



Transition in spacetime The momentary intraday point of position of time and space together

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ABSTRACT

The universe has two main dimensions spatial dimension (consists of three dimensions directional X, Y, Z) and the other dimension is the temporal dimension. Time and space are linked strongly inseparable so we will consider the time and place one. Is the dimension of spacetime (it provided by Einstein in his theory of relativity). Spacetime dimension includes the temporal dimension and spatial dimension (the three dimensions of space). Spacetime dimension two (real spacetime – Vision spacetime). Spacetime has two cases: 1- Navigate spacetime 2- The change in spacetime. spacetime is Personally like a fingerprint and it always variable (everyone has Personally spacetime and there are not find two of spacetime are the same.

Indexing terms/Keywords

Spacetime; Navigate spacetime; Transition; change in spacetime

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1. INTRODUCTION

Einstein in his theory of relativity proved that the time and space is one and there are 4 dimensions (three space dimensions + one time dimension). i will study the space and time as one dimension called (spacetime). It is two dimensional between them strong Correlation make them as one dimension. Spacetime is personally like a fingerprint and it always variable (everyone has personally spacetime and there are not find two of spacetime are the same).

Spacetime is the momentary intraday point of position of time and place together. The unit of spacetime is "meter * second". Spacetime equal "time Multiplied by the space".

1.1 Types of spacetime

The real-spacetime (St) is the momentary intraday point of position of time and space together. It always variable intraday point and it Discontinuous "everyone and every event has one intraday point of spacetime and direction to the future always". And it has intraday real variable values.

The vision-spacetime (Sv) is The momentary intraday point of position of the real-spacetime to time and space together the vision-spacetime is seeing the real spacetime after it occurs and it can be in many points in the same time. It is the past of real-spacetime because it Repetition of the real-space time occurred. We can control in the interval between the real and the vision spacetime and can make it very small but can not make it equal zero.

1.2 Cases of spacetime

Navigate spacetime (Travel in time) is Momentary intraday Transition from intraday real-spacetime to anther real spacetime in past.

The change in spacetime is Momentary intraday Transition from intraday spacetime to anther spacetime by kinetic revving or kinetic slowdown leading to Increase the spatial Displacement and decreases in the Displacement of time Or vice versa.

In this paper, i study the space and time as one dimension. It is two dimensional between them strong Correlation make them as one dimension i explain and clear why we can not travel in time and extend new hypothesis theory about spacetime and the meaning of transition in spacetime.

2. Displayed Equations

$$S_n = X_n T_n \longrightarrow \text{General equation for Spacetime (1)}$$

Spacetime is the momentary intraday point of position of time and place together. It equal "time Multiplied by the space". The unit of spacetime is "meter * second".

2.1 real spacetime

$$S_{tn} = X_{n-1} T_{n-1} \longrightarrow \text{General equation for real Spacetime (2)}$$

The momentary intraday point of position of time and space together and it equal "momentary time Multiplied by the space unit or its position to another body"..

$$S_t = X_0 T_0, X_0 = 1, T_0 = e_0 \quad (3)$$

The space unit = 1 m, e_0 His momentary age

$$S_t = X_0 T_0 = \text{Km.year}, X_0 = \sqrt{R_{xo}^2 + R_{yo}^2}, T_0 = T_p \quad (4)$$

T_p Time in the planet or age of planet

R_{yo}^2 is position points (the vertical and horizontal distance from radius).

