

A general problem for physicists - to understand multidimensional time .

Here I will show some of my passages-reflections from different periods of my work to support and explain "why" can have and has time three dimensions.

||Quote from another source||: Time is one of the most mysterious aspects of our theoretical framework and you know the first person I know of who wrote an interesting paper on the possibility of extra dimensions of time was Andrei Sakharov. This was =before string theory=, but the other dimensions of time go back to Kaluza and Klein in the 1920s and everyone was thinking about it, including Zeca, it has problems,....

My reaction: The Universe doesn't have problems, but human-physicists have problems with understanding "why" there should (not) be extra extra dimensions of time. 3+1D spacetime is enough for people today..., http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_486.jpg but until they understand the idea of HDV, i.e. that another extra dimension (3+n) exist here for the creation, for the production of matter, not the creation "from strings from Nothing", but precisely from those packaged three dimensions of time and lengths 3+3D. http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_426.jpg ; http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_421.gif ; http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_416.jpg ; http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_415.gif ; http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_411.jpg ; http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_358.jpg . 3+1 D space-time is still enough for physicists today, because they are still in the grip of the idea of either "scalar omnidirectional time" or a vector with one arrow. Why? Because here on Earth we don't observe (!) that time runs at a different pace to three axis.... We do not observe because we do not have to observe numerical values up to the eighth place after the decimal point. We observe and have "practically" the same time $t = t_1 = t_2 = t_3$, with one arrow, e.g. one hour ☐

$t_1 = 3600.0000000$ 32 sec. ; $t_2 = 3600.0000000$ 30 sec. ; $t_3 = 3600.0000000$ 30 sec. (I invented the number 32 or 30 for interpretation), even though we know that in many physical situations of "uniform and uneven motion, energy changes", etc., the flow of time is different. At " v_1 " ☐ " c " ($v_1' = 250\text{m}/1\text{sec}$ ☐ $29979246000.0\text{ m}/1\text{sec.} = c$), it will be (I don't want to count it, so I will make up the numbers)
 $t_1' = 3600.0000000$ 36 sec. ; $t_2 = 3600.0000000$ 30 sec. ; $t_3 = 3600.0000000$ 30 sec.

So: The 3+3D Universe is expanding (dimensions are being expanded), this means that if at some age since the big bang (e.g. 13.78 billion years) we cut through the entire Universe, we will see locations with different curvatures in both length and time dimensions . We know the upper limit of curvature, it is $c = 1/1$, unfortunately we do not know, for example, the lower limit of the rate of time passing, nor the rate of expansion of space in our galaxy. But we know after choosing the units that the

sensitivity to the length interval compared to the time interval j is 8 orders of magnitude "more sensitive" \square $c = 10^8 \text{ m}/10^0 \text{ sec}$. That's why the "scalar" " t " is enough for physicists and us. The globe is "placed in space-time so handily" that The **pace** of the passage of time is in all three components – the dimensions =almost the same=, respectively the differences are in order up to the eighth place after the decimal point. $c = 10^8/10^0$; A human being is =eight orders of magnitude= more sensitive to the perception of **length intervals** than **time intervals**. If a ferrari car drives around the autodrome, we will perceive its movement (along the "x" line), i.e. speed $v_1 = x_1/t_1 = 250 \text{ km}/\text{h} = 250,000\text{m} / 3600 \text{ sec}$. Overwritten in the components 3+3 of the dimensional grid, the measurement of the size of the dimensions will be written \square $x = 250,000 \text{ m}$; $y = 0 \text{ m}$; $z = 0 \text{ m}$ (but beware, the globe is round, so it will be more precisely $x = 250000.0 \text{ m}$; $y = 0.00000002 \text{ m}$; $z = 0.00000003 \text{ m}$..., we practically neglect these small values for y and z); **dto with time** t_1 ; t_2 ; t_3 ; after measurement are: $t_1 = 3600.00000036$ seconds; $t_2 = 3600.00000030$ sec.; $t_3 = 3600.00000030$ sec. (I made up the numbers 36 or 30 for interpretation). That is, in the x, y, z, t_1, t_2, t_3 coordinate system, we measure changes only in the x axis and in the t_1 axis

