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TIME IS FAST IN XXIst CENTURY - ORBIT IN EXTENSION

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Abstract: Time is fast in this century and the reason is that the Orbit of our planet is extended. If 30 years ago the length of Orbit was 900.000.000 km, today, c.y. is longer, so in this situation we understand that the Orbit of Earth is extended. In this paper, shown that the planet Earth is moving far from Sun and this is why us, the earthlings we feel the time is going so fast.

Key words: time flow fast, orbit is extend, planet Earth, absolute time, distance.

Orbit of planet Earth is extend

The Orbit of the Earth has been **widening** for several years (Earth years) and will continue to do so until it reaches **time zero**. The effects are already visible to us people, as the passage of time has never been so fast, and we will feel these effects even more in the future. Under such conditions, although we measure time today using the Gregorian calendar, as I have previously stated (because the Julian calendar has a delay of 14 days, our country adopted the new calendar, the Gregorian, on October 14, 1924 ((Goga, 2010, p. 74), dividing it into 12 months and 30 or 31 days (with the exception of 28 days in February)), when the Orbit extends, the 12 months of a year on Earth must be divided according to this same Gregorian period of 365 days. It now appears that due to the widening of our planet's orbit, time is passing more quickly. Therefore, we will now

examine this passage of time, focusing our attention on how it spreads (the Orbit), but also on human beings and how they perceive Time in the 21st century (see 6.2. *Time as Perceived by Beings on Earth*).

In the diagram of Fig. 22, we see the Earth's Orbit (around the Sun) as having an elliptical form and being counterclockwise. To better understand what the widening entails, the Orbit in this image (Fig. 22) is presented in three hypothetical paths taken as an example to show the moving of the planet Earth away from the Sun towards the edge. The Orbit's distances (in the three cases) around the Sun are different, and we can see that the "path" traveled by the Earth is moved and changed by the widening of the Orbit from one time to another. Thus one can see three types of Time flow in Orbit.

