

A NEW THEORY: FUNDAMENTAL THEORY OF TIME

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Abstract. Time it is in vacuum, graduated, compartments and in successions and does exist in the whole Solar System. The Earth has she's own vacuum's and compartments time from the area of the planet to the extra-atmospheric space. Graduated time is from the area of Earth towards the extra-atmospheric space in increasing order. This theory explain how the time is drain in and out of space of the Earth and why is so different.

Key words: time in vacuum, time in successions, Earth's time, time in space, graduated time, extra-atmospheric space, the fundamental theory of time, earthly time, atmospheric time

Introduction

Fundamental Theory of Time has build by several considerations as: vacuum, graduated, compartments, because the time is not relative, it is absolute. Time we are now depend by space in which the Earth has the orbit. The planets in Solar System they had too, their own each time graduated, in vacuum and in successions. Also, the time in all its complexity, is an absolute time, gradually divided in succession. There is no doubt that there are differences of time between the space and the outer atmosphere. Time differences are given space, mass, distance and speed. Space Solar System is embedded in time, this means that time is the greatest strength and size. "Twin paradox" as presented so far is erroneous; virtually is no paradox. Vacuumed Time is available for each table space.

1. Time in vacuums

Time is passed from inside to outside, means that it is from the area of the Earth of outside, in the extraatmosphere. This time is pass lower or faster; in Astrophysics Time is divided. The vacuum make possible for the Earth to have one time on she's area (surface) and other time outside of she's area. A definition of vacuum is: “(about a space) which does not contain weight matters. Empty, desert, vacuum” [1]. In the follow figure (Fig. 1), the vacuum is present in all space around the Earth and we got a few different areas of the drain of time. I noted with numbers (four in number) in space stating that, during the vacuum zero was noted thereby because it passed, otherwise than other vacuums, is more slowly (to the time-atmospheric) and must be added during the vacuum is zero elapsed time on the Earth planet (together with all the atmosphere consists of five layers), leading to a single elapsed time, for the whole atmosphere.

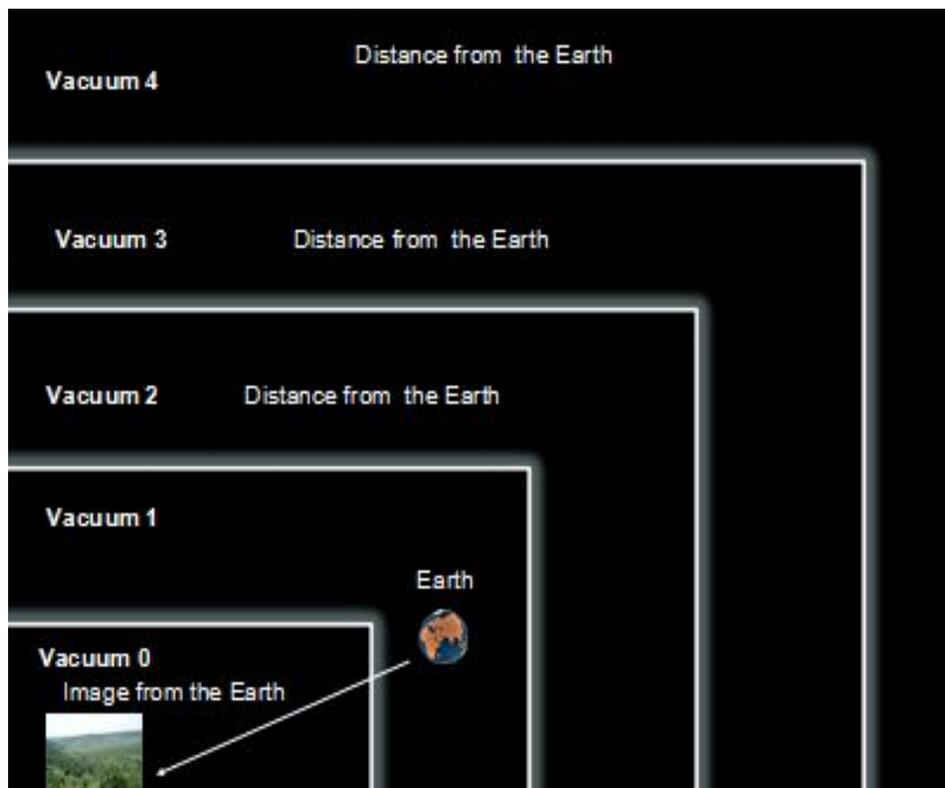


Fig. 1 - Time in vacuums of the Earth. The image is from the Earth in vacuum zero.

