

In what way are related psychological time and physical time?

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Albert Einstein about time: Space and time are modes by which we think, not conditions under which we live. Time--the time that we know through clocks and calendars--was invented.

<http://www.britannica.com/clockworks/article.html>

Ernst Mach about time: It is utterly beyond our power to measure the changes of things by time. Quite the contrary, time is an abstraction at which we arrive by means of the changes of things.

http://www-gap.dcs.st-and.ac.uk/~history/H...ics/Time_2.html

Abstract

Recent neurological research shows that psychological time “past-present-future” is a result of neuronal dynamics of the brain. Through the psychological time we experience motion in the universe. Puzzle with time in physics is that in the universe we can perceive only motion and not time. Here is proposed that physical time t is run of clocks. Fourth coordinate $X_4 = i * c * t$ is spatial too. X_4 is composed out of imaginary number i , light speed c and number t that is indicating “thick” of clocks in space. Precisely time t is not fourth dimension of the space, time t is a third component of the fourth dimension of space. Fourth dimension is not temporal, fourth dimension is spatial too. Clocks run in space only and not in time. There is no physical time behind run of clocks. Clock/time is a measuring system for physical events.

Key words: psychological time, physical time, run of clocks, numerical order, frequency, velocity, light speed

Introduction

Recent research has shown that inner linear time has its basis in neuronal activity of the brain: “The brain is the ‘local’ creator of time, space and space-time as our special maps of reality we ‘observe’ and participate in” (1). “Time is a fundamental dimension of life. It is crucial for decisions about quantity, speed of movement and rate of return, as well as for motor control in walking, speech, playing or appreciating music, and participating in sports. Traditionally, the way in which time is perceived, represented and estimated has been explained using a pacemaker–accumulator model that is not only straightforward, but also surprisingly powerful in explaining behavioural and biological data. However, recent advances have challenged this traditional view. It is now proposed that the brain represents time in a distributed manner and tells the time by detecting the coincidental activation of different neural populations (2).

Discussion

Light speed c is a fundamental speed in the universe on which is calculated basis unit of time “Planck time”: $t_p = \frac{c}{l_p}$, where l_p is a Planck distance:

$l_p = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar G}{c^3}} \approx 1.616252(81) \times 10^{-35}$ meters. G is gravitational constant and \hbar is the reduced Planck constant.

Planck time t_p is the basic unity for measuring physical events. Time t we obtain with clocks is not a part of space; time/clock run is a reference system to measure physical events i.e. material change. In Lorentz transformation time t and t' are running of clocks for two observers Q and Q'.

$$\begin{bmatrix} ct' \\ x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma & -\beta\gamma & 0 & 0 \\ -\beta\gamma & \gamma & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} ct \\ x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} .$$

where $\beta = \frac{v}{c} = \frac{\|\vec{v}\|}{c}$ and $\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}$.

According to formalism $d = v*t$ forth coordinates ct' and ct are spatial too.

Theory of Relativity shows that speed of clocks is relative to the speed of inertial system and strength of gravitational field. Clocks run slower in faster inertial system and stronger gravity field. Research here shows that there is no physical time beyond run of clocks. Clock/time is a reference system for measuring frequency, velocity and numerical order $t_0, t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n$ of physical events. Physical events have no its own duration. Duration is result of measurement with clocks.

Timeless Physical Phenomena

For certain physical events time t is zero, since no measurable time (no run of clocks) elapses for them to happen. For example in the article *Attosecond Ionization and Tunneling Delay Time Measurements in Helium* by Eckle and others, a conclusion is drawn that an electron can tunnel through the potential barrier of a He atom in practically no time: "It is well established that electrons can escape from atoms through tunneling under the influence of strong laser fields, but the timing of the process has been controversial and far too rapid to probe in detail. We used attosecond angular streaking to place an upper limit of 34 attoseconds and an intensity-averaged upper limit of 12 attoseconds on the tunneling delay time in strong field ionization of a helium atom. The ionization field derives from 5.5-femtosecond-long near-infrared laser pulses with peak intensities ranging from 2.3×10^{14} to 3.5×10^{14} watts per square centimeter (corresponding to a Keldysh parameter variation from 1.45 to 1.17, associated with the onset of efficient tunneling). The technique relies on establishing an absolute reference point in the laboratory frame by elliptical polarization of the laser pulse, from which field-induced momentum shifts of the emergent electron can be assigned to a temporal delay on the basis of the known oscillation of the field vector" (2).

Also for Einstein-Rosen-Podolski experiment to happen time t is zero. Communication between particles A and B is immediate. Space where 4th dimension is spatial too is here proposed as an "immediate information medium" between particle A and particle B.

Space as an "immediate information medium" resolves the causality problem of the Fermi two-atom system: "Let A and B be two atoms or, more generally, a "source" and a "detector" separated by some distance R. At $t=0$ A is in an excited state, B in its ground state, and no photons are present. A theorem is proved that in contrast to Einstein causality and finite signal velocity, the excitation probability of B

is non-zero immediately after $t=0$. Implications are discussed”(3). The excitation probability of B is non-zero because the physical space in which atoms exist is “immediate information medium” of excitation.

Conclusions

Psychological time is a mind frame in which we experience physical events. Physical events run in space only and not in time. Clock/time is a reference system to measure them. Physical time is not part of the space; physical time is run of clocks in space. Space itself is timeless in a sense that time is not part of the space. Space-time is not fundamental arena of the universe; space-time is merely a mathematical model. Some physical events happen in time t zero, they are immediate.

References:

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