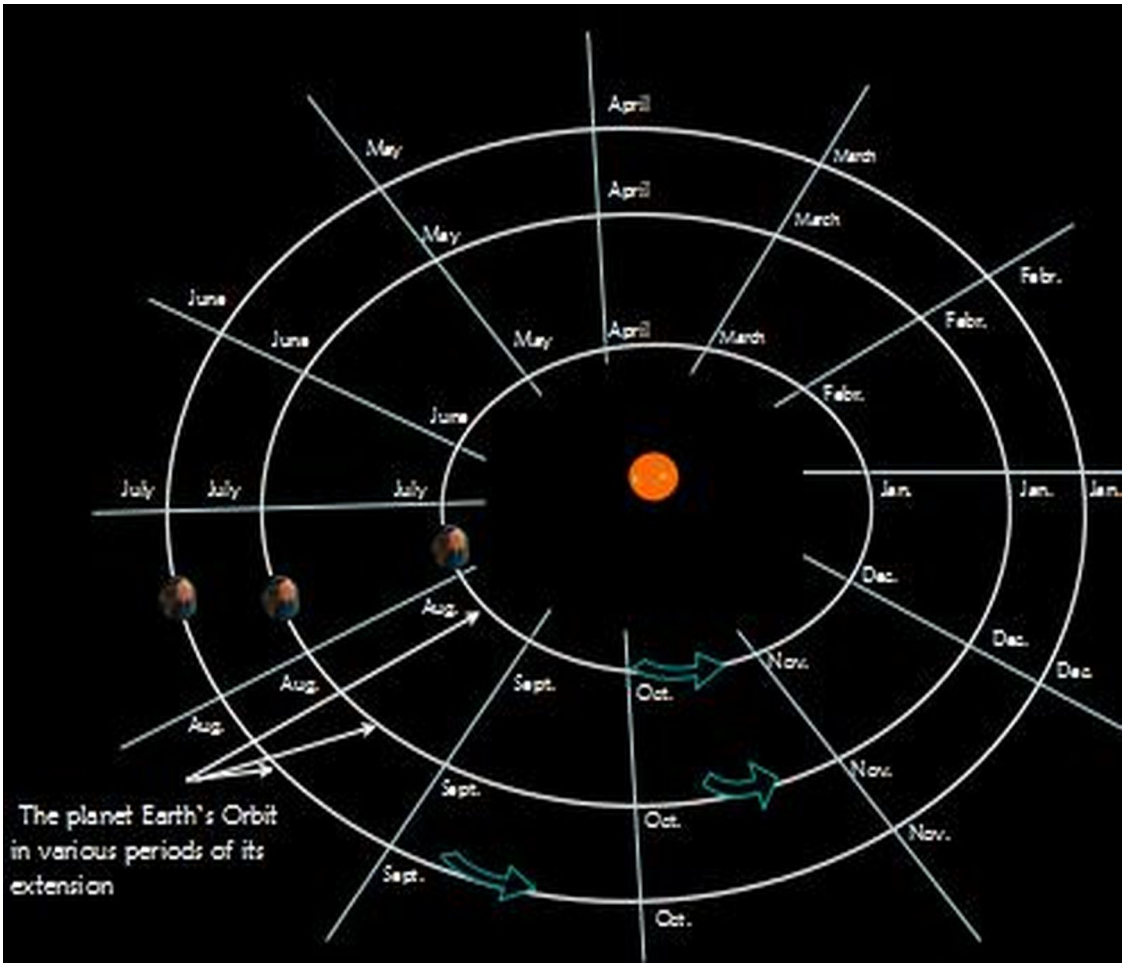

Figure 22. The planet Earth's Orbit in different periods of its extension

I have taken July as an example (Fig. 23) and I have marked the three hypothetical paths of the Orbit of the planet Earth **A**, **B** and **C**. We can see that the period **A** that the Earth travels in July is different to period **B** traveled by our planet in the same month, and period **A** is also different to period **C**. In addition, we can also see that gradually, at certain intervals of time, as the Orbit is extended, period **B** traveled by the Earth in Orbit becomes smaller than period **C**; here we can understand clearly that the Earth itself is undergoing great changes, both within and without. One should also note that period **C,** at a greater distance, is double that of period **A**. Of course, this figure is exemplary and we cannot know exactly how much the Orbit of Earth has moved (more precisely been extended) from the Sun over the past few years (decades). What is certain is that this phenomenon exists, and will continue to exist. In these circumstances, in this picture of the Orbit's extension (Fig. 23), we can deduce that in order for the planet Earth to travel the same number of days, 365 days a year, it will need more force for its movement around the Sun, and then in the interior, the inner core of the planet will be modified, helping it to increase speed.

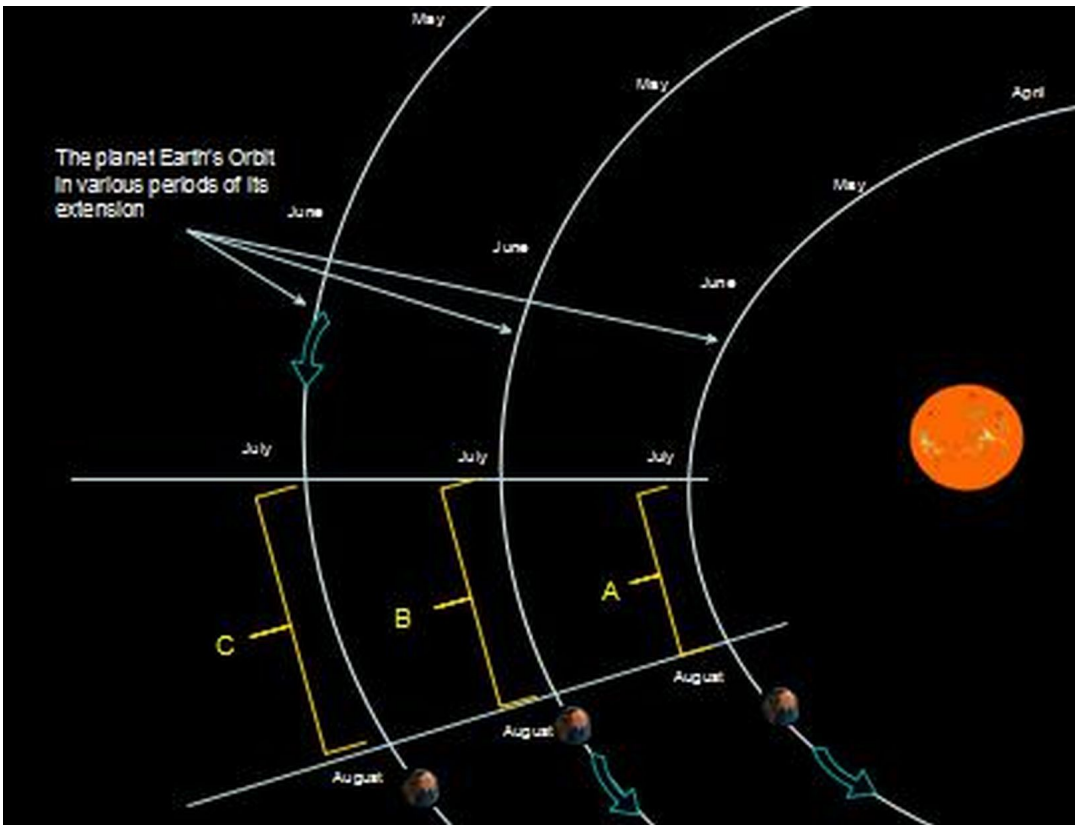

*Figure 23. The expansion of the planet Earth's Orbit. July is taken as an example and the time taken by the Earth in Orbit is marked **A**, **B** and **C** for the three periods of the Orbit's widening.*