1.3 vision spacetime (Sv)

$$S_{vn} = S_{tn} + d_s \quad \text{General equation for vision spacetime (5)}$$

The momentary intraday point of position of the real-spacetime to time and space together and it equal "sum of real-spacetime and the change in spacetime until the occurrence of vision".

$$d_s = X^- T^- \quad S_{vn} = S_{tn} + X^- T^-$$

$$S_{tn} = X_{n-1} T_{n-1} \quad S_{vn} = (X_{n-1} T_{n-1}) + X^- T^-$$

X^- The distance between the real spacetime and point of Vision which the photon moves it by speed of light



$T^- \longrightarrow$ The time between the real spacetime and point of Vision which the photon moves it by speed of light.

$$S_v = S_t + X^- T^- = X_0 T_0 + X^- T^- = e_0 + X^- T^- , \tag{6}$$

$$X_0 = 1 , T_0 = e_0$$

$$S_v = S_t + X^- T^- = X_0 T_0 + X^- T^- = T_p \sqrt{R_{x_0}^2 + R_{y_0}^2} + X^- T^- \tag{7}$$

$$X_0 = \sqrt{R_{x_0}^2 + R_{y_0}^2} , T_0 = T_p$$

1.4 Navigate spacetime (Travel in time)

$$\Delta S = |\Delta T \Delta X| = |(X_1 - X_0) (T_1 - T_0) | \longrightarrow \text{General equation for Navigate spacetime. } \tag{8}$$

The Momentary intraday Transition from intraday real-spacetime to another real spacetime in past. and it equal "momentary of difference between the primary real time and the final real time Multiplied by the difference between the primary real space and the final real space.

1.5 The possibility of navigate spacetime

$$X_0 = 1 , T_0 = e_0 , X_1 = 1 , T_1 = e_1$$

$$\Delta S = |\Delta T \Delta X| = |(X_1 - X_0) (T_1 - T_0) |$$

$$\Delta S = |(1 - 1) (e_1 - e_0) | = (0)(e_1 - e_0) = 0.0$$

$$, T_0 = T_p , T_1 = T_{p1}$$

$$X_0 = \sqrt{R_{x_0}^2 + R_{y_0}^2} , X_1 = \sqrt{R_{x_1}^2 + R_{y_1}^2} ,$$

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 spacetime

There are 4 dimensions (three space dimensions + one time dimension). the space and time as one dimension called (spacetime). It is two dimensional between them strong Correlation make them as one dimension. Spacetime is personally like a fingerprint and it always variable (everyone has personally spacetime and there are not find two of spacetime are the same). The momentary intraday point of position of time and place together. It equal time Multiplied by the space.

$$S_n = X_n T_n \longrightarrow \text{General equation for Spacetime}$$

The unit of spacetime is "meter * second".

3.2 Types of spacetime

I. The real-spacetime (St) is the momentary intraday point of position of time and space together. It always variable intraday point and it Discontinuous. Everyone and every event have one intraday point of spacetime and direction to the future always". And it has intraday real variable values. It equal "momentary time Multiplied by the space unit or its position to another body".

EX 1: glass tube inside it one photon move from point to another point so it can not be in many points in the same time it will be in one point only. This photon like the real-spacetime it will be in one point only and it can not be in many points in the same time too.

$$S_{tn} = X_{n-1} T_{n-1} \qquad \text{General equation for real Spacetime}$$

There are two ways to calculate the value of the real spacetime:

For his own position and age (his momentary age Multiplied by the space unit one meter).

$$S_t = X_0 T_0 , X_0 = 1 , T_0 = e_0 \tag{3}$$



The space unit = 1 m , $e_0 \rightarrow$ His momentary age

EX 6: Calculate the real spacetime for: (Person his age 21 year his position unit of place).

Answer: $X_0 = 1 \text{ m}$, $T_0 = e_0 = 21 \text{ years} = 21 * 356 * 24 * 60 * 60 \text{ s} = 7476F$

Where $F = 24 * 60 * 60 = 86400$

$S_t = X_0 T_0 = 1 * 7476 F = 7476 F = 21 \text{ year. Meter} = 7476 F \text{ second. Meter}$

$$S_t = 645,93 * 10^6 \text{ m.s}$$

The real Space Time of his point for planet: "momentary time Multiplied by its position to another body".

$$S_t = X_0 T_0 = \text{Km.year}, X_0 = \sqrt{R_{x_0}^2 + R_{y_0}^2}, T_0 = T_p \quad (4)$$

$T_p \rightarrow$ Time in the planet or age of planet

$R_{x_0}^2, R_{y_0}^2 \rightarrow$ his position points (the vertical and horizontal distance from radius).

