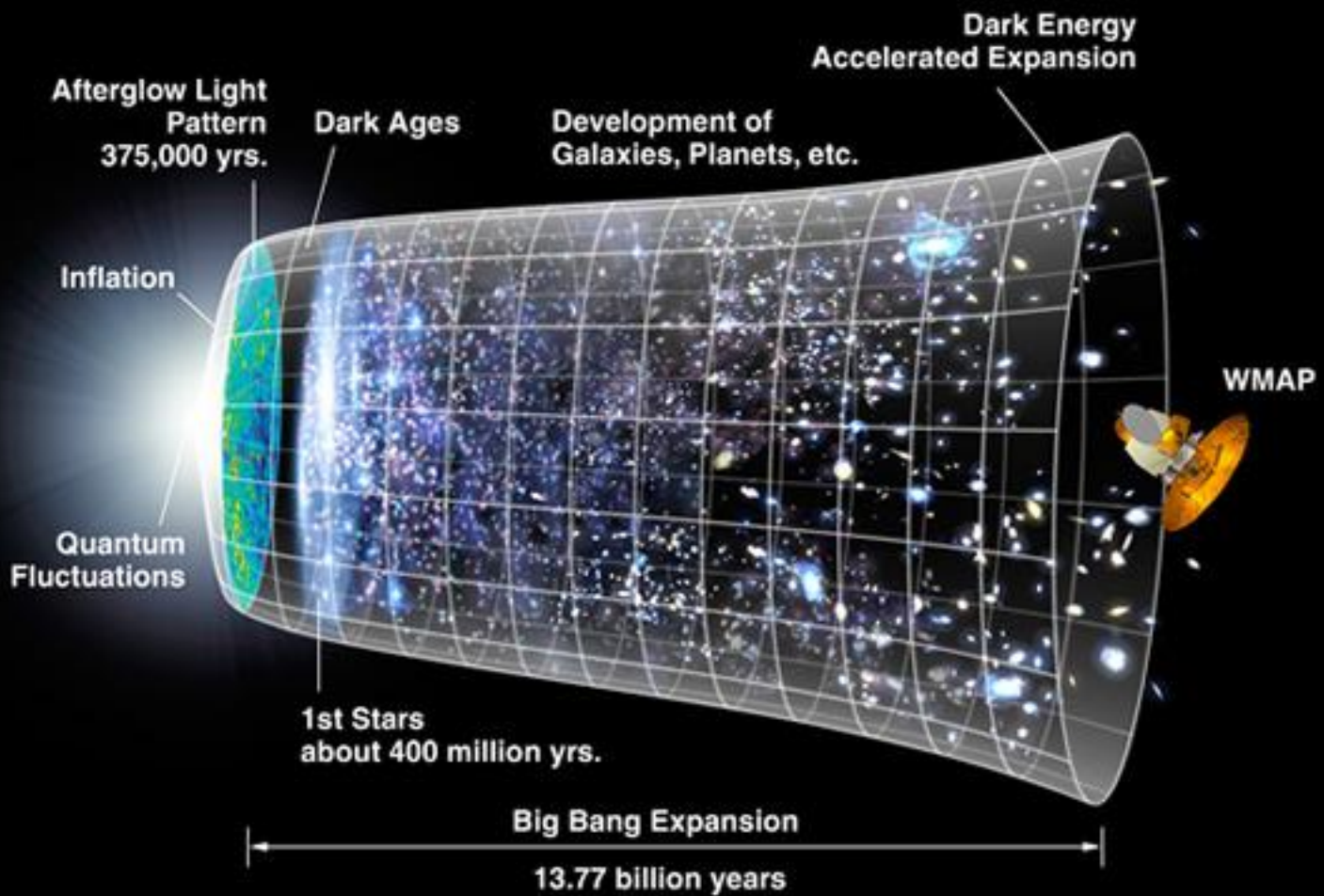




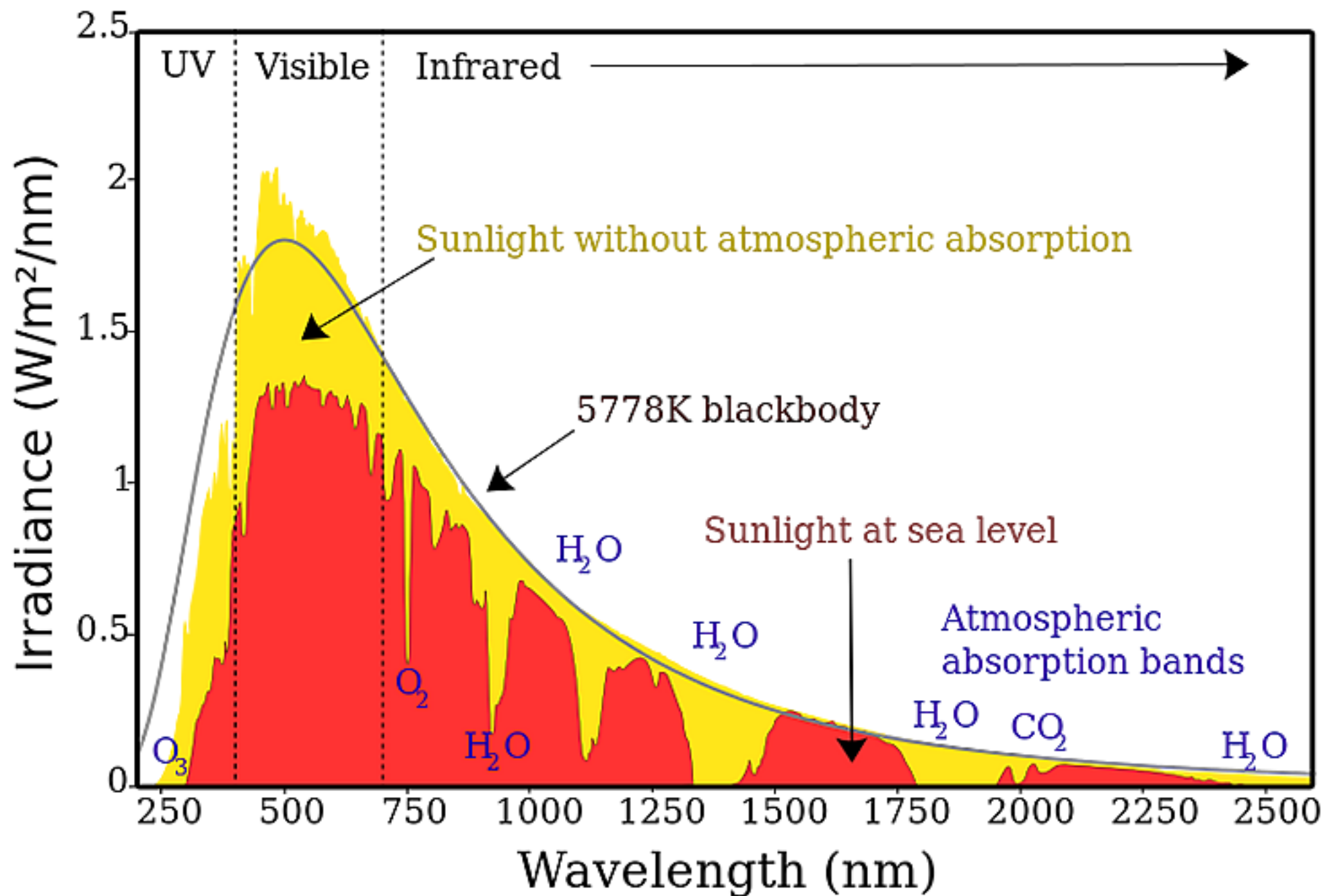
The Entro discussion is fairly long
(About 8 minutes)
Please be patient it should help
in understanding the theory