; http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_486.jpg

If a ferrari turned into a space rocket that increases speed up to...up to $v = 0.8c$.., - examples are here - <http://www.ktf.upol.cz/joch/priklady/dilatacep.html> ; https://www.walter-fendt.de/html5/phcz/timedilation_cz.htm - and elsewhere too - ...then according to STR, time would dilate on the rocket, of course!!! it would dilate in the system 3+3D **only in the direction of movement !!!!!**, i.e., $t_1 = 9.0 \text{ sec}$. $t_2 = 500.0 \text{ sec}$. ; $t_3 = 500.0 \text{ sec}$. This is not perceived by the missile commander, but is perceived by the Observer from the basic system, and only for the reason that the signal-information arrived "rotated", that is, it flew through a distorted space-time. That's why we sense that STR dilation here on Earth as "dilation", but there is no dilation on the rocket, there is still $t = t_1 = t_2 = t_3$ like the one for us on Earth.

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And yet even 100 years were not enough for millions of physicists to "suck" out of STR my vision that it only shows the rotation of the systems of the basic Observer and the system of the observed object. Gamma-factor contains only length dimension, time dimension, "véé" speed and "cée" speed. Where $v \square c$. Better said: $v_1 < v_2 < v_3 < v_4 < v_n < c = 1$. Question: how can and must the test body (with mass) go from some initial speed v_1 to speed v_2 and then v_7 and v_{15} ??, but only "via acceleration" "a", that (?), i.e. acceleration a_1, a_2, a_7, a_{15} etc. Well, that's not STR, but OTR...right!, STR doesn't have "a"-acceleration, it doesn't have "how" to get from v_{15} to v_{20} and beyond $\square c$. Well, when testing a body that increases its speed, you will find that it does not happen /in a straight line/, but that it happens in a curve, e.g. a parabola, (e.g. Vera Rubinová was looking for why there is on the periphery a higher speed than it should be, and similar Oddities). And then things happen !!, e.g. when observing a quasar, and its red shift, and that the quasar "emits" its light in a direction turned towards us, and therefore Hubble's law does not apply, and...and we are in a crazy time. Someone please tell me that STR has nothing to do with redshift...yikes.

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Vaclav Vavryčuk: In the end, Dingle wrote it in the book "Science at the Crossroads" that once scientists get hold of something, they are no longer willing to discuss it.

JN: I don't know the specific dispute of Mr. Dingle et al., I don't know what they were arguing, but in my description (for discussion) it was clear: it was about rotating the systems with the simple argument that under the square root of the "gamma factor" is "general speed **v**" and maximum speed **c**". General speed means scale $0 < v < c = 1 \dots$ or written like this: $0 < v_1 < v_2 < v_3 \dots < v_n < c$. So under the square root is $1 - v_n^2/c^2$.

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - v_n^2/c^2}}$$
. Ordinary logic presents a simple question here: *how does the body-rocket in motion get to the speed $v_2 \dots$, then to the speed $v_7 \dots$, and then to $v_{12} \dots$ etc. ??* Well, it gets so that between the sections with v_3 and v_4 the rocket must fly with accelerated motion **a₃₋₄** ...and again, it alternates again, and it repeats again, that is, in order for the rocket to go from speed v_{18} to speed v_{19} , it must be acted upon by acceleration **a₁₈₋₁₉** and for some time the velocity **v_n** and for a certain period of time there is an acceleration **a_n**. The velocities **"ve"** of the rocket correspond to

u n i f o r m STRAIGHT-LINE motion, and the accelerations **"a"** correspond to **n o n-u n i f o r m** CURVI-LINE motion (a force acts on the body, e.g. gravity) and then of course **uneven, accelerated movement is curved**, it is, it happens "along curved space-time" according to OTR; and thus **the rocket's own system rotates** ...and by "sensing" that movement into the "basic" system, we can perceive and register expansions and contractions. How simple Sherlock. Therefore when we **observe** quasar, (**to observe** means **to record** data), which "shows" a speed **v_e** approaches **c_{ee}**, so we necessarily record the rotation of the quasar system to our system and thus to the quasar (from our point of view) time goes slower, like on that rocket. See <https://www.osel.cz/12963-kvasarove-hodiny-ukazuji-ze-v-mladem-vesmiru-bezel-cas-petkrat-pomaleji.html> But that only "seems" to us in our system. **In the quasar system** there was no dilatation...; Even on the rocket, the aging of twin Peter did not occur more slowly, as **Vavryčuk** rightly said here (and as I defended the same thing 6-7 years ago against a bunch of disgusting spitters).

