

6D-Time generates the Hologram- and the Quantum-World by Whole Numbers.

Author: Dan Visser [1]

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Abstract.

In this article Dan Visser describes how 6D-time generates the subquantum hologram-world, which is emerging the quantum-world. This is in fact due to his new universe-model, the RTHU, which is an abbreviation for *Rotating Torus Hologram Universe*. The RTHU enables seemingly existing dark mass (called dark matter) to be newly written per surface and per 6D-time. This dimensional extension is combined with Dan's Hologram-Formula, which dimensionally generates as well a subquantum- as a quantum-world by whole numbers (integers). His original related formula shows an intrinsic connection between seemingly dark matter and sub-quantum dark-matter-force, which is in fact the initiator of dark-gravity in the RTHU. the Hologram-Formula is related tot this force and enables to calculate dark-matter-force at small scales.

6D-time extra in vacuum through DAN's Hologram-Formule.

References: www.vixra.org/author/dan_visser

6D-time universe uses whole numbers to generate subquantum Hologram World and Quantum world.

$$\frac{1}{m_D^2} = \underbrace{sg F_{dm}^2}_{a} \left[\frac{m^2}{s} \cdot s \right] \times \underbrace{n^2 \left(\frac{1}{m^2} \right)}_b \cdot \underbrace{\left(g F_N^{q=1} \right)^2}_{c} \left[\frac{m^2}{s^2} \right] = F_{de}^2 = Y \left[\frac{m^2}{s} \cdot s^2 \right]$$

Dan Visser
Almere,
the Netherlands
date: 23 January 2022

m_D^2 = dark mass (seemingly dark matter); $sg F_{dm}^2$ = dark mass force (sub-quantum); $n^2 \left(\frac{1}{m^2} \right)$ = force of an amount (quantum); $\left(g F_N^{q=1} \right)^2$ = force of an amount (quantum); F_{de}^2 = dark energy force; Y = dark energy force

notes; 1. This formula is valid in my new universe model, the Rotating Torus Hologram Universe (RTHU).
 2. $F_{de}^2 - Y = 0$ in the RTHU, which means; There is no information-loss in the RTHU.
 3. The product $sg F_{dm}^2 \times n^2 \left(\frac{1}{m^2} \right)$ is qua content and dimensions different, which means: if one gets smaller, the other will not be equivalent larger; so F_{de}^2 and Y are variable!
 4. The RTHU is also called: The Hologram-Carousel, due to my Hologram-formula T_{dan}
 5. The formula can be rewritten by implementing T_{dan} for the domain below the Planck-boundary which means the Planck-boundary is part of the RTHU, where $T_{dan} \left[\frac{m^6}{s^6} \right]$ for $L < L_p^2$
 6. Part a, b and c will be divided by the dimension $[m^2 s^6]$, as follows:

a) $\frac{1}{m_D^2} \left[\frac{1}{m^2 s^6} \right]$; b) $T_{dan}^2 \left[\frac{m^6}{s^6} \right]^2 = sg F_{dm}^2 \frac{\left[\frac{m^2}{s} \cdot s \right]}{[m^2 s^6]}$; c) $Y \frac{\left[\frac{m^2}{s} \cdot s^2 \right]}{[m^2 s^6]} = sg F_{dm}^2 \frac{\left[\frac{m^2}{s^2} \right]}{[s^6]^2}$

From this follows: $\frac{1}{m_D^2} \left[\frac{1}{m^2 s^6} \right] = T_{dan}^2 \left[\frac{m^6}{s^6} \right]^2 = \frac{sg F_{dm}^2}{n^2 \cdot \left(g F_N^{q=1} \right)^2} \left[\frac{m^6}{s^6} \right]^2$ This formula shows how seemingly existing dark matter emerges from below the Planck-boundary implemented in the RTHU by a Hologram formula T_{dan} !

The Hologram-formula T_{dan} is as follows:

$$L < L_p^2 \quad T_{dan} = \pm \frac{k_{de} \cdot E_p}{N^3 \cdot G} \psi \left[\frac{m^6}{s^6} \right] \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{for } 0 < N^3 < 1 \text{ and } \psi = G^2 \\ k_{de} \text{ is the internal torus-acceleration; } E_p \text{ is the Planck energy; } G \text{ is the Newton-constant.} \end{array} \right\} N^3 = \frac{1}{p^3}$$

$$L = L_p^2 \quad T_{dan} \left[\frac{m}{s} \right] \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{for } N^3 = 1 \text{ and } \psi = 1 \\ G = 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$L > L_p^2 \quad T_{dan} \left[\frac{kg}{s} \right]^2 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{for } N^3 > 1 \text{ and } \psi = 1 \\ G = 1 \end{array} \right\} n, N, P \text{ are integers (whole numbers) for } L > L_p^2 \text{ and } L < L_p^2$$

Fig.1: A new perception on vacuum is determined by integers (whole numbers) in Dan's Hologram-Formula and enables to calculate dark-matter at small scales. This demands a RTHU-universe. This new perception relates to Dan's former articles (ref. [2])."

