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FUNDAMENTAL THEORY OF TIME

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This paper has fragments from the book *Fundamental Theory of Time (*Blass, 2017) regarding the Orbit in Extension and the Mass of a Body and Time.

Abstract: This new Fundamental Theory of Time present elements which involve time traveler, reversible and irreversible time, mass of a body and time, speed of light, margins of planet Earth and also infinite speed. Vacuumed time and graduated time and Euclidean space are few mentions here which are founded in this book, discussion regarding this mention above with examples which are having images to describe in most easily way this subjects.

Key words: atmospheric time, extraatmospheric time, euclidean space, mass of a body, formula, speed of light, absolute mechanics

Orbit of planet Earth is extend

The Orbit of planet Earth is extend which is mean that the planet is moving away from Sun. In this situation, we must admit that the time will not be the same as 30 years ago, will move much faster (see Fig. 27) and of course the speeds of planet: the speed around its axis and the speed around the Sun will grow. In this case, the time is change because the Earth will stay move faster around its axis and this is why we feel the time is running.

In Fig. 27 we have three expansions of Orbit and although in reality there are 365 full rotations around its axis (365 days), in this image I have limited it to only 11 days in order to explain more easily how our planet's Orbit increases; it should be noted that the wider the Orbit, the more the Earth must speed up, so the “small” rotational motion (on its axis) automatically shrinks accordingly. The planet will take less time to make its “small” rotational motion, because it must “fit” time in such a way that a **complete circuit around the Sun** is made **every 365 days**. The three orbits of our planet in Fig. 27 show the changes in such a way that: the Orbit nearest to the Sun (the smallest, inner Orbit) is smaller, so the day marked here with a “small circle” is longer. The next Orbit, the middle one, shows that it is wider as it is farther from the Sun, thus the day is smaller, it is shortened. The last Orbit in Fig. 27 shows that it is farther from the Sun, which is why its orbital speed increases and it is automatically forced (by the laws of the principles of absolute mechanics) to shorten its day; basically its orbital speed generates *the smallest day* and it follows that the day becomes increasingly shorter.

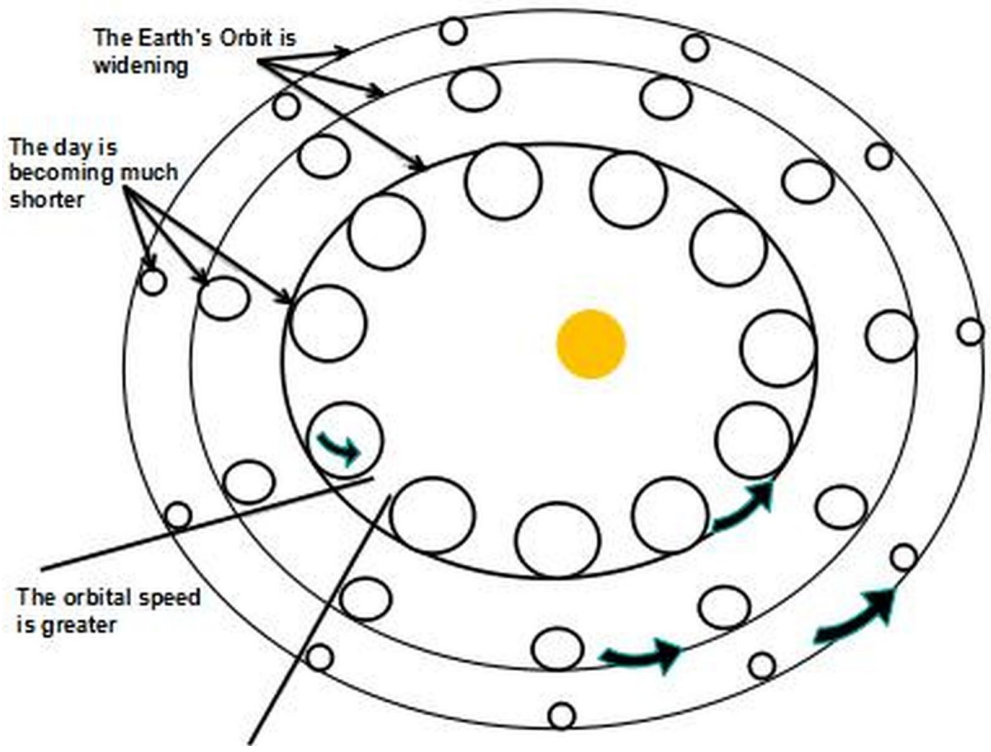

Figure 27. The widening of the Orbit of the planet Earth around the Sun; the day becomes shorter as orbital speed increases

The arrows on the three Orbits (Fig. 27) show the rotational direction of the planet around the Sun, a direction that does not change, so it remains counterclockwise. This also applies to the opposite direction, where we can also see a "circle" with an arrow in fig. 27, representing the direction of the "minor" rotation of the planet.

