The theory of persistent contraction of matter

Any body that has volume and consists of particles will automatically undergo a change in density whenever its volume changes. Where volume increases, so does density decrease; conversely, where volume declines, so does the density rise. But this rule does not necessarily have to apply to fundamental particles. Fundamental particles that do not themselves consist of further component particles can therefore shrink or grow without affecting their substance. If such a change in volume were to occur equally in all fundamental particles, we would initially not notice this process, because all ratios and sizes from our perspective – including the source of the perspective itself – would change in the same equal fashion. The only thing that we would notice in the event such of a change would be the distance between material objects, because the local unit of measurement would also be reduced in relation to the absolute unit of measurement as a result of the contraction. So what would such a change look like?
Let's assume that all matter in the world is in a permanent state of contraction. If we perceived each individual particle separately from the perspective of a single particle, such a phenomenon would remain unnoticed. If the position from which the phenomenon is observed lies outside of the object, or if we observe two or more particles inside a system, we would not be able to observe such a contraction, because the source of the perspective would also be shrinking in the same measure; however, in this case we can observe an enlargement of the distances between different objects, because all measurement instruments would shrink proportionally.

If the little prince sat on his planet and watched the moon of his planet, and if he shrank together with his planet and the moon, he wouldn't notice the contraction, because he himself would be shrinking; however, he would have the impression that the moon was moving further away. If we observed the entire universe from this perspective, the universe would seem as if it were expanding.

But what's the driving force that causes persistent contraction? According to the definition, energy is the ability to do work. So how is it that 'rest energy' remains 'at rest' and doesn't do any work? This makes the concept of 'rest energy' as much a paradox as silent music or a sunny night. The manifestation of this 'rest energy' in the form of kinetic energy can be considered to be the force needed to drive this persistent contraction. The remarkable similarity between 'rest energy' (mc^2) and kinetic energy ($\frac{1}{2}mv^2$) provides the first clue. This assumption is also consistent with how Paul Marmet describes potential energy as being the natural physical length contraction due to gravity; according to him, mass shrinks when positioned in a deeper gravitational potential.

Therefore, the phenomenon can be explained by the increase in the overall amount of energy causing greater contraction. The assumption also exhibits similarities to the Lorentz contraction effect and can explain the motion-induced relativistic length contraction in that the applied kinetic energy in the direction of motion also further intensifies the contraction unidimensionally.

Another assumption:

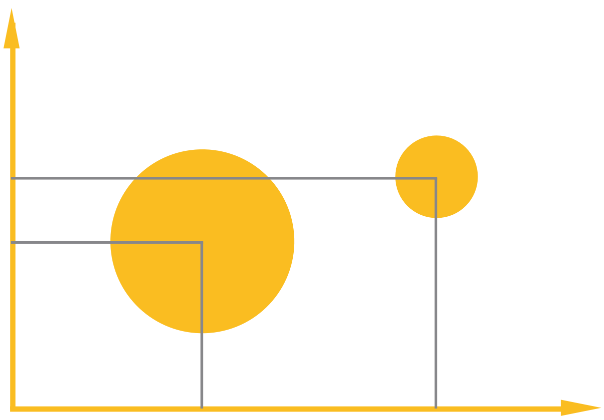
As with any motion of mass, the space develops a resistance to persistent contraction because contraction is also a type of motion. This assumption can help better explain the phenomenon of gravity. This is justified as follows: the resultant resistance of the space of a mass concentrated at a point is lower overall than the total of the resultant resistances of the mass spread throughout the space. The result of this is that the mass distributed throughout the space is compelled to achieve a state that generates less tension in the space. This gives rise to gravity, an automatic effect of the reduction in tension in the space.
In conclusion, the extent of the contraction of a particle is dependent on the concentration of the matter in its environment.

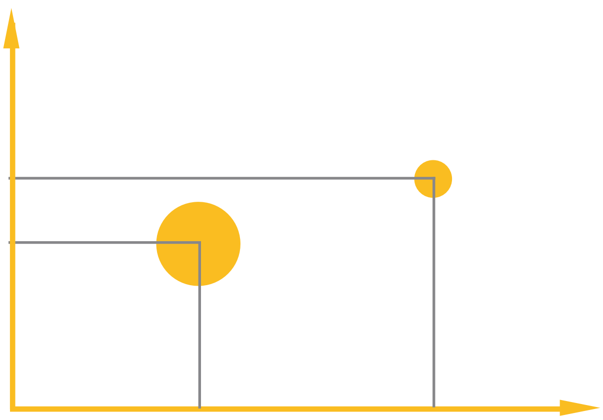
Possible consequences

1. According to this view, the 'expansion' of the universe is not really an 'expansion', but rather a 'faux expansion' brought about by the persistent contraction of matter.

2. This means that the big bang was not an explosion, but rather a type of implosion. The progression of this 'faux expansion' or the acceleration in the spatial expansion of the universe would therefore not be linear in nature, because the resistance of the space to the contraction of the matter varies depending on the spatial distribution of the matter and on the extent of the concentration of the matter in the universe. This might possibly explain the slow-down in this 'faux expansion' of the universe in the first billion years of its existence and the later acceleration of the 'faux expansion' without having to search for dark energy.

3. Such a perspective can help to obtain 'static universe' solutions while explaining evidence of the dynamic behaviour of the universe. When observing the progression of the contraction more precisely, it is revealed that the centre of any individual particle maintains its coordinates and that the source of apparently relative changes in distances is to be found in the centre of any individual particle. This makes any particle the static centre of a dynamic expansion relative to the rest of the universe.





4. The theory of persistent contraction can, like the big bang theory, explain how distances between galaxies disappear at a finite point in time in the past, giving rise to a state of infinitely high density.

5. This assumption is capable of more flexibly describing the effect of matter on space-time and the effect of space-time on the motion of matter, as well as the relationship between energy and the momentum of matter, and the geometry of space-time. The theory establishes a physical relationship between matter and its spatial and temporal coordinates, and explains why all temporal changes are observable as a geometric state. If we observe contraction as a reflex action and as an effect of the 'passage of time', this gives rise to a potential reciprocity between the dimension of time and the state of the contraction.

This assumption can therefore explain 'time differences' caused by geometric changes. For example, it is possible to interpret the different passages of time at different speeds as a result of the motion-induced change in contraction (the motion resulting in increased contraction and increased contraction representing a time difference). The effect of gravity on the 'degree of contraction' can also be considered a cause of the influence of gravity on the passage of time.

Philosophical background

What does time mean? Time is directly correlated with motion and is existential in nature. If we imagine that time stands still, we also imagine a world without any movement. Something moving is a sign that time is passing again. Nonetheless, time continues to pass even if everything comes to a halt. Therefore, there must be an invisible motion that causes time to pass, even in an absolutely static system, independent of the relative movements of individual parts. A persistent movement independent of direction can only occur through persistent contraction or expansion. This essay does not go into greater depth as to whether this is of a linear or accelerative nature, and whether space contracts with it or not.