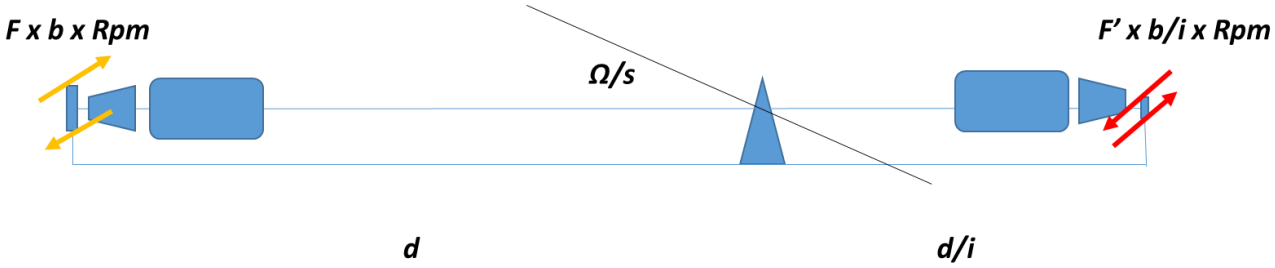
TIME DISTORTION WITH GRAVITY BEING EQUAL-DEMONSTRATION

With the following steps I'll prove that it's possible to slow down or speed up time with the same amount of gravity simply by using an out-of-phase adaptor. Assuming time and displacement are intrinsically linked, by distorting the displacement I'll distort time as well.

Working on a layout with a reduced rototraslating alterantor with a shorter angular and with an out-of-phase adaptor that slow down or speed up the displacement on the alternator shaft, by isolating the time unit from the known formula, its distortion is function of the ratio between the reduction coefficient of the alternator mechanical adaptor and the one of the engine. With gravity being equal I can speed up or slow down time.

CCS turbine layout drawing:



$$F\ x\ b\ x\ Rpm\ x\ d\ x\frac{\Omega}{s} = F'x\ b'x\ Rpm'x\frac{d}{i}x\frac{\Omega}{a}/s$$

a = ratio between the reduction coefficient of the adaptor alternator and the engine one

i = turbine reduction

In the previous formula I now substitute the units of measurement keeping in mind that I subtract i from the arm of the pulley couple of the alternator:

F= M (mass) x g (gravity acceleration)

s' =s/x = time distortion in a displacement unit

$$M\ x\frac{m}{s^2}x\ m\ x\ giri/s\ x\ m\ x\frac{\Omega}{s} = M\ x\ i^2\ x\ m/(\boldsymbol{s}/\boldsymbol{x})^{\boldsymbol{2}}\ \ x\ m/i\ x\ giri/(s/x)\ x\ m/i\ x\ \Omega/a/(s/x)$$

By simplifying:

$$\frac{1}{s^2} x \frac{1}{s} x \frac{i}{s} = i^2 \, x \, 1/\left(\frac{s}{x}\right)^2 \; x \, 1/i \, x \; 1/(s/x) \, x \, 1/i \, x \, 1/a/(s/x)$$

I get:

$$\frac{1}{s^4} = \frac{x^4}{s^4} \, x \, 1/a$$

$$x = \sqrt[4]{a}$$

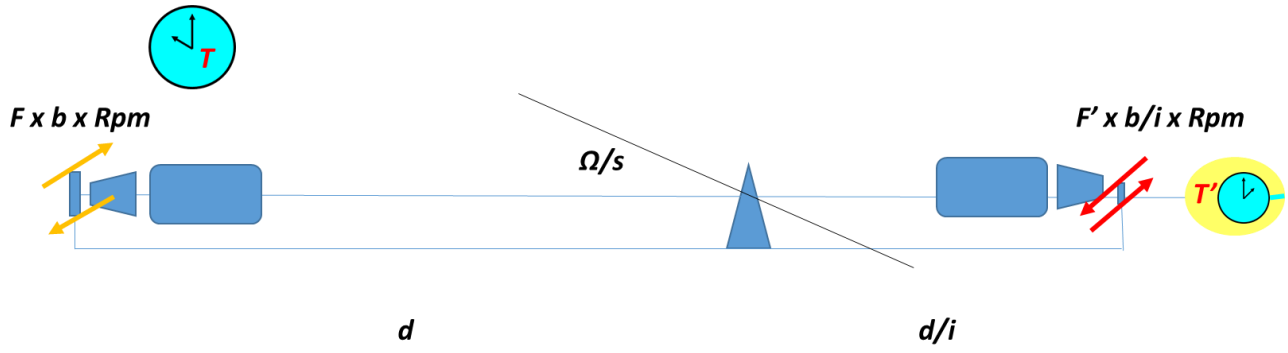
Therefore time distortion is function of the phase shift between the alternator adaptor and the engine one.

Speaking of numbers, time distortion seems to be very small compared to the adaptors phase shift, but in a "trickle-down" system with a CCS turbine as seen in the "applications" on this site this aspect can be precisely dealt with; imagine a is equal to 30 (a=30) and that there are 5 trickle-down turbines, I'd have a time acceleration or decrease equal to a:

$$x = (30 \, x \, 30 \, x \, 30 \, x \, 30 \, x \, 30)^{0,25} = 70$$

This means I could speed up or slow down time times 70.

For an experimental demonstration it would be necessary to extend the alternator shaft and apply to it a rototraslating cage where we can position the second clock (fixed to the cage) and calculate the relative experimental measures (see picture).



The similarity between the mechanical turbine with out-of-phase adaptors and what happens in the universe is clear: in the mechanical turbine I need the mechanical adaptors to be out-of-phase while in the universe the time is out-of-phase happens because of mass and gravity in place.

I'll leave you with everything that can be deduced, the good and the bad…….

The scientific intent is nonetheless good, I'm well-meaning.

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