The Mass of a Body and Time

Because Time, space, mass and distance are absolute, it should be mentioned that Time in compartmented vacuums does not change and only if the Earth were to leave, say, vacuum four (near the boundary of the Earth) and enter vacuum two (so that our planet's Orbit would decrease), would Time for us would be slower; we would see it in a better light and it would fulfill us. In conclusion, a body mass "sculpts" its Time (in our case, the planet Earth "sculpts" our time, the earthlings' time) from vacuumed Time (**according to the vacuum where it is located alone**, or rather, conforms to), its purpose being to project its Time, giving it the form of the four dimensions mentioned above. Vacuumed, graduated Time in compartments is part of **absolute Time**; regardless of where/how a mass of a body is, or for how long it stays in space, the result will be this effect. Just as we humans organize our time, body masses in space "shape" time, BUT we conform to absolute time, all these according to their purpose. So, in astrophysics, the natural laws (absolute mechanics) are correlated in relation to purpose-cause; Therefore: $m = Td$, where m is the mass, T is time and d is distance and also, taking into account the importance of distance, which plays an extraordinary role in this ensemble of forces or dimensions (mass-time-distance), we may also say: $d = mT$, where d is distance, m is mass and T is time, because distance (d) has the role of supporting time and mass. Without distance, mass can not measure time; without distance and without mass, Time can not exist as elapsed Time, but also distance cannot be measured without Time (and mass).

Talking of mass and energy, among the first to announce a link between the two was the German mathematician Gottfried W. Leibniz during the years 1676-1689, on the theory of energy conservation $\Sigma_i m_i vi^2$ (Mackie, 1845).

Energy exists in every being as well as metals, soil, air, water, etc. The idea that matter is converted into energy and vice versa dates back to the English physicist and scientist Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727), when in 1704 he developed the idea of the possibility of converting matter into light and vice versa: "Are a heavy body and light not convertible into each other?" (Newton, 1704).

The Swedish scientist and theologian Emanuel Swedenborg (1688-1772) formulated in his *Principia* (1734) the principle that matter is actually composed of dimensionless points of *"total, pure motion."* This principle envisages that mass, namely its motion, *"has potential force, direction and speed throughout",* and yet Swedenborg states that same mass is *"at the same time without force, direction or speed"* (Swedenborg 1734, 1845). Furthermore, it may be mentioned that the structure of mass with all its attributes has been developed over time and according to a formula that appeared in stages, as follows:

Samuel Tolver Preston thought that matter can be converted into energy - E $\alpha\Delta$ mc^2 (Preston, 1875).

Jules Henri Poincaré (1854-1912) launched (1900) the expression "*momentum of radiation",* M_R. For this notion which he determined as $M\_R = S/c^2$, where S represents the flow of radiation and c the speed of ordinary light, through his calculations Poincaré (1900) reached the formula $mv = (E/c^2)c$, where c takes the role of a "mass" number associated with radiation, and hence actually: $E = mc^2$. Auffray (1999) notes that if Poincaré had been concerned more with this formula, he would have come up with a new form, namely: where U is potential energy and K is kinetic energy, $m\ (c^2 - v^2/2)$, the final result being: $U = mc^2$. Moreover, Bizouard (2004) notes that the total energy is written as follows: $E = mc^2 + \frac{1}{2}\ mv^2$, so it appears that Poincaré automatically gives the formula for the energy of an electron at rest in the form: $E = mc^2$ (Bizouard, 2004). In his paper entitled: *What is wrong with relativity?* Brown (1967) reports that: *"Thus the formula* $E = mc^2$ *gradually emerged, recommended without general evidence by Poincaré in 1900".*

Another important factor when talking about a mass of a body is that it may weigh 10-15 kg and be a meter tall and so certainly does not need *n* number of tons to move in space, even at a slower speed or equal to or greater than the speed of light. Here we can

deduce that mass is independent of space, time and, in particular, speed. At the same time, we can add a formula for the force of a mass as follows:

$\boldsymbol{F_m = d_{Or}v}$,

where:

$\boldsymbol{F_m}$ = force of mass;

$\boldsymbol{d_{Or}}$ = orbital distance;

$\boldsymbol{v}$ = speed.

Therefore, the force of the Earth (mass thereof, $\boldsymbol{F_m}$) is equal to the distance (length) of Orbit multiplied by the speed, ie: as the Orbit becomes larger, the speed around the Sun increases exponentially and the force of Earth ($\boldsymbol{F_m}$) is greater. If our planet's Orbit decreases, this means that the planet's force ($\boldsymbol{F_m}$) will be lower than it is today and automatically its orbital speed will slow. An increased speed would no longer be necessary for its motion (around the Sun); consequently, as I said earlier, nowadays the other "minor" force of the Earth on its axis increases and because of this, the day becomes shorter. Therefore, the Orbit widens, resulting in the effect mentioned above, namely that the core of the planet heats up according to the natural laws of absolute mechanical physics. Again, here we encounter the same situation for a body mass, namely that the mass of the Earth, according to its purpose, changes its speed, its Orbit by means of enlargement (as is the case today, c.y.) and automatically its Time, so the planet enters another compartment of vacuumed Time.

For more discussion and examples regarding the Euclidean space and the Mass of a body and time 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 platforms.

Bibliography

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