

# Time's Paradigm

A Philosophy of Science approach to our perception of time and existence.

## ABSTRACT

### A summary of arguments

This abstract is written in point form, as the subject of time is far too complex to encapsulate in a short précis. Time is not just the domain of Metaphysics or Special Relativity, quantum mechanics or cognitive perception; time involves all disciplines, and is at the very heart of our knowledge of existence. The Nutshell on the home page, is a light essay summarising in some detail.

Here, for simplicity, this hypothesis states: Time cycles, from the speed of light to zero velocity. Matter in the Universe emerge into existence at the speed of light and deceleration begins. Matter contracts as it loses inertia, while internal functionality increases and so time passes more quickly. Upon reaching immobility and physical non-existence, matter re-emerges in the Universe as a uni-dimensional arrangement of potential matter at the speed of light. The energy of a body remains constant throughout - as it does for the Universe.

It might be initially concluded by some that this hypothesis is crossing swords with the likes of Einstein and Newton. However the author wishes to state the opposite, that with respect he is just taking the bold step from linear mentality to the study of cyclical processes, in which there are no precedents to follow.

The Theory of Cyclical Time Progression says that zero velocity and the speed of light are attributes of the same event, just as the end of the day, midnight, is the beginning of another.

1. Time is no illusion. Both the past and the future exist - not the present - and all at the same time: the Block Universe Model. Alternatively, the notion that a wall of 'Presentism' is driving through an empty universe, creating a future, discarding a past, out of nothing, into a void of nothing, goes against all known physical laws on progress.
2. Infinity is the illusion. A defined point in time or space creates infinities; both the approach to that point and the departure, rendering progress impossible. Individual points are a necessary function of mathematics, to explain our existence, however, our progress in time and space is only possible if points cannot be defined; as the Uncertainty

Principle implies. Nevertheless, our perception of progress is given freedom by infinity, because we ourselves, as a conceived point, cannot precisely know where we are or how big we are as there is no end or edge of time or space to which we can relate.

3. Time flows in a cycle. Linear models preclude progress, as they have defined ends. Progress is only possible within a closed, cyclical function, where no ends or finality exist and so, no point between them can be identified. Time flows in one direction only, as all of the circuit is connected, from the past to the future. In a cyclical process, the infinite illusion is maintained for the benefit of conscious beings.

4. Space is cyclical. It is governed by, and exists only between, matter. The Universe is, therefore, not infinite, nor does it have an edge or a finality.

5. Motion does not exist. The past and the future exist together in their entirety. We progress through time, thus perceiving physical motion as we appear to pass from one place to the next.

6. Time is a dimension. It is the extension of our three spatial dimensions, and exists only in partnership as a simultaneous collapse in all three. Among other mathematical expressions, the Hypercube adequately describes this proposal. Moreover, it is a Fractal Progression, where the notion of small and big is materially irrelevant.

7. Matter is in collapse. All bodies in the Universe contract inversely dependant upon their velocities. The slower an object travels, the faster it contracts. Particle functionality increases as a body contracts, thus, contraction is a measure of time. The cyclical representation of time is a flow from the speed of light to stationary, or massive to minute. However, these limits of velocity do not exist in themselves, they are conjoined - both are illusory and can be said to be attributes of any event or position in the Universe.

8. A photon of light, is described in physics as having to depart from a stationary platform, due to its invariance and the fact that light does not accelerate. For velocities to change on a linear platform, these ends had to be expressed as being non-relative; whereas, a cyclical measure, as described here, does not identify them individually; they are, fundamentally, the same thing.

9. Energy is constant, bodies do not transfer energy, they do not have more energy at greater speed. At zero velocity, the energetic momentum of contraction forces a re-emergence of matter into existence at the speed of light. A catastrophic implosion reciprocated by an equal and opposite explosion of matter. No energy lost, just a change of purpose. The Universe can thus be described as being a continuous cycle, neither expanding nor contracting.

10. Temporal perception: As all matter in the universe is reducing, even wavelengths, we can only perceive those things that are proportional in size to ourselves. We receive sensory inputs and are consciously aware in our own so called 'present'. Though there

may be objects both from the future and from the past occupying the same conceptual space as we are, they are not of an appreciable size.

11. There is no Universal Clock, making us all aware simultaneously of a single present moment. As physical functionality slows due to high speed and a reduced rate of contraction, so does our perception of 'now'. It is an exponential shift between bodies of different speeds and implies that we are aware at all moments along our time line. This is of no consequence to us as we are all bound by the speed of our planet.

12. Astronauts near light speed will observe slower moving objects to be decelerating. They, with a lesser rate of contraction, will progressively perceive such bodies sooner than others. The reverse is also true: an observer who left Earth and reduced their velocity would be contracting more rapidly and so see future events in the Universe before others from the same departure time.

13. Light speed can be exceeded, as astronauts reaching apparent relativistic speeds will observe, relative to others, that their rate of travel is ever increasing. Observers, travelling slower, would observe them accelerating beyond the speed of light, due to temporal perception.

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