Also, although the Earth is now quite far from the Sun, it is not far enough away for us humans to be greatly affected. If the Earth is made to “waltz” around the Sun at greater speed (to complete the same circuit in 365 days), or in other words, to “speed up”, then **the day is automatically shortened** by decreasing the length of rotation on its own axis, so Time for the *Blue Crystal* in space gets faster and faster, just as the earthlings experience it here on the planet. In fact, in widening its orbit, the Earth enters another vacuum of compartmented and graduated Time - the space provided for our planet. Since this extension of Orbit seems hard to believe, I would like to continue by introducing some (more) possible variants;

1. What if the Earth makes a complete circuit on an extended Orbit around the Sun by increasing the number of days in a year? How would it change? What would we humans feel? The seasons would be much longer, time would flow much more slowly than it did 20-30 years ago, that is, it would be more valuable as a unit of measurement - the day would be long enough and we would not feel that time was against us as we do today; mankind would be “stuck” with more than the 12 months that we have now. This option can be ruled out. The reason? The seasons are not any longer; time is not passing slower each day (on the contrary!), and the number of days in the year is still the same - 365.

One of the principles of absolute mechanics is that in an absolute space, a mass adjusts itself to that space, and if that same mass changes path, it (the mass) adapts to the new path, altering its movements (rotations), etc. In conclusion, in this absolute space, our Solar System, there is no relativity, therefore, if the Earth's Orbit widens, our planet cannot retain the same characteristics of its movements (both on its axis and around the Sun) as on the paths taken earlier (in our case, the Earth’s Orbit was closer to the Sun

than it is today) on the other "paths". In the final conclusion, the Earth must adapt to its new "paths" (the extension of the Orbit into compartmented and graduated vacuumed Time) according to the absolute principle mentioned above.

2. We know that the planets of our Solar System travel at an increased speed when their Orbits are farther away from the edge of the Solar System. Or in other words, when they orbit close to the Sun, they travel at greater speed. Some examples of the average orbital speeds (Astronomical Observatory "Amiral Vasile Urseanu") of these planets are: Mercury - 57.87 km/s; Venus - 35.02 km/s; Earth - 29.78 km/s and Mars - 24.13 km/s. So there are differences in speed between the orbits of the telluric planets (those mentioned above) and there is a decrease in speed depending on the distance from the Sun - the greater the distance, the lower the orbital speed. This variant is unconvincing (see point **4** below).

3. This variant is based on an extension of our planet's Orbit while the average speed of 29.78 km/s (of our planet) remains the same. Under these circumstances, the day would automatically be longer and we should feel that we have enough time. This variant is also ruled out.

4. The planets of the Solar System are also divided into two categories (telluric and gaseous). The gaseous planets have two features that distinguish them from the rocky planets: a) they are larger in size than the telluric planets and b) are composed of gases – the telluric planets are composed of rocks. From this, we can see very clearly that, being so large, the gaseous planets do not travel at such a high speed in orbit around the Sun ((Jupiter orbits in 12 years, Saturn - 30 years, Uranus - 84 years and Neptune - 165 years (Cătrună and Cătrună, 2006)), and being so light, their rotation on their axis is fast

((Jupiter rotates in 10h, Saturn - 10h Uranus - 18h and Neptune - 19h (Ibid, 2006)), while in contrast, being structurally hard (made of rock), the telluric planets need speed to orbit the Sun ((Mercury in 88 days, Venus - 225 days, Earth - 365 days and Mars - 687 days (Ibid, 2006)), and being small in size and consisting of rocks, they rotate more slowly on their axis ((Mercury in 59 days, Venus - 243 days, Earth - one day and Mars - one day and 1h (Ibid, 2006)). This variant (point **2**) cannot exist because if the gas planets were so light, they would have to rotate around the Sun in a few hours or days (earth days), and would not take years. An example of this: We take a man whose height is 1,80m tall and who weighs 70 kilograms, and a five-year-old who is less than one meter tall and who weighs 20 kg, and ask them to go from point A to point B simultaneously. We observe that the adult progresses smoothly and easily, while the child walks faster (being so small) and therefore takes more steps to cover the ground than the man to reach the point B, so the adult arrives at point B faster. Regarding the planets, however, we must take into consideration, amongst other things, their distances to the Sun (Blass, forthcoming). Therefore, the gaseous planets revolve around the Sun in many years.

For more discussion and examples regarding the Orbit in extension of planet Earth 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

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