EX 7: Calculate the real spacetime for: (person his position points on the earth (30, 25) km. in the year of 2000).

$$\text{Answer: } X_0 = \sqrt{R_{x_0}^2 + R_{y_0}^2} = \sqrt{30^2 + 25^2} = 39,1 \text{ Km}$$

$$T_0 = T_p = 2000 \text{ year}$$

$$S_t = X_0 T_0 = 39,1 * 2000 = 78200 \text{ Km}$$

This case can be applied for position of the planet to another planet, planet to sun, moon to planet, sun to the Galaxy, also be applied for nanoparticles such as electron to nucleus and atom to another atom.

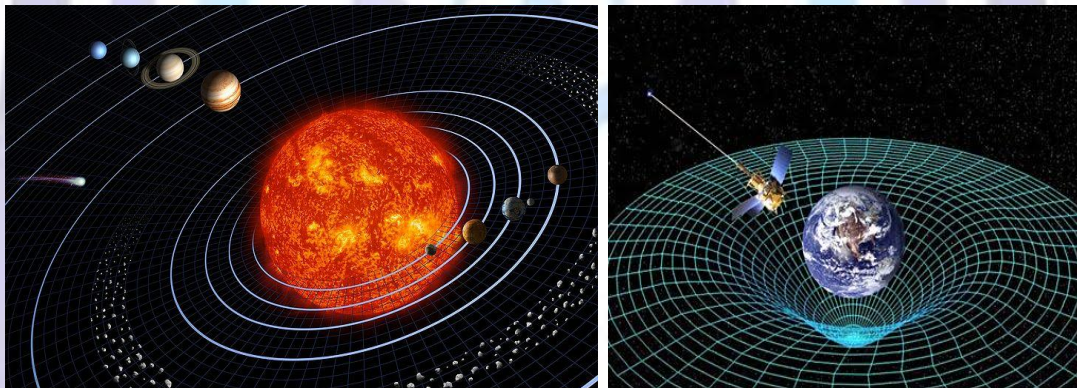


Fig.1 the real spacetime for position of the planet to another planet

II vision spacetime (Sv) The momentary intraday point of position of the real-spacetime to time and space together the vision-spacetime is seeing the real spacetime after it occurs and it can be in many points in the same time. It is the past of real-spacetime because it Repetition of the real-space time occurred. We can control in the interval between the real and the vision spacetime and can make it very small but can not make it equal zero.

EX 2: we can see now light of star but maybe this star is exploded 5000 years ago.

$$S_{vn} = S_{tn} + d_s \quad \text{General equation for vision spacetime}$$

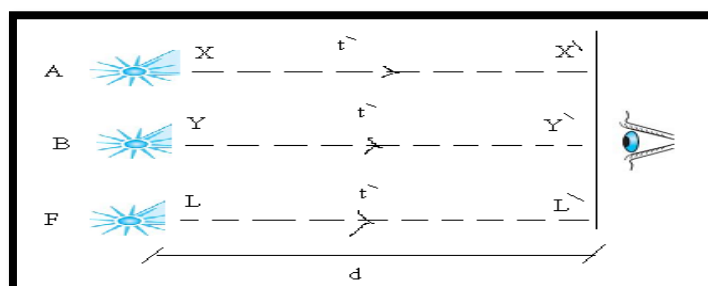




Fig.2 vision spacetime it Repetition of the real-space time occurred

The momentary intraday point of position of the real-spacetime to time and space together and it equal “sum of real-spacetime and the change in spacetime until the occurrence of vision”.

$$d_s = X^- T^- \rightarrow S_{vn} = S_{tn} + X^- T^-$$

$$S_{tn} = X_{n-1} T_{n-1} \rightarrow S_{vn} = (X_{n-1} T_{n-1}) + X^- T^-$$

$X^- \rightarrow$ The distance between the real spacetime and point of Vision which the photon moves it by speed of light

$T^- \rightarrow$ The time between the real spacetime and point of Vision which the photon moves it by speed of light.