The Wenner Big Time Chill Dilation Theory

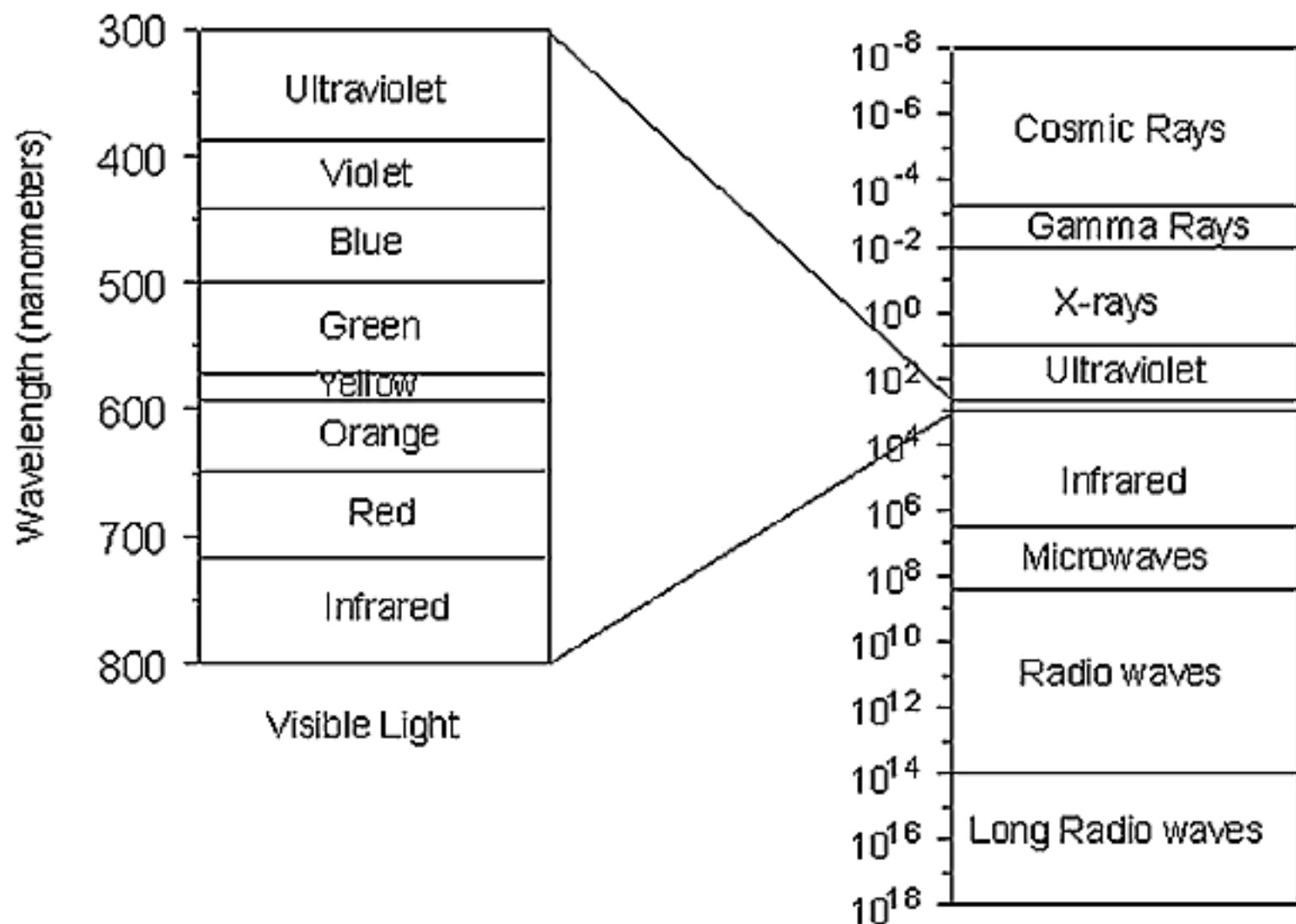
This is the WMAP satellite background noise
shown at the time of Universe Birth on frequency 41Ghz.



Spectrum of Solar Radiation (Earth)



Visible light represents a narrow group of wavelengths between about 380 nm and 730 nm as shown below.



This theory is of time being faster in the beginning, when the universe was hot and after slowly getting colder, created time slowing, thus increasing the time between objects.

This makes our universe seem to accelerate in size but actually (likely not all the way) to be the same size, just taking more time to go the same distance.

Thus just a hot plasma in the beginning with no Big Bang required at all ? It also works if there was a hot Big Bang.

Theory Author: Lance E. Wenner. 6-25-2016

$$\frac{300}{\lambda \text{ meters}} = (f \text{ mhz})$$

Above is basic formula for frequency in mhz

$$\frac{300^6}{(375^{-9})} = 800^{12} \text{hz}$$

(375^{-9}) is the λ (wavelength) in nm, of the ultra violet light at our Sun's greatest radiation output level point

If the original big bang was like our Sun radiation (No way to know yet) then this uv wavelength would output the most radiation.