Open the vacuum.

fig. 1 shows the inclusive relation of dark-energy-force, which emerged from Dan's thought-experiment of 2004 and was published in retrospective afterwards. It produced dark energy to expand or contract the RTHU making dark energy variable! That determines Dan's prediction of specific (coupled) information-bits (duo-bits) as buildingstones of vacuum, making vacuum a medium to travel in more deeply by 6D-time.

Remarks.

I wrote my articles in cascade, by which I mean that an insight (a result) was used to work-out in a next article. This started in 2004 with an article about my thought-experiment (this was written in retrospective a few years later, I think in 2010). A follow-up of the extensional insights gave me a better understanding about a non-existing Big Bang universe: The replacement is the RTHU. The RTHU is a Double Torus of dark energy and the combination of dark matter and baryonic matter). The RTHU comprehends all the parallel universa, which are excluded by Big Bang-quantum-ideology. In fact I dismissed the Planck-boundary and involved the full-domain below the Planck-boundary into a much larger rotating RTHU. Further puzzeling brought me to my Hologram-Tensor "Tdan" (my Hologram-Formula). Further readings refer to my references [2] and [3].

Version 2.

In version 2 Fig. 2 to 5 are added. These figures determine dimensional-evidence by using "Tdan-squared" to express what dark matter is, where it comes from and how a calculation of dark matter is possible a small scales.

Inherently it shows why we believe dark matter is "faked" by particles above the Planck-boundary . This impression is misleading. In fact it is a force embedded in deeper and variable vacuum.

Morover, this impression of a Big Bang is misleading too. The Big Bang doesn't exist. We live in extra 4D-time domain upon the 2D-quantum-domain: 6D time in total.

Dimensionally harmonizing to $\left[\left(\frac{m^6}{s^6}\right)^2\right]$

Dividing by $[m^2 \cdot s^6]$ shows M_p^2 is seemingly "dark matter" (so, not real dark mass). It also shows T_{dm}^2 and $sq F_{dm}^2$ are dimensionally harmonized into $\left[\left(\frac{m^6}{s^6}\right)^2\right]$ for $L=l_p^2; L < l_p^2$

That's why $\frac{1}{k_{de}}$ has a different

dimension than $k_{de} \left[\left(\frac{m}{s^2}\right)^2\right]$ in T_{dm}^2 for $L > l_p^2$

The "1" represents the maximum of the dark matter force $sq F_{dm}^2$;

So k_{de} is relative to the maximum $sq F_{dm}^2$, as follows:

$$\frac{1_{k_{de}} \left[\frac{(m^2)^7}{(s^6)^2}\right]}{k_{de} \left[\frac{m^2}{s^4}\right]} = \left[\frac{m^{12}}{s^8}\right] = \left[\left(\frac{m^6}{s^6}\right)^2 \cdot s^4\right]$$

Here also $\frac{1}{k_{de}}$ is harmonized into $\left[\left(\frac{m^6}{s^6}\right)^2\right]$ in the

domain S^4 , which gives extra 4D_t upon the 2D_t quantum-dynamics in the Big Bang-universe.

Don Visser, January 23, Almere, NL
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Fig. 2: Dimensionally harmonizing the torus-acceleration of the RTHU giving 4D-time extra relative tot the 2D-time of quantum-dynamics.

Formula's for seemingly dark matter m_{dm}^2 through T_{dm}^2

For a maximum of $sp \bar{F}_{dm}^2 = 1$ follows:

$$\frac{1}{m_{dm}^2} = T_{dm}^2 = \frac{1}{n^2 (g F_N^{g=1})^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{m_{dm}^2} = \frac{(k_{ae})^2 \cdot E_p}{(N^3)^2 \cdot G^2} \cdot \psi^2$$

$$\underline{m_{dm}^2} = \frac{G^2}{E_p^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\psi^2} \cdot \frac{N^6}{k_{de}}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} L = l_p^2; \quad \psi = 1 \\ N^3 = 1 \\ G = 1 \end{array} \right\} m_{dm}^2 = \frac{1}{E_p^2} \cdot \boxed{\frac{1}{k_{de}}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} L < l_p^2; \quad \psi = G^2 \\ 0 < N^3 < 1 \end{array} \right\} m_{dm}^2 = \frac{1}{E_p^2} \cdot \boxed{\frac{N^6}{k_{de} G^2}}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} L > l_p^2; \quad \psi = 1 \\ N^3 > 1 \\ G \neq 1 \end{array} \right\} m_{dm}^2 = \frac{1}{E_p^2} \cdot \boxed{\frac{G^2 N^6}{k_{de}}}$$