There are two ways to calculate the value of the real spacetime the same case in calculate the value of the vision spacetime.

For his own position and age (his momentary age Multiplied by the space unit one meter).

$$S_v = S_t + X^- T^- = X_0 T_0 + X^- T^- = e_0 + X^- T^- ,$$

$$X_0 = 1 , T_0 = e_0$$

The real Space Time of his point for planet: “momentary time Multiplied by its position to another body”

$$S_v = S_t + X^- T^- = X_0 T_0 + X^- T^- = T_p \sqrt{R_{x_0}^2 + R_{y_0}^2} + X^- T^-$$

$$X_0 = \sqrt{R_{x_0}^2 + R_{y_0}^2} , T_0 = T_p$$

3.3 Cases of spacetime

I. Navigate spacetime (Travel in time) is The Momentary intraday Transition from intraday real-spacetime to another real spacetime in past. and it equal “momentary of difference between the primary real time and the final real time Multiplied by the difference between the primary real space and the final real space

EX 3 : Transition from 2000 to 1990.

This case is impossible to occur because in real- spacetime of 2000 It there is no real –space time of 1990 it end and does not exist in 2000 so we can not Transition to 1990 It does not exist

$$\Delta S = |\Delta T \Delta X| = |(X_1 - X_0) (T_1 - T_0) | \rightarrow \text{General equation for Navigate spacetime.}$$

$$X_0 = 1 , T_0 = e_0 , X_1 = 1 , T_1 = e_1$$

$$\Delta S = |\Delta T \Delta X| = |(X_1 - X_0) (T_1 - T_0) |$$

$$\Delta S = |(1 - 1) (e_1 - e_0) | = (0)(e_1 - e_0) = 0.0$$

At point of X_0 another point $X_1 = 0$ and at point X_1 another point $X_0 = 0$ because when stays in one point the other point does not exist so we can not calculate the real SpaceTime of X_1 . Because does not exist in real SpaceTime of X_0 ..

$$T_0 = T_p , T_1 = T_{p1}$$

$$X_0 = \sqrt{R_{x_0}^2 + R_{y_0}^2} , X_1 = \sqrt{R_{x_1}^2 + R_{y_1}^2}$$

We Can not occurrence of navigate spacetime or travel in time.

II. The change in spacetime is momentary intraday Transition from intraday spacetime to another spacetime by kinetic revving or kinetic slow down leading to Increase the spatial Displacement and decreases in the Displacement of time or vice versa. The change in spacetime is not travel in time. spacetime is personally like a fingerprint and it always variable (everyone has personally spacetime and there are not find two of spacetime are the same). Spacetime can be accelerated and slowed, for example, can be spacetime of someone equal 1000 m.s or 10 m.s it is not travel in time just it change in spacetime kinetic (kinetic revving or kinetic slowdown leading to Increase the spatial Displacement and decreases in the Displacement of time Or vice versa). This case just refers to the personal spacetime change fast or slowly.



EX 4 : Someone wants to move 1000 kilometers and moves that distance five times in different way

_Way of movement	Arrival Time	Space time
On foot	3 hours	T ↑ S ↑
by car	One hour	T ↓ S ↓
by train	30_minutes	T ↓ S ↓
by plane	10 minutes	T ↓ S ↓
by rocket	5 minutes	T ↓ S ↓

Table 1. Transition from intraday spacetime to another spacetime by kinetic revving

