

Aether medium gravity

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NASA scientists some time ago observed 70,000 light years distant from Earth the aura of a nova they said occurred 1,000 years ago our time. I not kidding, it was all in the caption underneath the picture just as I put above.

That is neither here nor there for my illustration of simultaneous event occurrence.

We observe the aura 70,000 light years distant. The causing nova occurred 71,000 years ago our time somewhere in time just passed the mid-point of our last ice age. All points in space are in continuous motion, continuously traveling at all times. So, the Earth is in ice age 71,000 years ago, the nova is at that time occurring [approximately] 70,000 light years away (the event of the causing nova will arrive to Earth in the vicinity of 1,000 A. D. our time, or somewhere around 1,000 years ago). At a distance of 142,000 light years away from Earth, we see an object in some kind of state of existence. We will never see it at it was 71,000 later than 142,000 years ago our time, around the beginning of said ice age for us, which event observed by us will be simultaneous with the nova that occurred 1,000 years before the aura we observe 70,000 light years distant, and our own mid point of our last ice age. We won't be around, probably, 71,000 years from now our time (and the expanding aura we observe at the distance of 70,000 light years from us will have disappeared by that time).

Confused? The object is 142,000 light years distant from us. It takes light 142,000 years to cross that distance which places the event time of the object sighted by us right now 71,000 years earlier than the event time of said causing nova of the aura we witness 70,000 light years from us, and 142,000 years before our own current time. Our Earth was probably in the beginnings of its last major ice age when that object was in that state that we witness it to be in right now our time.

That object was not in that space we observe it to be in 142,000 light years distant from us because we were not in this space—we are in now—142,000 years ago, nor was the star that would go nova 71,000 years later in that space of the aura we observe 70,000 light years distant from us, nor was our Milky Way galaxy exactly in this space it is in now 142,000

years ago. Nor was Andromeda in the space then it is now in though it may still be partially in that space. It isn't even in the space we witness it to be in right now, not at 2.2 million light years distant and continuously traveling all during that 2.2 million years it took light from that galaxy's position in space to reach us where we are here and now. Andromeda is said to be closing upon the Milky Way, I believe I've read, at a relative speed of 300,000 miles per hour now. Rather the gap between the two is closing, shrinking, at that velocity. We may choose to observe the Milky Way as being the center of an infinite Universe, thus ever fixed in position relative to all distant objects appearing to expanding directly from it evenly in perfect red shifts at observed perfect specific distances away from us and accelerating. The center of the Milky Way is not that far away from the Earth and the Sun to choose a preferred center of the Universe between the three. Of course those evenly spaced "latitudes" of red shift going away measure perfect going away from the Earth, not the center of the Milky Way. That alone (that every point in the Universe at large observes itself to be the dead center of the larger Universe) should definitively define the Universe infinite.

The other thing that should define the Universe infinite is that no inflation is occurring. When the supposed accelerating expansion is averaged space-time as to velocity space and time, it comes out the exact space-time kilometers or miles per year, reduced to kilometers or miles per second, of the speed of light constant. The observed acceleration rate of observed expansion reaches the speed of light horizon at approximately the point in distance-time given for the so-called Big Bang. The point is, we right here and right now, would be within that averaged velocity figure for expansion of the Universe at large, the speed of light, were it expanding.

if acceleration reaches the speed of light in distant horizon, and if it is also the averaged velocity for expansion, and if that is the universal horizon with regard to every point in the Universe, then there is no expansion, the Universe is infinite: And at the same time cannot possibly be static because of one very important and very relevant definition of infinite which is "indeterminate." As I've said elsewhere, a static Universe could and would be anything but "indeterminate." That it could never be.

Never get infinite Universe (U) confused with finite universe (u). Also always try to think, as much as possible, of universes as existing in innumerable universes on our plane but beyond the distant relative horizon from us, plus there being innumerable universes deep in vertical layers of planes from our plane.

Confused again? see it terms of quantum mechanics. All the various atoms in all their myriads of numbers existing horizontal in space and time on the same plane. Then, vertical, all the planes of magnitude going down and in, or, relatively speaking, going away from us farther and ever farther in distance vertically in planes of magnitude.

Or you can think of it in terms of gravity. There is no such thing as absolute zero-g. Therefore gravity is everywhere both horizontal on our flat

plane of Universe, with its innumerable universes, and in the layers of planes of Universe, each plane with its own innumerable number of universes, vertical. One Earth gravity is relative to the Earth alone. At one quintillion–quintillionth one Earth gravity, to anything that is one gravity on that level, Earth's gravity measures a whopping quintillion–quintillion gravities relative to it. On the other end of the scale, anything in the infinite Universe that happens to consider Earth's gravity to be one quintillion–quintillionth its one gravity, that thing to one Earth gravity is a quintillion–quintillion gravities relative to one Earth gravity.

Confused because of the infinite potentials with regard to both the infinitesimal and the infinite, relative to [one] Earth–g, since there is no such thing as [zero]–g? One Earth gravity, if memory serves, equals the acceleration rate of 32 feet per second per second as measured by an Earth–man standing still beside a railroad track watching a train go by—and also watching someone bouncing a ball on that train going by him—somewhere on Earth. Now any object doing a velocity of 25,000 miles per hour leaving the Earth or in outer space, relative to that man by the railroad track in his frame, will have quite a different relationship to 32 feet per second per second than that man has, as will any object in outer space doing a negative 25,000 miles per hour relative to that man and to his one Earth gravity acceleration rate of 32 feet per second per second.

