

Pub Discussion on Peter Birkett's theory of Time +

- 1) No such thing as Time – Time was a convenience used to make events fall into sequence in our human minds. It could only be represented by movement - of cogs in a clock, or the rotation or orbit of the earth.
- 2) John F. claimed that you could definitely see Time operating through frequencies of electromagnetic waves which need Time-separation of each peak and trough to actually exist.
- 3) Everything existed within a Time-frame!
- 4) Things moved, and at Time One they were in a different place from Time Two. Time still didn't exist on its own, only through the grace of objects in motion.
- 5) "There's only space as far as I can see"
- 6) "Time is a dimension"?
- 7) H.G. Wells "The Time Machine" – Cube explanation – all dimensions have to exist including time otherwise cube wouldn't exist. Therefore Time is the fourth dimension.
- 8) One thing is for sure: if you accept Time as a "thing" you should observe that it is inexorable and only goes in one direction.
- 9) If time reversed and I could be a witness then I would be stranded in space having been left behind by the Earth.
- 10) Time doesn't move at all - it doesn't move forward, it doesn't move backward, up, down - it doesn't move! Everything else does! Time might be the only thing in the universe that doesn't actually move!
- 11) Einstein tied Time and space together permanently, so an infinity of one would necessarily mean an infinity of the other. Wouldn't it?
- 12) The horizon for the universe is 46 billion light years in that direction and 46 billion in the other. I question this - just question it; I say it can't be right.
- 13) Let's start the universe off with a Big Bang – from a single point 13.8 billion years ago.
- 14) How can material have shot to 46 billion light years away if universe is 13.8 billion years old?
- 15) Is assumption that the universe was incredibly hot and dense?
- 16) If a singularity existed then how can this have been hot (CMB as evidence) as there was no movement, wasn't it at absolute zero?
- 17) How can both the Big Bang and a Black Hole be singularities? The "Foggitt Black Hole" Analogy.
- 18) What caused the BB to go bang against its own gravity, if in fact it had any in the first place? And was it a Bang.
- 19) What is meant by "Space is expanding" and "Space is curved"?
- 20) I want to know how there can be an infinite universe - or a ninety-two billion light year universe - if it all started in the same place with a singularity 13.8 billion years ago.
- 21) If you travel close to the speed of light you slow Time down? (and as a side-effect, become enormously heavy, and extremely thin!)
- 22) If you watch a stationary clock in the direction you are travelling, does it seem to move faster? See page 10 para 6 of PB's talk.
- 23) At 380 thousand years after the Big Bang, the lights came on, before that there was blackness - opaque matter; dark energy.
- 24) The BB singularity was smaller than a proton. Just a dot? Why not all the way - to nothing? A true dot has only one dimension. What is inside this dot - if it is large enough to have an inside?

25) SMEGT: - Space, matter, energy, gravity and Time. S - Space? Does the singularity have Space? - well, not much - but then, is it bigger on the inside?

M - Matter? Well - this is where the hypothetical singularity is not the mummy and daddy of all black holes, because there is no matter whatsoever - probably.

E - Energy? Has it all changed to Energy? Hmmm, not sure about that - how much energy can be contained in a non-space - I will tell you one thing: an electro-magnetic wave cannot be contained in a space smaller than its wavelength.

G - Gravity? Well, no. No matter, no gravity... (I quoted a minute ago that traditional Big Bang cosmology predicts a gravitational singularity before this time - but surely a "gravitational singularity" takes us back to Foggitt's Black Hole Analogy? Nothing could have got out!!) It might be - and here's an idea for you - that the elusive equation which combines and explains all things somehow describes a gravity which PUSHED, instead of sucked, in that early scenario - so causing that massive faster-than-light inflation that we don't understand! How about that? And so here we come, finally, to

T is for Time. If I ask Professor Hawking what happened before the Big Bang, he says, "it is meaningless to talk about "before the Big Bang", because Time did not start until the Big Bang." I'm sorry that makes me think of a disparaging adjective. Spoken without thought - I believe - for what is implied. If you think Time exists - and you think it can be evidenced independent of matter in motion - then how can you know that it came into existence at the Time of the Big Bang (an unknowable occurrence) and did not exist before? - That it can only exist afterwards when there IS matter in motion? You can't have it both ways. Here's the crux of the matter. I'm coming to my vanishing point... Time didn't exist before the Big Bang; I will give you that, but neither did it exist during the Big Bang, or after the Big Bang. It never started. It can't start. You can't start Time. There's no such thing as Time.

And I am going to make a further statement - which you are entitled to think is only conjecture - if Time is a non-existent, then maybe you should preclude it from your calculations about existence. As a layman I admit I don't see how that could be done. But, maybe it is not until you remove Time from your equation that you will finally come up with the Theory of Everything!