T ↘ it means Time dilation
 S ↘ it means spacetime Slowed

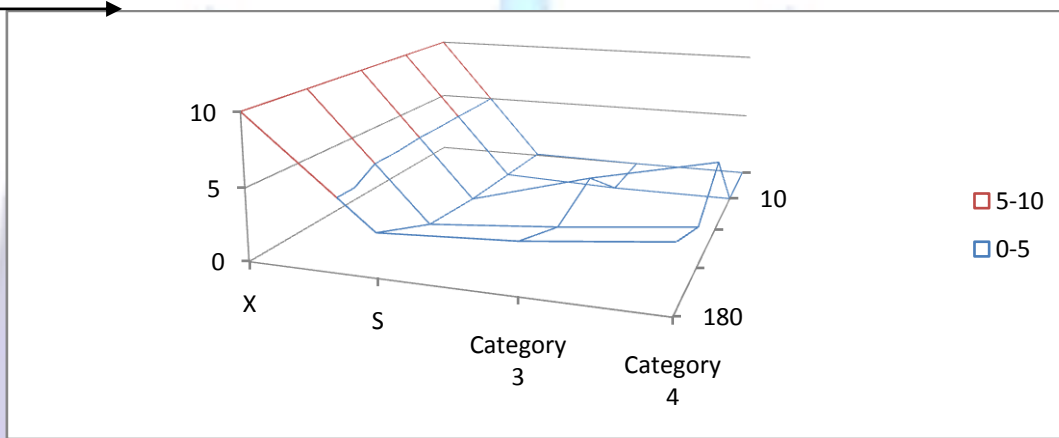


Fig.3 Increase the spatial Displacement and decreases in the Displacement of time

EX 5: (Twin paradox) Twins at the age of 20, one of them traveled in space at close to the speed of light and the second person stayed on the 'Earth'. The first person traveled period of time and returned to earth at the age of 25, he found his brother at the age of 90.

The first person traveled by speed close to the speed of light happened to him accelerate in space and time dilation led to occur case of change spacetime called (slowly spacetime). This means that his spacetime has become slow in Navigate from its point to its next point. The second person his spacetime Navigate natural in his spacetime path.

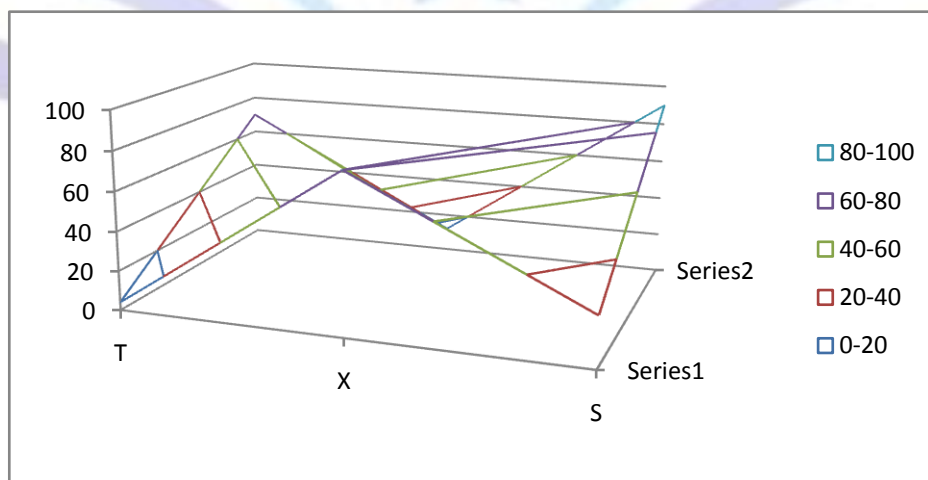


Fig.4 accelerate in space and time dilation led to occur case of change spacetime (slowly spacetime)

