

EXIST SPEED FASTER THEN SPEED OF LIGHT BY INFINITE SPEED

Claudia Blass

cl.blass@hotmail.com

This is a fragment from *Fundamental Theory of Time* (Blass, 2017, pp. 145-148) regarding the speed of light and infinite speed.

Abstract: Around of planet Earth exist speed faster then speed of light which is 299.792 km/s. In this paper, by this short fragment from the book is shown other speed - faster then speed of light namely: **infinite speed**. This speed has a formula and also exist in the extraatmospheric space of planet.

Key words: speed of light, atmospheric time, extraatmospheric time, infinite speed, planet Earth, space, distance, absolute time

Infinite speed

We all know that the speed of light is 300,000 km/sec (i.e., 299,792 km/s). Next, I shall present my opinion on the speed of light, namely that it is not constant because, regardless of the position of moving bodies, they can exceed the speed of light. This assertion of the existence of a speed greater than that mentioned above is strengthened by the fact that a body travelling in space at or near the speed of light, or even greater, may alter its speed according to purpose (necessity). In addition, the relative speeds of the body, which may be lower or equal to the speed of light (approx. 300,000 km/sec), can

exceed the speed of light without dependence on the space in which they are located. The answer to the question “Does a speed faster than that of light exist?” is **yes!** We shall return to our man who returned to Earth after two months in space (see Fig. 8). Do you think that he returned at the same speed that he went into space? That is, less than, equal or greater than the speed of light? Before I answer, I wish to share a small example that anyone can try. Take a few centimeters of elastic and pull it as hard as possible. After a few seconds, let it go. Can you count the milliseconds the elastic took to return to its original form? No. Now let’s go back to our person and his return to Earth, which did not last the same length of time as his departure (from the planet). If he had gone into space at near the speed of light or faster, his return would only have taken a (fraction of a) second, two seconds maximum. That’s all! So the speed of light is not constant and this speed of 300,000 km/s is very low compared to the speeds that exist here in the Solar System, and even in the space of vacuumed Time, compartmented in successions, of the Earth.