So, the time-space distance exists in this way and all in the same image (Fig. 1), can be

seen some distance from the Earth that have the same structure of **time in vacuum** (vacuumed time); the Earth here was placed in the vacuum one, where it is in our image on she's orbit; the next vacuum - the vacuum two, presents a quite appreciated distance from the Earth, as such here it follows that (vacuum two) away there is another time and he is running faster in relation to the time of emptiness and one time in the **vacuum zero**. The vacuum three toward to the vacuum zero (the extra-atmosphere surface of Earth planet) and the **vacuum two** are more remote and have the same elapsed system of time [2]. The shape of this vacuums are different in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 for a better understanding and to not make a misunderstood between the shapes of the orbit of Earth and vacuums. This vacuums has the similar shape of the planet's orbit (see below). Moreover, we can see in the image of Fig. 2, the time's relationship in the five spaces which distinguishes the vacuums called of the time at certain distances one from another.

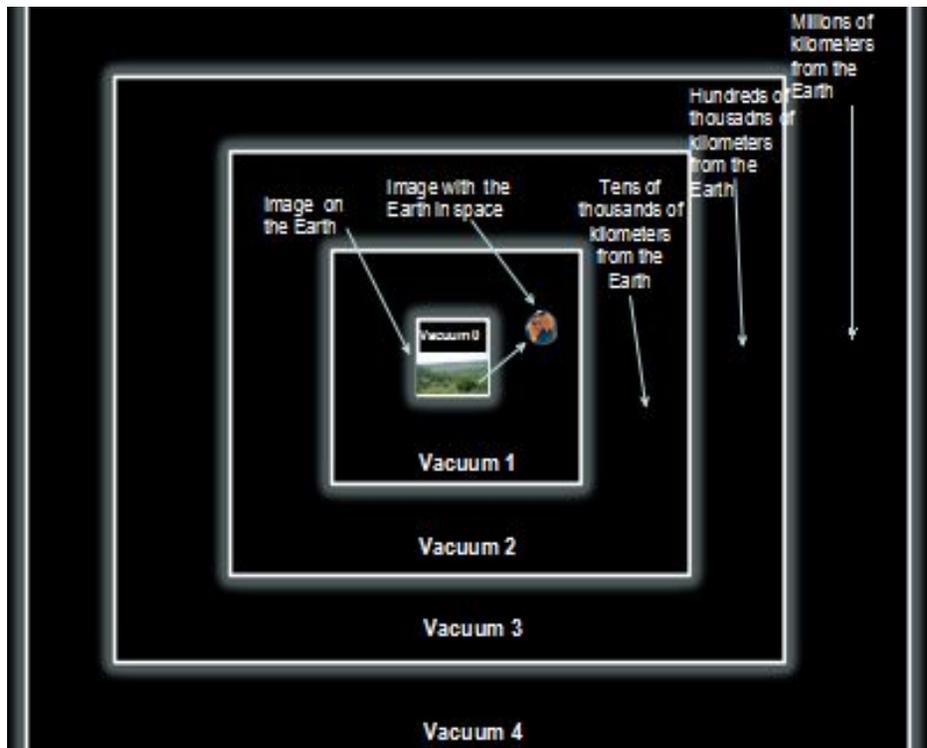


Fig. 2 - The time in vacuum of the Earth. Four vacuums present different the time's elapsed; (The image adapted at English language is from the book: *Fundamental Theory of time*, Blass, 2016, p. 25)

Here, in the same figure (Fig. 2), the vacuums two towards to one (where is the Earth's orbit), is the distance of a few tens of thousands or even hundreds of thousands of kilometers. Time is running much faster than the Time elapsed in the vacuum two then in the vacuum one, where the Earth is; our planet's orbit on its course and thus perceive the time to say, is "assigned" to this vacuum. The vacuum is noted with the number three (vacuum three) is also the farthest of the Earth (founded the Earth in Fig. 1 in the vacuum one) but also to vacuum two, as such, this clock is ticking and faster; the vacuum three's distance toward to the planet is greater than vacuum two and the vacuum one thus, hence the distance between vacuums first and three may be several hundred thousand of kilometers. The vacuum four, is the farthest in this image (Fig. 2) of elapsed time, on multiple frequencies (vacuums) and it differs compared to vacuums: zero, one, two and three; in here the time is running very fast, faster than in other vacuums. Distance of vacuum one (where the Earth it is in the image of Fig. 1), towards to vacuum four - may be a million (even several million of kilometers), not just a few hundred thousand of kilometers. Of course, these images are informative and guidance and our understanding of the way through this passage of time, the image can be inferred that many vacuums of the time, not just five, as in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2.

