nav=e ; The stubborn nature of time can be observed in fantastic phenomena in the universe, but also quite mundanely in our own perception. Albert Einstein liked to use this example to illustrate the nature of time. If someone is sitting on a hot stove pipe and cannot get down, each second is excruciatingly long. If, on the other hand, someone is enjoying themselves with a lover, time passes much longer.

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(02)- cheerfully and quickly now these observations of the relative appearance and effect of time could be followed by another leap forward a 2017 study by Wiltshire and his team tested timecape against real observational data such as supernova distributions and cosmic structure formation the result in

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several cases Timescape provided a better match with the data than the Lambda CDM model more recent studies looking at the so-called KBC supervoid also suggests that our Milky Way may itself be located in a giant void this too could explain many of the apparent contradictions in the observed expansion what makes the timescape model special is not only its mathematical certainty but above all its greater proximity to observable reality at a time when the standard model is coming under increasing pressure the scientific relevance of the model has been proven many times over timescape is not just some new concept or even esoteric or science fiction but a testable and seriously developed new physical framework that works at points where our current science fails precisely because timescape is also based on the old guidelines of relativity theories and essentially revolves around the force that even Einstein had his doubts about

6:00

it could soon replace the old lambda CDM model or at least form the basis for new ideas another advantage is that timescape can explain cosmic voids huge almost empty regions in the universe and other super structures voids are so empty and so large that they pose an extreme challenge to our current scientific understanding of structure formation and space-time dynamics voids often extend over hundreds of thousands to several million lightyear and contain only scattered galaxies while enormous filaments of matter surrounding them cause mass accumulations of galaxies such extreme distributions of matter contradict the old lambda CDM model in a problematic way the lambda CDM model assumes that the universe developed relatively homogeneously after the big bang with small evenly distributed density fluctuations that evolved into today's structures over billions of years through gravity voids do not

7:01

really fit into this model at least not in the form observed most of the superructures observed by the web telescope in the young universe also do not fit into this model voids are also too symmetrical or too frequent to be mere statistical coincidences furthermore highly peculiar effects occur in voids such as light being distorted and red shift differently on its journey through the void than in the rest of the universe even stranger is that galaxies in or near voids appear to move so fast that the standard model fails again the large mysterious voids have already been described as active disturbances in our cosmological model and timescape could be the solution let's look at the phenomenon of time around voids instead of expanding uniformly everywhere voids are demonstrabably expanding faster than denser regions to an observer located within a void for example the universe

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would appear to be expanding at an accelerated rate overall but this impression would be an illusion caused by time distortion the hypothetical dark energy would then be an artifact of scientific explanatory failure and an observational error if we are indeed located in the KBC supervoid with the Milky Way we would be in exactly such an observer position that leads to the optical distortion the different time structure would then depend on matter distributions structures and the position of the observer within a dense or thin region of the universe the question is whether under these circumstances we can even derive an age for the universe whether it has an age in this sense and whether the question of age really matters for our research time is definitely a problem in science a quote from Albert Einstein time and space are not the conditions in which we live but the modes through

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which we think time is one of the most everyday and at the same time most mysterious concepts in physics time is so mysterious that even philosophy has dealt with it intensively we experience time as seemingly linear as a chain of moments flowing from the now into the future we also perceive what once was as the past as soon as we try to define time objectively we run into problems physically speaking there are several concepts of time that differ slightly depending on the context and sometimes even contradict each other in Newton's classical physics time was an absolute measure the great natural scientist automatically assumed that the nature of time must be the same everywhere in the universe meaning that time always passes at the same speed and independently of movement or location this idea was refuted by Albert Einstein when he proved with his theory of relativity that time is not absolute but relative

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it passes differently on a material and universal level depending on gravity and speed the