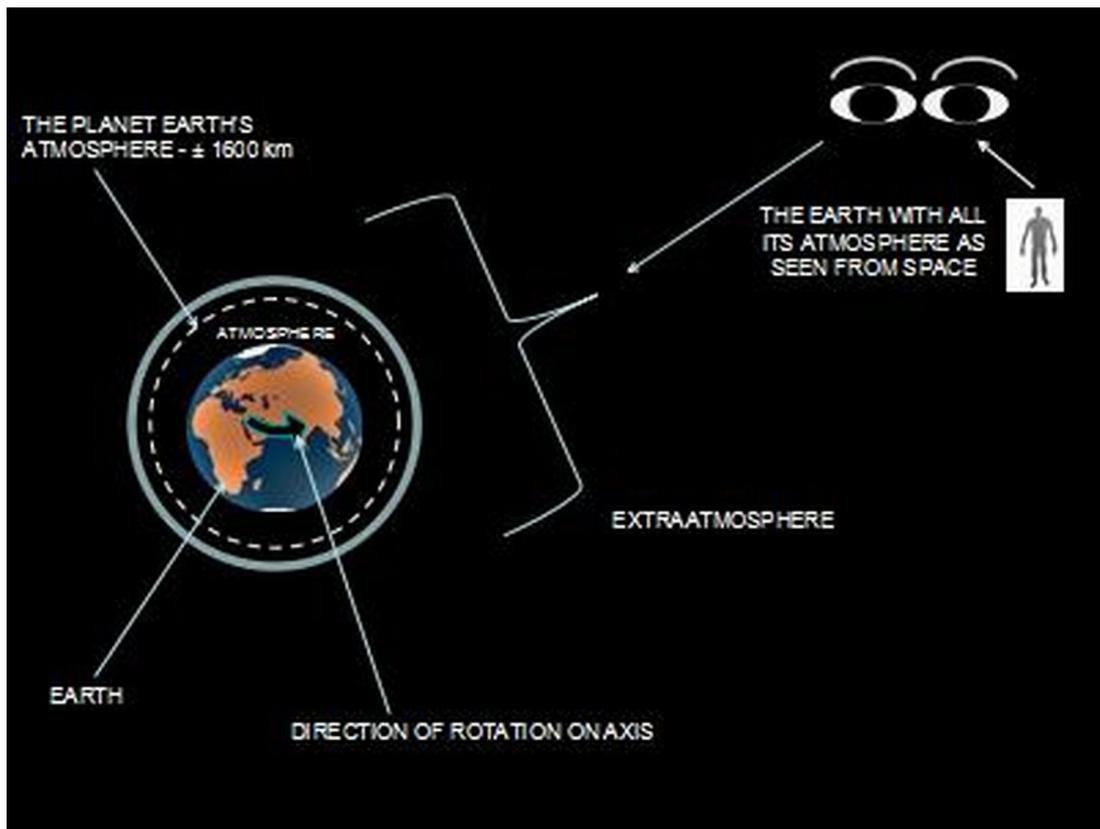


Figure 34. The observer in space sees the Earth from a distance (the whole planet with all its atmospheric layers); the observer keeps the same time as those on the planet's surface.

In Fig. 34, the observer Gheorghe is in space far from Earth, so he sees the whole Earth with its entire atmosphere and therefore he can observe a different time of the planet, although his Time is the same as his “home” time, the same as that of his fellow earthlings! Our person, like every other body, is independent of space and time (see Fig. 34), but also of other bodies at the same time in the same perimeter of space (I emphasize perimeter because it is horizontal when referring to our Solar System); the body or bodies cannot leave absolute space, in this case, the perimeter belonging to the Earth, and in particular the Solar System. In other words, body masses do not rotate chaotically in space, are not perturbed by other foreign masses and this applies to absolutely all masses (whether we speak of superior masses (spiritual beings; see **Note 2.**) or inferior masses (planets, satellites, etc.). Time does not change the structure of matter (by relativity), i.e. of space, of bodies in motion and hence we can conclude that each body is independent of others in motion or in space.

In order to provide a clearer understanding, we shall use the same person (Gheorghe), who this time we suppose is at a distance of approximately 1.8 million kilometers from Earth and spends two Earth weeks in space (which is actually just a few minutes “spent” out there in space. I this put in quotation marks because it is an ***aberration***; see **Note 1.**; the distance between the two bodies that allows one of them, i.e. the observer, to see how much Time has elapsed while two weeks went by on Earth: attention! Not in the zero vacuum of the planet’s surface). After this he returns back to Earth, as I said, in between one (fraction of a) second and/or (maximum) two seconds. Under these circumstances, the situation presents us with a completely different speed; this can only be identified as ***infinite speed***, greatly superior to that of light!

Note 1 . Aberration – is defined as: “1. *deviation from what is normal or fair*” and “2. *Astronomical aberration - the angle formed by the true and apparent direction of a star that is seen from Earth*” (Dima et al., 2007). For the second definition we (2.) can give the example of the Sun; although we use every day expressions such as “*The sun rose at ...*”, “*The sun has set...*”, “*The sun is rising in the sky*” and many others, the Earth revolves around the Sun, and as inhabitants of the planet we observe that the Sun

“rises”, “sets”, etc., in reality it is not the Sun which revolves but our planet which rotates on its axis, and this is called (astronomical) **aberration**. Coming back to our subject, namely how we perceive time when we are in extraatmospheric space, we can call this **“the aberration of time”** or **“temporal aberration”**, aberration - because an observer in space perceives Time in relation to another body, a different one **but** both the observer and the surface of the other body (the planet which he left) keep the same time (see Fig. 34; Fig. 9). It is his distance alone that allows him to perceive the time of the other body, but from the “outside”, that is, the whole body (the whole planet with its atmosphere) rotating, so the observer from a distance perceives time as being different.

For more discussion and examples regarding the speed of light and infinite speed, are in the book entitled: *Fundamental Theory of Time* and subtitle: *Absolute Mechanics*, Blass, 2017, CreateSpace Publisher.

This book is distributed in both print and digital formats by Amazon.com, .de, .fr, .co.uk., br., and other.

Bibliography

Blass, C., *Fundamental Theory of Time*, 2017, CreateSpace Publisher, pp. 145-148.