



Theory of Time

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Introduction

There is no time, it's all about energy. As particles of this universe we, humans, have certain amount of energy which erodes as we proceed in our journey. The aging process is nothing but reduction in a human's level of energy. This certain level of energy reduces in interaction with our environment. By this environment, it is not meant the usual environment that has surrounded us in our planet, Earth. This environment refers to our position in the universe. This theory aims to explain the concept of time in different environments exposed to different levelsof gravity.

Viscosity of The Environment

There are different types of mediums in the universe and one of the most important characteristics of them is the viscosity and it is the main cause of reduction in energy of differentparticles. This viscosity is due to the opposite nature of the energy of the environment and it canbe referred to the black mass surrounding the universe. This opposite energy is different in naturefrom what has created all other particles in the universe. The energy source that created other known particles in the universe will be called positive energy and the opposite energy will be called the negative one or viscosity. Therefore, the higher the viscosity of the environment the sooner the energy of a particle will erode. Hence, it has less energy to meet new possibilities along its journey. Viscosity of the environment has an opposite relationship with gravity. The highlevels of positive energy generated by high gravity, for instance black holes, will eliminate the negative energy of the environment and cause the inverse relationship of gravity and viscosity. In the environment where the gravity is higher, the viscosity reduces and thus, the distance a particle is able to proceed will increase. In **FIG. 1**, different mediums and their relationships with gravity is depicted.

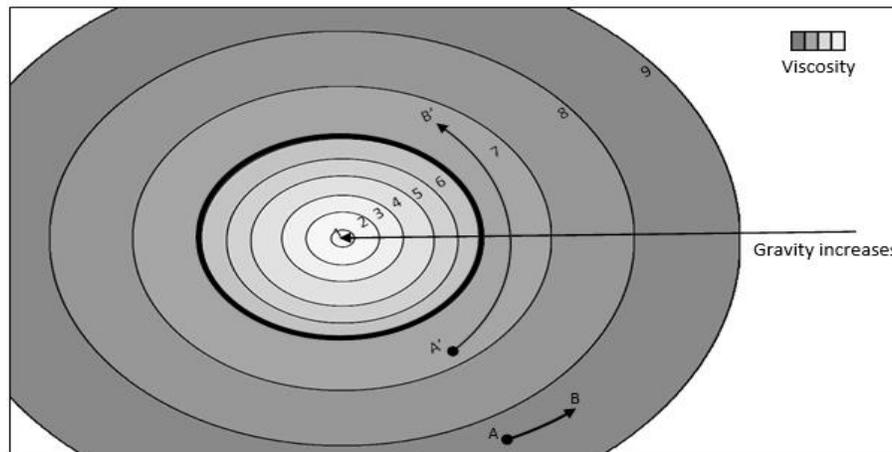


FIG. 1. The relationship between gravity and the viscosity of environment.

In this illustration, each circle represents an environment and the grey color refers to the viscosity of that environment. As we proceed from outer layers to the inner layers the gravity increases and the thick black line shows the realm of the black holes in which the viscosity goes to zero in the presence of higher levels of gravity. For instance, in the middle of the circles, the gravity will be so high that the viscosity of the environment will become almost zero. The AB arc in the FIG. 1 shows the distance a particle can proceed in the environment number 9 and the A'B' arc shows the distance for the same particle in another environment. The distance travelled by the same particle increases as the viscosity decreases due to the presence of high gravity. However, when a particle enters the realm of the black holes, the viscosity will be on a level that allows the particle to use its energy to complete a round in the environment. This situation is shown in FIG. 2 by arc A'' B''. In this spectacular situation, there is a chance that the particle meets its creation point in the universe. This situation will be explained more when the concept of possibilities is discussed. After this stage, the lower viscosity allows the particle to go beyond its creation point and have a chance to meet similar events. In addition, environment with different viscosities do not have spherical shapes. In fact, these environments form random shapes inside the universe around the positions where a high gravity is present.

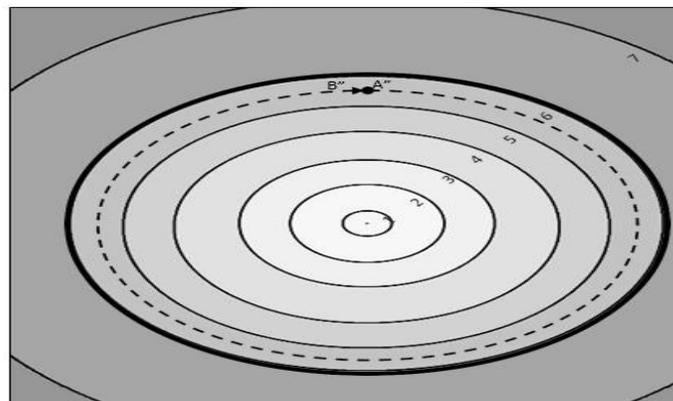


FIG. 2. The realm of the black holes.