It turns out, the highest level of the universe's background noise measured, by radio telescopes is at 160.3 ghz.

$$\frac{300^6}{(160.3^9)} = 1.871490954^{-3} = 1.871490954 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{So : } \frac{800^{12}}{160.3^9} = 4990.642545 \quad \text{Time then was this much faster. For Example}$$

$$\frac{(300 \times 4990.642545)}{(800^{12})} = 1.871490954 \text{ mm}$$

So this uv Light traveled: $300^6 \times 4990.642545 = 1.497192764^{12}$ meters in that times 1 second at the start not 300^6 meters like today

This theory is : Time slowed down from temperature decrease not universe great distance expansion or light velocity change

The Big Time Chill

pg 2 of 2

This shows how a uv frequency of 800^{12} hz has now become 160.3^9 hz due to time increasing not the universe
Many forms of Einstein time dilation are proven, so is this not much more likely, than some Dark Energy, causing expansion ?

With this theory, light velocity remains constant, but time changes, thus not violating Einstein Relativity.

Yes, about 5×10^9 years ago (not sure of exact time because time has changed per this theory) time reduction (Now described as expansion) has come to or at near zero.

This is not factored into these basic equations but can easily be done

Since cold reduces time (as proven by nearly halting a Proton near absolute zero).

The Proton resumes 300^6 meters (per our 1 second time length of today on Earth) which means it lost no energy while frozen in time

If it lost no energy it lost no velocity thus relative to itself always traveling at 300^6 meters per its time length second.

To our relative time length second it slowed to almost a virtual halt

A good example : Seated in a rocket flying with windows closed you do not know what time velocity you are traveling at
so neither does the Photon.

EMF and light speed are a constant. Einstein's biggest blunder was listening to Hubble ?

Cosmological Constant not required with an added time variable.

Earth to Moon Time Dilation

Theory Author Lance E. Wenner 8-27-2016

The Moon-Earth distance displays an increase of 3.8 cm / year of the semi-major axis of 384,403 km average. Distance laser tested hence confirmed by NASA many times.

This is a surprise to many, since both the mass of the earth and the moon are ever increasing, because of Space debris. Every day about 100 tons of meteoroids -- fragments of dust and gravel and sometimes even big rocks -- enter the Earth's atmosphere. Thus $100 \times 2000 \times 365 = 73$ million more pounds of mass increase of the earth a year minimum. And moons gravity at about 17% that of Earth therefore, $73 \times .17 = 12.41$ million pounds. So both the earth and the moon are not only increasing in mass but also in diameter (increasing Einstein space time inward warp), yet distance between them keeps increasing?

So, according to my theory, it is just a still continuing small time slowing change (universe still slightly cooling) causing this seemingly increase in distance effect between our moon and earth. All other objects in our near 5 billion year (major slowing time shift event) or younger universe will also be seeing a slight time slowing dilation between there near objects (appears to be distance increase). Is this theory not much more plausible than weird wobble shifts or invisible dark energy fields etc.?

SCIENTISTS: TIME ITSELF MAY BE SLOWING DOWN

For a decade, scientists have puzzled over a surprising phenomenon: Supernovae stars viewed at extreme distances seem to be moving away from us faster than those nearby.



Most researchers have assumed that the stars have somehow accelerated – or that, more precisely, the rate of the expansion of the post-Big Bang universe itself has accelerated over time.

This was particularly odd given that the universe was thought to be dominated by matter, which should, through the aggregate gravitational effect of each bit pulling on the others, have led to a deaccelerating expansion, rather than the opposite. Thus, scientists have postulated an unknown kind of energy, now known as “dark energy,” which would be responsible for the acceleration.

But hold on just a minute.

A group of scientists from the University of the Basque Country in Bilbao, and Spain's University of Salamanca have offered a different idea. Maybe it's the passage of time itself that's slowing down, they say. The distant galaxies only look like they're accelerating because our deep-space telescopes are essentially looking back in time to see them, to when time was going faster.

The theory, outlined in the *New Scientist* and the UK Telegraph, and in a paper published in *Physical Review D*, is based on a complex bit of string theory that remains entirely speculative today. Under this theory, our entire universe is embedded in a multidimensional "brane," which itself is floating through a higher dimensional space that we can't detect.

Naturally, the theory has a few chilling conclusions. If time is slowing, it could – in billions of years – actually come to a complete halt, University of the Basque Country professor José Senovilla told *New Scientist*.

Would that mean everything freezes in place forever? Apparently. Does forever mean anything if time itself has literally stopped? Pass...

In short, a brain twister. Of course, there's a catch, which Senovilla says his group hasn't yet considered. Another group of physicists has postulated that there may actually be two dimensions of time, rather than just one we all know and fear. Which would explain where all that lost time goes, I suppose.

Time is running out – literally, says scientist [Telegraph UK]

Is time slowing down? [New Scientist]