In order not to confuse the orbit's form with of the time in vacuums which also has elliptical form (the time in vacuums are modeled after the shape of the orbit, which in its turn is modeled after the mass of our planet) as well as the orbit (or elliptical) - here in this Fig. 1 and Fig. 2, the square shape has the role to help easy understanding of time and space vacuum and not confused with the orbit of Earth. So, both: the orbit and the vacuum's time of the Earth - have elliptical shapes.

Certainly, these vacuums of time exist in Universe and space, in the whole our Solar System, depending by the size of mass (planet in our case), can be extremely numerous. These two images of Fig. 1 and 2 show that the other planets in the Solar System (which we belong) have the same structure of the time in vacuums.

Whatever, the size of the space in which the mass of a body exist, the time is in vacuum and is running that, as the body mass size is bigger, with so much time has more and /or larger is the vacuum of the time.

2. Time in compartments and in successions

Time exists in its dimensions divided (compartment) but before developing this theory, I wish first to mention the contributions of physicists regarding the drain of time, given the beautiful views that they have had on this unit. In his theory of relativity, Einstein (1905) speaks about two atomic clocks "put them together and synchronized, then one is removed and brought back, the watch that journey will leave behind those who stood still" [3]. Surely, these watches have shown these small and insignificant differences, but it is normal because that atomic clock (assuming that the clock has traveled in space) placed in the ship sent into space, when is inside the vessel, that the vessel had its own gas called air and not in the (time) of space, which is outside the vessel. Aboard of an aircraft, this is the effect. But if, for example, we get on plane with the watches at hands at the same time simultaneously and we assume that we fly from Bucharest to Paris; the watches hands, whether digital or mechanical, while they report that no clocks located on the ground floor (where they went, that in Bucharest in our example) [2]. Why show the clocks thus? Because although flying plane and uses a certain altitude and a certain mileage per hour, yet he is in the plane land space of time, which I noted previously it vacuum 0 (zero). In the image of Fig. 2 (of the previous chapter) could be seen as showing that vacuum, as there is time and space on the Earth's crust and how manifested in relation with time in other vacuums. Turning to the important contributions of physicists on time, however, the first to develop the theory of relativity physicists H. Lorentz and H. Poincaré. The great physicist, mathematician and philosopher French Jules Henri Poincaré (1854-1912) was the first who speak about the theory of relativity and development by Lorentz - Maxwell's theory (1831 - 1879) which was an essential contribution on this [4]. In 1900, in his "Theory of Lorentz and Principle of the Reaction", Poincaré derived the expression: $M = S / S^2$ where M is momentum of radiation, S is the flow of radiation and c is the speed of light [5]. In 1904, Poincaré called "principle of relativity" [6]. In 1911, Einstein enunciate the result of this "natural consequences of relativity" as he believes that it is through the following example: "if we place a living organism in a box ... one could arrange that the organism, after an arbitrary lengthy fight, could be returned to its original spot in a scarcely altered condition while corresponding organisms which had remained in their original positions had long since given way to

new generation. For the moving organism the lengthy time of the journey was a mere instant, provided the motion took place with approximately the speed of light” [7]. The French physicist Paul Langevin, in 1911, simplifies this Einstein's idea much easier to deal with so-called “twins paradox” thought experiment actually very useful and helpful in understanding the drain of time and say that: “Any change of speed or acceleration has any absolute significance” [8]. So, in this “twins paradox” , is speaking about a pair of twins who are born on Earth; one he is travel in space and the other remains on Earth. At the end of the journey, if his brother has left on Earth he has 10 years old, the other brother returned from space age has 5.14 years. In fact, the new Fundamental Theory of Time present in other way the real drain of time in and out of the Earth and of the other planets from the Solar System. Time is different because the area of the Earth planet together with the atmosphere (which has the layers ± 1600 km, in other words between 657 km - 1647 km) [9] - this has a time elapsed (other then in extra-atmospheric space) and from outside of the Earth planet (means the extra-atmospheric space), it can observe in movement the whole Earth and from here it can be understand that the time is drain much faster **but not** on the area of the planet (with the whole atmosphere). We can named **Earth time** because is about **vacuum zero**. For example, lets say from the Earth a vessel is going outside in space, no matter for the moment the speed it use, and this vessel is stop somewhere in space, so we can have two options:

1. The vessel can observe the Earth is not moving. How is possible? Is because that the vessel is still in the area (in vacuum zero) of the Earth (means the area with the atmosphere, here we have: stratosphere, mesosphere, exosphere [10]) and from the vessel in this situation cannot measure the time.