Only $L > l_p^2$ makes T_{dm}^2 dependent of G

$$\frac{1}{E_p} \left[\frac{1}{kg^2} \cdot \frac{5^4}{m^4} \right]; \text{ for } L < l_p^2 \text{ is } N = \frac{1}{P}; P \neq 0$$

$1 < P < \infty$

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Fig. 3: Dimensional derivation for Fig. 4 to calculate dark matter at small scales

Dimension for m_{dm}^2 calculated by $\frac{1}{T_{dan}^2}$

④ So, for $l = l_p^2$ and $l < l_p^2$ the $\frac{1}{k_{de}}$ is harmonized into $\left(\frac{m^6}{s^6}\right)^2 \cdot s^4$; But not for $l > l_p^2$ Then I use $\left(\frac{m}{s^2}\right)^2$

• From this follows for $l = l_p^2$ $\frac{1}{T_{dan}^2} = \frac{1}{E_p} \cdot \frac{N^6}{k_{de}}$ dimensionally (also for $N=1$), is:

$$\left[\frac{s^4}{kg^2 \cdot m^4} \cdot \left(\frac{m^6}{s^6}\right)^2 \cdot s^4 \right] = \left[\left(\frac{m^2}{s}\right)^4 \cdot \frac{1}{kg^2} \right]$$

; due to m_{dm}^2 relative to 1

∇ This is a 4D surface flow per kg^2

⑤ But for $l > l_p^2$ the k_{de} is dimensionally $\left(\frac{m}{s^2}\right)^2$; So, now follow dimensions for

$$\frac{1}{T_{dan}^2} = \frac{1}{E_p} \cdot \frac{G^2 N^6}{k_{de}} \quad ; \quad \text{due to } m_{dm}^2 \text{ relative to } 1$$

$$\left[\frac{s^4}{kg^2 \cdot m^4} \cdot \frac{\left(N_G \cdot \frac{m^2}{kg^2}\right)^2}{\frac{m^2}{s^4}} \right] = \left[\frac{s^4}{kg^2 \cdot m^4} \cdot N_G^2 \frac{m^4}{kg^4} \cdot \frac{s^4}{m^2} \right] =$$

$$\left[\frac{s^4}{kg^2 \cdot m^4} \cdot \frac{(N_G m)^2}{kg^4} \cdot s^4 \right] = \left[\frac{s^4}{kg^4 \cdot m^4} \cdot \left(\frac{J}{kg}\right)^2 \cdot s^4 \right] =$$

$$\left[\left(\frac{s}{kg}\right)^4 \right]$$

∇ this is a 4D time addition for seemingly dark matter in the classical Big Bang quantum-dynamics included.

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Fig. 4: Dark matter to be calculated by $1/T_{dan}$ squared.

$b < L_p^2$ continued $\left(\frac{1}{k_{de}} \cdot \frac{1}{G^2} \right)$ (k_{de} harmonized)

$$\frac{1}{k_{de} G^2} = \frac{1}{k_{de}} \cdot \frac{1}{G^2} \left[\left(\frac{m^6}{s^6} \right)^2 \cdot s^4 \cdot \frac{1}{N^2 \frac{m^4}{kg^4}} \right] =$$

$$\left[\left(\frac{m^6}{s^6} \right)^2 \cdot s^4 \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{(Nm)^2 \cdot m^4}{kg^4}} \right] =$$

$$\left[\left(\frac{m^6}{s^6} \right)^2 \cdot s^4 \cdot \frac{kg^4}{(y \cdot m^2)^2} \right] =$$

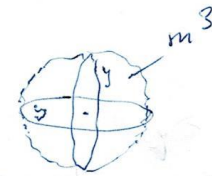
$$\left[\left(\frac{m^6}{s^6} \right)^2 \cdot s^4 \cdot \frac{kg^4}{(kg \cdot \frac{m^2}{s^2})^2 \cdot m^4} \right] =$$

$$\left[\left(\frac{m^6}{s^6} \right)^2 \cdot s^4 \cdot \frac{kg^2}{\frac{m^4}{s^4} \cdot m^4} \right] =$$

$$\left[\left(\frac{m^6}{s^6} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{kg^2 \cdot s^8}{m^8} \right] =$$

$$\left[\left(\frac{m^6}{s^6} \right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{kg}{m^3} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{s^8}{m^2} \right] =$$

$$\left[\frac{m^7}{s^4} \cdot kg^2 \right] = \left[kg^2 \cdot \frac{m^4}{s^4} \cdot m^3 \right] = \left[y^2 \cdot m^3 \right]$$



minimale energie! ↑

an energy-sphere for m_{dm}^2 !

Don Visser, January 23, 2022, Almere, NL

Fig. 5: Continuation of Fig. 4.

Reference.

[1] ing. Dan C.M. Visser (*1947), independent cosmologist and Art-painter, Almere, the Netherlands.

[2] article-view: www.vixra.org/author/dan_visser

[3] website: www.darkfieldnavigator.com