Yes, I said an object in outer space "doing a [negative] 25,000 miles per hour relative to that man and to his one Earth gravity acceleration rate of 32 feet per second per second." That object's velocity relationship to the other object's velocity is a difference of 50,000 miles per hour, observable and measurable by both objects without any reference to that man standing by that railroad track on Earth. If the object doing the negative 25,000 miles per hour relative to that man—and therefore relative to Earth—were back of Earth at quite some distance in Earth's orbit of the Sun trying to catch up with Earth it would be losing ground pretty quickly rather than gaining it. Its relationship to 32 feet per second per second relative to the man standing by the railroad track would be quite different than the other object's.

For each of these objects their moment of either negative or positive 25,000 miles per hour relative to the man standing by the railroad track on Earth and his relationship to 32 feet per second per second is momentary. Moment to moment the relationship to both will change as space is not a vacuum but rather an infinitely variable aether medium of sorts, that aether medium being definitively [gravity medium] wholly thanks to there being no such thing as zero–g, I've come to realize over time.

The object that is doing 1,000 miles per second relative to that man standing by the railroad track on Earth has a vastly different relationship to that man's gravity acceleration rate of 32 feet per second per second than does the object doing a velocity of 25,000 miles per hour. So does an object doing negative 1,000 miles per hour relative to the man standing by the railroad track. The two objects will have a velocity relationship to each other of 2,000 miles per second, a difference both will be able to

measure relative to each other and not relative to the man standing by the railroad track on Earth and his relationship to a gravity acceleration rate of 32 feet per second per second. To the one object (the positive) the gravity acceleration rate is micro-gravitational. To the other (the negative), it is macro-gravitational. But only momentarily will each and both relationships exist as stated. Very momentarily. It will change constantly, as will their relative positions and velocities constantly change, even if minutely, no matter what either object does to try to establish an absolutely fixed static state of universe. There being no such thing as zero-g will see to it always (constantly and forever).

I've lately wondered what relationship an object doing 25,000,000 miles per hour would have to a gravity acceleration rate of 32,000 feet per second per second relative to the usual man standing by the railroad track. Or even whether it is 32,000 feet per second per second and not 32 feet per second per second per second per second, etc., or just something different than 32,000 feet per second per second.

No matter, I can see that different infinitely variable velocities have different relationships to different infinitely variable gravities. Also I can see that one Earth gravity is only meaningful locally and means nothing universally. That has infinite, you might say, repercussions for Einstein's observers and their inertial frames. It has repercussions with regard to both Special Relativity and General Relativity. But only the true genius and insightfulness that was Albert Einstein had the insight to qualify SR and GR to be valid only in narrowly specified circumstances. They are valid only within rigidly set situational parameters, such as one-Earth-g being the given, the fundamental base, for all inertial frames universally. On Earth's moon, it stops being the given. On Mars it stops being the given. On Ceres it stops being the given.

Since there is no such thing as zero-g, '1-g' is an infinite variable meaningful only locally. Since there is no such thing as zero-v (zero-velocity), 299,800 kilometers per second (186,200 miles per second) rounded off, effectively '1-c', is an infinite variable meaningful only locally. But here to the true genius and insightfulness that was Albert Einstein, joined by Stephen Hawking in his own way, rises to the occasion with his mind's eye trip to the speed of light and finding there timelessness, at once Universal Real Time Zero on Hawking's grand clock in his Grand Central Station of the Universe. It is the only parameter that can be constant in and to infinite, infinitesimal, and infinities. Timelessness, Universal Real Time Zero, is the definitive "cosmological constant of zero."

Where is Universal Real Time Zero? Where is the cosmological constant of zero? Where is timelessness?

A lot of people have had the phrase "Do it immediately if not sooner!" used on them, the user being unaware of the universal implication of what he was saying. It is a credit to us humans to even have this phrase, and what it implies, in our lingo. Per Albert Einstein's perception, the fastest thing in the Universe is the leading edge of time, the leading edge of

light–time–velocity, constant. Remember that, without ever traveling anywhere, that is where he went on his trip of perception. We living humans exist "immediately" in time. The leading edge of traveling light–time–velocity–history single–sided 2–dimensional "brane" frames exist 'soonest' in time exactly as does time advance in place. The two are precisely parallel sequential. They cannot be otherwise. The difference between "immediately" and "soonest" with regard to time, is the aforementioned "sooner" ("do it immediately if not sooner!"). "Sooner" is the gap time between "immediately" and "soonest": At once the gap time between "time is relative" and Hawking's Universal Real Time Zero on the clock of his "Grand Central Station of the Universe" (Einstein's "cosmological constant of zero" as it would apply to time).

Now someone might say that everything that physically [exists] in the Universe, including the Universe itself, has to exist right at the dead leading edge of time advance in place everywhere in the Universe. They would be dead right, no argument from me on that score. The only qualifier would be that everything in the Universe but light and maybe some atomic and sub–atomic particles and/or waves, and the Universe itself, is a little bit behind and slow to [realize] that they, everything else, is where they are. Everything is inside that horizon (unobservably so), but, (observably) for most everything, that horizon is distant, ever constantly distant and thus ever unapproachable no matter what one's position and/or velocity. Every point in an infinite Universe will always be the dead center point of an infinite Universe, constant to infinity's ever distant collapsed—constant—horizons ("horizons" (plural), horizontal and vertical, plane and layer, magnitude and magnitudes and so on) always accelerating in expansion, in expansiveness, in expanse, away from them omni–directionally and/or omni–dimensionally, and/or omni–state and states....toward collapse at the horizon of complexity's reaching all but total chaos, or all but total smearing out, or all but total massing, or all but total....totaling).

Brad