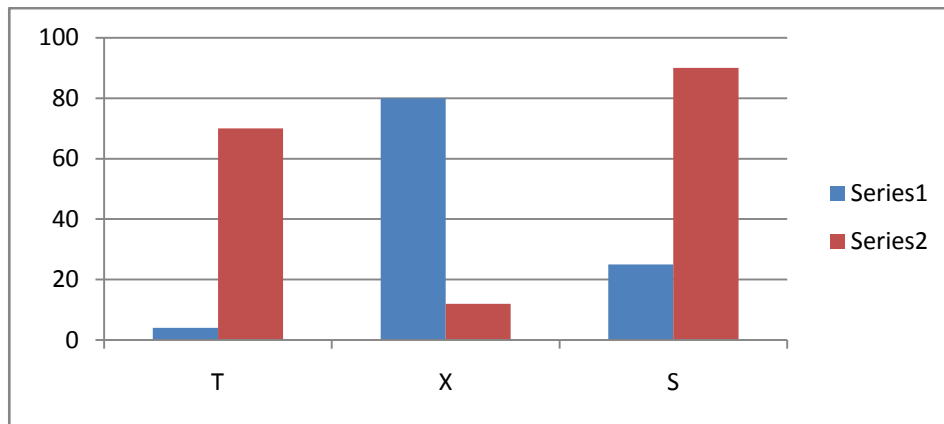


Fig.5 (Twin paradox) case of change spacetime

4. Conclusion

Everyone and every event have one intraday point of spacetime and direction to the future always. And it has intraday real variable values. The vision-spacetime is the past of real-spacetime because it Repetition of the real-space time occurred. Spacetime can be accelerated and slowed, it is not travel in time just it change in spacetime kinetic (kinetic revving or kinetic slowdown leading to Increase the spatial Displacement and decreases in the Displacement of time or vice versa). This case just refers to the personal spacetime change fast or slowly. Can not occurrence of navigate spacetime or travel in time.

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Author' biography with Photo

My name is Mostafa Mohamed Korany. I am 21 years old. Through my life I believed in the importance of science and that lead me to many achievements. I believe in hard working and how it makes success. I started my journey to learn and search in the depth of the science about three years ago. What I believe most that only the science can change the world as it changed me. I am very interested in engineering and hope to complete my researches and study in this field.

Today I am the Adviser to Scientific Research Affairs (North Sinai Governorate) in Egypt and I am a Candidate For the position of Ambassador of Arab Inventors and I am studying Communication Engineering and Space Sciences (Thebes Academy), Egypt. I am a Researcher in Engineering Authority of the Armed Forces of Egypt. And I am a member of I.R.C , also a Member of the Technology Association of inventors, Member of the Union of Arab intellectuals, a trainee member of the Nobel Prize simulation, and Jury member Association of Inventors Egypt.

All the time my aim wasn't getting awards my big aim was to help the world and the humanity. All my researches and invention had one aim which is better world. I also tried to transfer my knowledge to other people so I make lectures as I am Physics Lecturer. My big dream is one world where no borders, world where science can solve all the problems. I started to make this dream alive through the Arab dream which an organization which I created to change the world with a start from the Arab countries.

I am considered to be an international researcher. I won many honors like:

holds the second best Arab scientist in the World . Award in 2014 from the arab group in london.

Title Einstein Arabs. Ministry of Scientific Research & League of Arab States (2013),) - Best inventor at the Arab level. League of Arab States (2013) - Scientific excellence certificate. Arab Youth Council (2013) - Shield of scientific excellence. The Ministry of Scientific Research. Egypt (2013) - Shield of scientific excellence. Ministry of Higher Education. Egypt (2013) - Shield of excellence. Ministry of Youth and Sports. Egypt (2013) - Certificate of Excellence from the Ministry of Higher Education. Egypt (2012) - Certificate of Excellence. Cairo University. Egypt (2012) - Dr. Mohamed Ali certificate for Scientific Excellence (2013) - Certificate of Excellence. Beni Suef. Egypt (2013) - Certificate of Excellence. Thebes Academy. Egypt (2013)

I participated in many conferences also I got many academic degrees and many academic positions also wrote some books like :

I hope to complete my journey with science and engineering because I believe that I can make change in this world.