1. The vessel this time is outside of the area's Earth in extra-atmosphere. In this situation, from the vessel it can observe that this time the Earth is moving. Why can be observed? Because of the distance and is outside of vacuum zero and the vessel is in other vacuum of time (could be in vacuum one, two, etc.). Also, we need to take in knowledge that the vessel has a weight and the planet other weight so, the vessel need to keep a long distance by planet to can measure the time. The “Earth time” (from the planet's area) is not identical with the time from outside of the Earth (extra-atmospheric space) in the Solar

System space.

The Time is divided and in successions for all planets in the Solar System and as much as it go far a vessel from a planet, as much can observe the time's grain.

In Fig. 2 the observers show that if they can measure the time's drain, this means that both of them are out of the vacuum zero of Earth. Otherwise, they couldn't measure the drain of time. For a better understanding, this phenomenon of Time's drain, we must take as an example five divides (which in real could be more or less in the Solar System's space of Earth) of Time; the time in vacuum zero is the first **unit** of the time around the Earth on a enough distance from troposphere until to exosphere inclusive; after the first vacuum is follow the vacuum first with a time much speedier then the vacuum zero, but smaller then the next vacuums as: the second, third and fourth. In this case, it can be observed that the Time is divided; the distance is the one who help the projection of Time in this "capsule" and thus, the Time is manifest conform to the existence principles of the Universal space. Every planet in our Solar System has the time in successions, means that a couple of vacuums of time makes the different between them (the time) [2].

In the image of Fig. 3 describe the situation of the Earth and two observers simultaneously being in repose stare and exist from the left to the right few second measure (a)) and few minutes (b)) measure. The first observer (1) can see the Earth moving around she's ax in a few seconds, means could be between 7 - 15 seconds. This situation show that the most important aspect in this situation is the distance. The first observer is not so far from the Earth and he (the observer) can measure the drain's time because is out of vacuum zero of the Earth planet. The second (2) observer can measure the time of the Earth from his distance in minutes, means on the Earth drain minutes - a lot of seconds, not as the first observer which the distance between him and the Earth is smaller and cannot measure minutes as the second observer. The arrow 1A show us the distance between the Earth and the first (1) observer and the other "jagged" arrow 2B show the distance between the Earth and the second (2) observer [2].

In Fig. 3 are two situations where the observer he stand three times in space. The distance from the left to the right are: 1. The observer is close to he Earth and can measured the time in few seconds (a) at the Earth's time (which is mean that a minute is equal with 60 seconds) and correspond the thick arrow (the smaller; 1A) which is showing the distance

between the Earth planet and the observer (1); the situation 2 show that the observer is much far from the Earth planet and correspond the arrow with mark (the longer; the jagged arrow; 1B) and the time is measured in few minutes (Earth's minutes) and represent the longer distance between Earth and the observer, much longer than the situation 1.

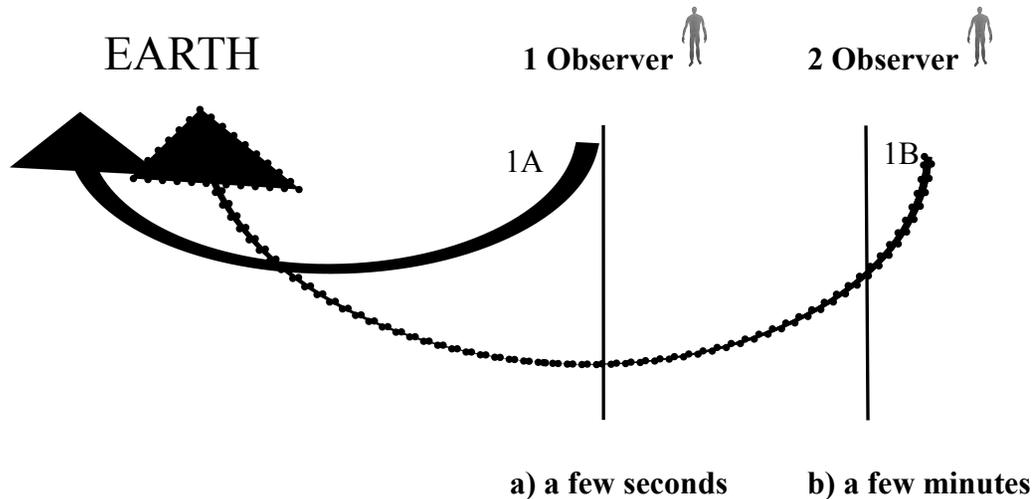


Fig. 3 - The Earth and the observer in space in two situations (the image is from the paper *Teoria Fundamentală a Timpului*, Blass, p. 34 and modified).