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(02)- cheerfully and quickly, now these observations of the relative appearance and influence of time could be followed by another leap forward. A 2017 study by Wiltshire and his team tested timescape on real observational data, such as the distribution of supernovae and the formation of cosmic structures. The result in
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several cases, Timescape matched the data better than the Lambda CDM model. More recent studies investigating the so-called KBC supervoid also suggest that our Milky Way may itself be located in a vast void. This too could explain many of the apparent contradictions in the observed expansion. The timescape model is exceptional not only for its mathematical certainty, but above all for its greater proximity to observable reality at a time when the Standard Model is coming under increasing pressure. The scientific relevance of the model has been demonstrated many times. Timescape is not just some new concept or even esoteric or sci-fi, but a testable and seriously developed new physical framework that works where our current science fails, precisely because timescape *"time-sequential cosmology"* is also based on the old guidelines of relativity theories and essentially revolves around a force that even Einstein had doubts about.
6:00
It could soon replace the old lambda CDM model or at least create a foundation for new ideas. HDV delivered new ideas before timescape. Another advantage is that timescape can explain cosmic voids. *in an empty environment (flatter spacetime) time passes more slowly.* Huge, almost empty regions in the universe and other superstructures. The voids are so empty and large that they pose an extreme challenge to our current scientific understanding of the formation of structures and dynamics of spacetime. Voids often span hundreds of thousands to millions of light-years and contain only scattered galaxies, while the giant filaments of matter surrounding them cause the mass of galaxies to accumulate. Such extreme distributions of matter problematically contradict the old lambda CDM model. The lambda CDM model ||assumes|| that the universe evolved relatively homogeneously after the Big Bang, with small, evenly distributed density fluctuations that developed into today's structures over billions of years of gravity. Voids really don't fit into this model. The apparent filaments, strings of glowing matter (of galaxies "stuck" together) and the black gaps between the filaments, are strange, but they fit the model I present, that the spacetime that finds itself in the Big Bang is a foam—a sponge of curved dimensions that both a) expand and b) collapse. That fits, it makes sense → https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_483.jpg ; https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_457.jpg ; https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_362.jpg packing dimensions in large-scale space is a bit different than packing dimensions into packages of dimensions, but in creative imaginations one can imagine that such humpbacked packages, connected into chains (see chemistry, carbon molecules, etc.), that it still resembles the fibers of galaxies..., it is simply a "bunch of twisted dimensions" and the gaps between them in space-time are locations of unfolding dimensions. Both simultaneously after the big bang in the macro-universe and on the Planck scales of the micro-universe. So voids fit the scene.
7:01
They really don't fit this model, at least not in the observed form. ☹ Most of the superstructures observed by the web telescope in the young universe also don't fit this model.

That's just how it seems, you probably wouldn't want that super-structure of threads to look like DNA helices anymore. Voids are also too symmetrical or too common to be just statistical coincidences. A homogeneous universe when “unfolding” and “collapsing” s i m u l t a n e o u s l y should look something like what we observe https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_457.jpg ; In addition, very strange phenomena occur in voids, such as light distortion and different redshifts. Redshift is driven by the rotation of the systems in the observed location, and there are different densities, different curvatures of the dimensions of the “clump”… Its path through the void than in the rest of the universe, even stranger is that galaxies in or near the void seem to move so fast that the standard model fails again. And the standard model says what about the speed of a galaxy in the void??. Large mysterious voids have already been described as active disturbances in our cosmological model, and a time landscape could be the solution. Let's look at the phenomenon of time around voids. Instead of expanding evenly everywhere, voids are demonstrably ~~expanding~~ hey unwrap and unrolling faster than denser regions. O.K., O.K. At the same time, the densest locations are collapsing, and even denser ones are collapsing even more. To an observer placed in a void, such as space, it would appear to be expanding at an accelerated rate overall, but this impression would be an illusion caused by time dilation.

distortion. Hypothetical dark energy would then be an artifact of scientific explanatory failure and an observational error. If we are really in the supervacuum of the KBC with the Milky Way, we would be in exactly the observer position that leads to optical distortion. The different time structure would then depend on the distribution of matter, structures and the position of the observer in the dense or sparse region of the universe. The question is whether we can even derive the age of the universe under these circumstances. Whether it has an age in this sense and whether the question of age is really important for our research. Time is definitely... a problem in science quote from Albert Einstein time and space are not the conditions in which we live, but the ways in which we pass through

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which we consider to be one of the most everyday and at the same time the most mysterious concepts in physics; time is so mysterious that it is also intensively studied in philosophy. We perceive time as seemingly linear as a chain of moments flowing from the present to the future, we also perceive what once was as the past, as soon as we try to objectively define time we encounter problems. Objectively, time is a physical quantity – that is the definition, where is your problem? Only in the time dimension do intervals appear that “produce” the movement of a body “along time”, i.e. along the time dimension. Physically speaking there are several concepts of time, I personally am amazed at how many physicists around the world formulate time, and the concept of time in such strange ways, with strange language and strange perception. After all, they could already understand the difference between “time” (a physical quantity) and the pace of time, which is the cutting of intervals on the time dimension by an object that “along the dimension” (time) shifts – moves, runs. It's a long sentence, but necessary for those who perceive >time< completely differently. Time is a stoic quantity that does not run "by itself", time does not run for us, but we run for it, we run (in all directions) "after time", after a time dimension, after any time dimension from 3+3D space-time, and in this way we cut time intervals, because time also has 3 dimensions. (!) (In the macro-universe, space-time expands = expands into all axes, into three axes x,y,z, at a speed of “c”, i.e. $\mathbf{c_x = c_y = c_z}$ and in this underlying “grid u– weave – network” 3+3D flat, we “swim”, we, objects with non-zero mass. We “swim”, i.e. we move, we shift, at a speed v < c.