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>>|Citace|<<: Někteří vědci se domnívají, že myšlenka **"ted"** má smysl pouze ve vašem okolí, ale ne ve vesmíru jako celku. Jiní si myslí, že čas sám o sobě ani neexistuje – že celý koncept je iluzí naší lidské mysli. A jiní si myslí, že čas sice existuje, ale že to není základní rys vesmíru – **čas může být spíše něco, co se vynořuje z hlubší úrovně reality<...**

|Moje proti-úvaha|: ehm, zní to sice tajemně, ale myslím si, že realita bude obyčejnější: ***ČAS je veličina fyzikálního Jsoucná, a má tři dimenze***. Dimenze času se rozbalují spolu s prostorem a to se projevívá v soustavě Pozorovatele, v pozorovatelně jako ***tok, plynutí času*** ...; Z jiného úhlu pohledu totéž, tedy plynutí času pak znamená ***posun**

(pohyb) hmotných objektů po stoické časové dimenzi*, ... Naše Země se „posouvá“ po elipse kolem slunce a to lze vyjádřit do soustavy tří os $x-t_1; y-t_2; z-t_3$ čili do soustavy časoprostoru 3+3 dimenzí. http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_486.jpg Posun po dimenzi, kde těžko lze posoudit v celo-vesmírném měřítku, kolik je posun na ose x, y, z, jsme-li v kouli o $R_v = 1,3471999 \cdot 10^{26} \text{ m}$ - číslo je vzdálenost na hranice viditelného vesmíru a...a přírůstky k intervalům jsou pro závodní automobil na Monze (směr jízdy bude os „x“) $\Delta x = 110 \text{ m}$; $\Delta y = 0,00005 \text{ m}$; $\Delta z = 0,00005 \text{ m}$...; a zestárnutí automobilu Ferrari spolu s celým vesmírem při jeho stáří ke dnešku $t = t_w = 4,4937756 \cdot 10^{17} \text{ sec.} = 14,24 \text{ miliard let}$, jsou $\Delta t_1 = 3,6 \text{ sec.}$; $\Delta t_2 = 0,000000036 \text{ sec.}$; $\Delta t_3 = 0,000000036 \text{ sec.}$ <<<<<<; A protože je citlivost člověka na intervaly délkové o 8 řádů citlivější než na intervaly časové, budeme vnímat pohyb auta Ferrari dopředu v ose $x = 1,3471999 \cdot 10^{26} \text{ m} + 110 \text{ m}$ za 3,6 vteřiny* lépe než časové posuny, tj. $t_2 = t_3 = 4,4937756 \cdot 10^{17} \text{ sec.} + 0,000000036 \text{ sec.}$; (($t_3 = 0,000000036 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ sec.}$)). Čísla nejsou vymyšlená

http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_262.jpg. Převedeno na lidské vnímání-dojmy je, že se nám zdá, že čas plyne do všech tří směrů stejně rychle, ač do směru pohybu je to jiný přírůstek než do druhých směrů y, z, kde přírůstek je o 8 řádů menší, tedy lidským pocitem neměřitelný...

A ještě k výroku v citátu, že...že /čas se vynořuje z hlubší úrovně reality/... Je to možný, ano, ve smyslu emergence, ||vynoření se|| všech 3+3 dimenzí ze „singularit vakua“, ze singularit na planckových škálách časoprostoru, hladkého, do „nových“ stavů pokřivených...? Čili z hladkých dimenzí přediva, síť časoprostoru se vynořují pokřivené dimenze a ty pak vykazují „tok-plynutí intervalů času“. Nevím, jen spekuluji...; třeba někdo přijde s moudřejším – reálnějším nápadem.

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