If the observer is going much far than Earth, the time will be measured by the observer in days or weeks. How is possible? The observer as much far is going from the Earth planet, as different will measured the time on the Earth by the observer, **BUT** different means just on the Earth (with the whole atmosphere) from such a distance, the observer will measured a faster time (see below Fig. 4).

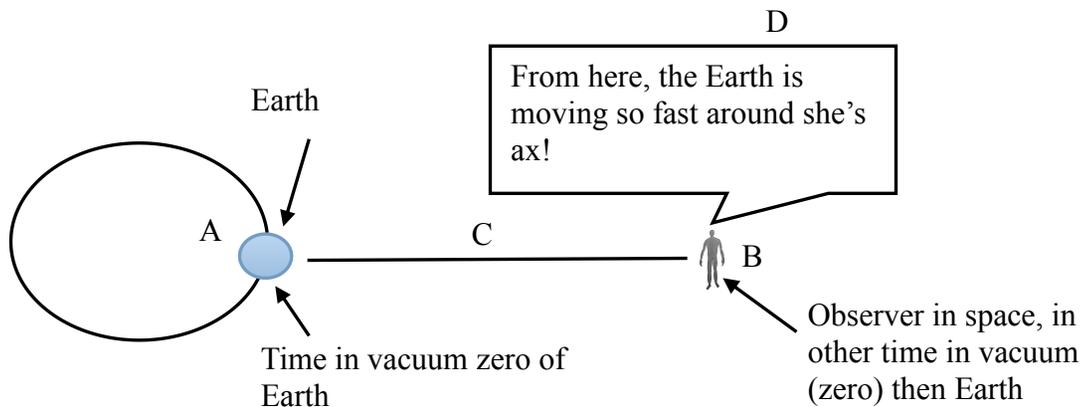


Fig. 4 - Planet Earth and observer. The observer is far from Earth and can measure the time that is very fast on Earth.

If the observer (B) spend few minutes out of Earth's space, on the Earth space, the time was drain in few weeks (two months in our example in Fig. 4), so in this case, the distance make possible to measured the time of the other mass (the planet). As can be show in Fig. 4, the Earth is noted with A, the observer is noted with B, the distance between Earth and observer is noted with C and measured of the observer is noted with D. The observer for this exit in space, he use the speed of light, more or less then 299.792 km/s. The observer could see from this distance how quick is moving around she's ax the Earth and around the Sun (revolution of movement) [2].

3. Time graduated

The time is graduated because of the vacuums. Einstein say in the Relativity Theory that the time is expands, which is not true. In the anterior chapters, was showing that the time is divided and thus is not expand, is fix, so that means is a graduated time and each planet in the Solar System has such a time. More exact, any mass in the Solar System has the time graduated as: star, mass, satellite [2]. How it passed this time in space? A body, if he travel with the speed of light (more or less then 299,792 km/s) and he is going far from other mass, the body it can observe other time for the mass. A body as an observer from the Earth (as human being) doesn't know other time except: a minute has 60 seconds, a hour has 60 minutes, a day has 24 hours, etc. And when this observer can measure the time if the mass, the body measure the time he knows. We can define this graduated time - interpenetrates plans similar to the subtle bodies which, those are much far then physical body, as difficult can be observed [11].

Observation: Always the notes of this vacuum's time only can be made it from the mass of area (surface; with all strains of the atmosphere) to the outside, from zero to 2,3,4, etc. vacuums.

Conclusions

The new theory is different from the previous time, about what we know until now about time, but also it is special because we can say with certainty that although there are many discussions on the time and space, the fundamental theory of the time attest accurately this phenomenon of time in relation to space and weight, distance and speed. After 100 years of extensive discussions on time subject, it's time to follow closely and very precise the phenomenon: time, exactly as it exists in the space allotted to the planet Earth and even in our Solar System. In the present presentation, we observed that the time it is in vacuum, compartments, in successions and graduated and this time is available for the whole Solar System and individual for every each planet. Time is absolute and is not doubt that in the soonest future we will assist at major changes regarding the Time!

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