Therefore we always move "forward, which the human psyche calls into the future". If there was a movement of material objects **"m" > 0** with a speed **c* > c,** *then the movement could be* **c – c* = – v** , or the opposite, i.e. into the past. But the laws do not allow that, right?! (In the microworld, an object moves and cuts time intervals forward and backward. The foam of dimensions 3+3 is linear). In the macroworld, objects in motion cut intervals in only one direction. Why? Summary: Because the movement of all objects **with non-zero mass** are slower than the speed of light v < c = 1/1 ;

$$\mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{m_0} \cdot \mathbf{c} \rightarrow \infty \cdot 0 = 1 \cdot 1 .$$

If a mass object were moving faster than "c", i.e. c*, then the difference c minus c* would be a negative number, i.e. the motion would be opposite, "negative". which differ slightly depending on the context and sometimes even contradict each other. Do concepts of time contradict each other?, that's horrible. In Newtonian classical physics, time was an absolute measure. Time cannot be a measure (it is a quantity) but the rate of passage of time can be a measure, e.g. for motion – displacement "over time", large the natural scientist automatically assumed that the nature of time must be the same everywhere in the universe, perhaps from the "view" of the Universe, if it is "measured" in the stop-state of the universe, across the entire universe, which means that time always flows at the same speed I am not sure whether the 3+3D space-time which "cuts" through - through all galaxies (localities with different density or different curvature of dimensions) whether these time dimensions do not "bend" - do not distort and thus the Observer "sees" a different pace of time in the XY galaxy..., it means to investigate whether the "general 3+3D space-time" is / is not in the Universe a raster - a substrate, an environment, a web - a flat network in which curved 3+3 dimensions connected to matter, or curved dimensions, i.e. also time... and independently of movement or location this idea **disproved**. ?? Albert Einstein, when he proved with his theory of relativity that time is not absolute, but relative, he also (erroneously) spoke of time as a "thing"? instead of formulating >time< as the "rate of passage of intervals on the stoic dimension of time" !!, why don't physicists understand it that way? Time does not run, but an object runs "along a dimension" and thereby cuts off time intervals. Why should time be "relative"? just because it is twisted, curved and thus the real intervals do not change, but the Observer from afar senses !!!, senses into his observatory rotated systems, rotated dimensions, which are seen either shortened or extended in the observatory, but in reality are the same as in the observatory. Why does no one answer my opinions (for 25 years now). I know one reason: in the years 2006 – 2009, a group of furious persecutors recruited, who intensely cursed and persecuted me to the point of being in a madhouse, for an opinion. An opinion is not a "paranoid schizophrenia", Dr. MUDr. Ondřej Rotter from Mělník!! He is a big crook, he opened the floodgates of persecution, and with it the fact that my opinions, the entire (Czech) physics community, does not read... and the English-speaking community is overwhelmed on the Internet.

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flows differently on the material and universal level depending on gravity and speed, speed does not change the pace of time, but acceleration does. Acceleration is the "motive" (I can't find a suitable word) for the curvature of space-time around a material body, and the result is the rotation of the systems in this distorted 3+3D environment, and then the "discovery" (from a distant Observer) that there is dilation on the object = a different flow of time. No. There is no time dilation on the rocket, it is just the Observer from a distance observing it (by sensing

