Universal Time

By Eugene A. Ellis (Nov. 2015)

The orbits of the planets indicate a *year* as the universal time unit. One orbit of the Earth around the sun defines a year. One complete orbit of any planet around its star also equals a year. The orbital year is *constant* throughout the universe but its subdivisions (days, hours, minutes, and seconds) are not. A second in today's time was not the same second in the past. This is so because the second changes along with the increased distance from its star as the mass of the planet (and/or star) increases. The increasing distance reflects the year-to-year changes resulting from the exponentially increasing mass. Newton's mass-to-mass relationship determines the distance ($F = G\ Mm/\ r^2$).

Atomic clocks are tuned to today's second and are linear. They cannot predict past orbital seconds. Radiometric dating utilizes various methods involving atomic clocks. One cannot mix linear time with exponentially based geo-time. Linear time tends to overshoot orbital time and makes everything appear older.

An orbital universe is younger than linear time predicts.