Clouds of Events

Every event that happens has different possibilities inside itself and a particle has the chance to only meet one of these possibilities. For instance, an apple has different possibilities to be intact, bitted, rotten or eaten completely and so on. Therefore, each particle has a chance to meet a unique possibility or a unique chain of possibilities in regard to the apple. From now on, these different possibilities will be called different facets of an event for simplicity. Hence, each event has different facets at the same time and the one which a particle might meet is due to the interactions of that particle with the event. However, all of the events are hung in the environment in which a particle is present and forms clouds of events. **FIG. 3** illustrates the relationship between gravity and clouds of events in different environments. As the gravity increases, the compactness of these clouds also increases, therefore, more events with various facets are present at a point.

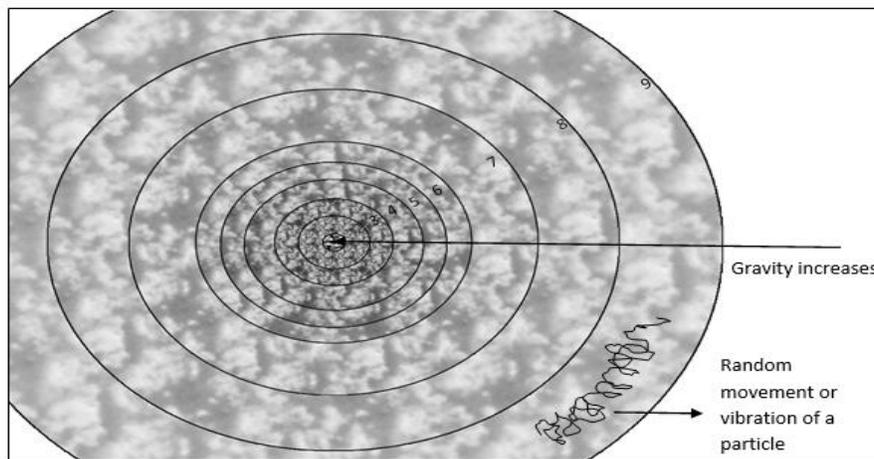


FIG. 3. Clouds of events.

Now when the environment of a particle changes to an environment with higher gravity, the viscosity of the environment decreases and the particle can use certain amount of energy to travel more distances. Thus, the particle will meet more and more events and in a situation when the particle enters the realm of black holes, this distance becomes so long that the particle has a chance to meet an event twice. But the interaction of the particle with the event might be based on another facet of the event, so the particle might not notice that it has met a certain event twice as the path to meet the event might be different from the previous time. However, in the situation that the gravity becomes so high and the distance travelled goes to the infinity, the particle is able to meet all the facets of all events. Hence, it is the level of the energy of a particle and its interaction with its environment that determines how the universe might look like for a certain particle. In fact, in the center of the circles where the gravity goes to infinity, a particle is able to meet all facets of all events consistently over and over again.

In the reality, the path that a particle travels is not straight. In fact, the particle vibrates and proceeds to different events. This vibration creates a random path that allows the particle to meet a single event with the same facet even in environments out of the realm of black holes. This situation is illustrated in **FIG. 3**. They meet a similar facet of an event but as the path to that event is different from the previous time they are not able to form a connection between

the previous experience and the current one. Humans experience it as Déjà vu. This situation is due to the vibration of the particle that allows it to go back and forth in the clouds of events. To have a better understanding, the relationship of viscosity, gravity and distance travelled is illustrated in **FIG. 4**.

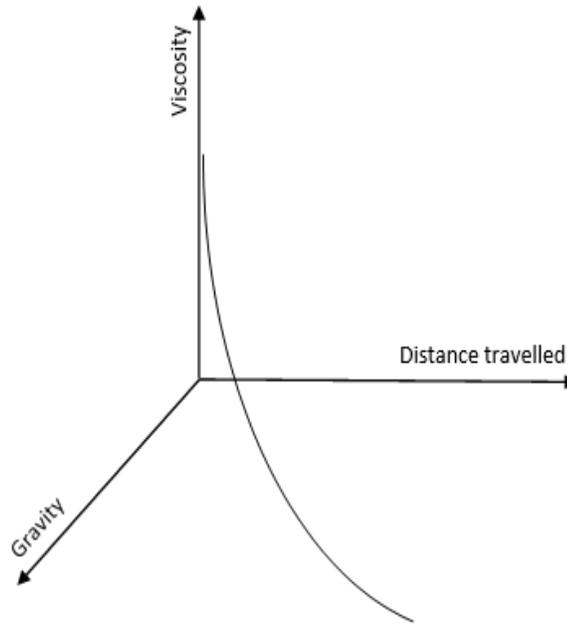


FIG. 4. Relationship of viscosity, gravity and distance travelled

Moreover, particles are not alone in the environments and their interactions with each other can influence the path or series of events that they might experience. This interaction is much similar to the interactions of air particles inside a balloon. Some particles can experience other environments when they have a clash with other particle and this clash might force them to go beyond their local environment. Conversely, humans are able to change their environments. This can be accomplished by concentrating negative energy in environment with high viscosity. The negative nature of the environment will drive the negative concentration and will allow humans to travel in space with high speed and change their environments.

In conclusion, this theory explains time and the interactions of different particle with their environments and how environments change by other forces. Additionally, the experience a human might face near or inside high gravity has also been elaborate.