the rotated information). - - Will anyone refute this for me? No, no one will bother their heads (for free).
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(03)- stronger the gravity or the faster an object moves the slower time passes relative to an outside observer this effect is negligible on Earth and in the nearby cosmos but the differences have nevertheless been experimentally proven and measured using clocks on airplanes and satellites einstein himself went on to say "The distinction between past present and future is only an illusion albeit a persistent one." This statement also touches on the philosophical problem time may not be a fundamental component of reality but rather an illusion and a construct of our consciousness that arises when we observe space-time structures from the wrong perspective modern consciousness research even goes so far as to assume that we humans project reality and thus time and space from our consciousness
11:01
this would prove Albert Einstein right when he said that time and space are modes of thought and not realities in quantum physics there is no clear definition of time many equations work timelessly as if time did not play a role in them quanta do not know time and can exist in multiple times and places simultaneously as if the dimensions of time and place did not exist or at least not as absolute or reliable quantities in thermodynamics time appears as entropy as the arrow of time time shows a dynamic that moves from order to disorder but even this arrow of time is not a fundamental quantity or direction it merely describes a probability when we use time as a yard stick to describe the universe as we do when calculating its age or the expansion of space we assume that time passes uniformly and synchronously everywhere however observations such as time dilation and
12:00
models such as timescape cosmology show that this assumption must be flawed time can vary from region to region this raises the question of whether there is even an objective time for the universe or whether each region has its own cosmic now click the subscribe button
12:18
now and be there for every new video
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(03)- the stronger the gravity or the faster the object moves, the slower time passes 100x old-fashioned formulation, still repeated…; but who thinks that the reason is the rotation of the systems (the object in motion and the Observer)??, relative to the external observer. This effect is negligible on Earth and in the near universe, !! but the differences have nevertheless been experimentally proven and measured using clocks in airplanes and satellites. Einstein himself further said: "The difference between past, present and future is only an illusion, albeit a persistent one." This statement also touches on the philosophical problem that time may not be a fundamental component of reality, nonsense… but rather an illusion and a construct of our consciousness, which arises when observe the space-time structure when I sleep, I observe nothing! from the wrong perspective. Modern research on consciousness even goes so far as to assume, ☹ that we humans project reality, and therefore time and space, from our consciousness. Lojza was so drunk yesterday that little angels were projecting themselves to him…
11:01

That would prove Albert Einstein right when he said that time and space are ways of thinking and not realities. Einstein was bluffing Mileva. There is no clear definition of time in quantum physics. O.K. The definition of time is that Time is a universe-forming quantity in both quantum physics and OTR. Done, the cage has fallen. You do not perceive the definition of the pace of time, as the passage of cut intervals. Many equations function timeless, as if time did not play a role in them. Quantums do not know time and can exist **in multiple times**, ,**well, finally! In multiple dimensions, dimensions**. https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/eb/eb_002.pdf and places simultaneously. As if the dimensions of time and place did not exist, or at least not as absolute or reliable quantities. Eugh… In thermodynamics, time appears as entropy, because the arrow of time shows a dynamic that moves from order to disorder.
http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/aa/aa_227.pdf ;
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http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/eng/eng_178.pdf ;
http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/h/h_013.pdf ;
http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/h/h_030.pdf ;
http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/h/h_033.pdf ; r 2005

But even this arrow of time is not a fundamental quantity nor a direction, an arrow could be a quantity???, an arrow? https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_052.jpg ; it only describes probability. When we use time as a measure to describe the universe, as we do when calculating its age or the expansion of space, we assume that time flows uniformly and synchronously everywhere.
czech
__Time is the least studied “thing” in physics and reality__
→
http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_041.jpg ;
http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_052.jpg ;
http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/aa/aa_075.pdf ;
http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/aa/aa_080.pdf ;
http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/aa/aa_082.pdf ;
http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/eng/eng_101.pdf
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http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/aa/aa_141.pdf ;
http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_435.jpg

http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/eb/eb_004.pdf
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http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/aa/aa_176.pdf ;
http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/aa/aa_175.pdf ;
http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/eng/eng_109.pdf

However, observations such as time dilation and...
12:00
models such as the time cosmological model show that this assumption must be wrong. Time *Time no, but the rate of time flow yes…* can vary from region to region. This raises the question of whether there is an objective time for the universe, or whether each region has its own cosmic system. I think that the entire Universe is subject to a uniform rate of time flow, but an Observer in any location ***o b s e r v e s*** different rates of time flow from locations with different matter densities, from locations with different curvatures of dimensions 3+3, with different magnitudes of potentials around massive bodies… Now click the Subscribe button.
12:18
Now and be on every new video.
……………………………………………………………………………………………………
JN, 18. 05. 2025 … new discovery, i.e. shocking new **discovery of telescope** JWST about the non-existence of time was not proven here. (I discovered a hole in the ground on Komorní Hůrka, it smokes, a sulfurous stench, and so I discovered devils, that's clear. !!
Kulhánek wrote to me that he does not like laymen who…(quoting literally from 2005): "…***persons who spread unscientific opinions and consciously or unconsciously deform opinions of fellow citizens"*** , https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/y/y_004.pdf ; but he likes the shocking JWST. Today they (those telescopes) are called "disinformers, desolators".)