Why the fifth dimensional space-time is also a proof of God

Manfred U. E. Pohl[*]

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Abstract

In "Unified Principles of Nature" it was shown that,[1] contrary to Einstein's assumption, space-time is not four-dimensional, but five-dimensional. In "Search for the World Formula" this is explained in detail and [2] explained that "time" as a physical dimension has the measure of an angle (i.e. determined by three points in space), while the length in space is the measure of the distance between two points.

Here it should be explained to both the layman and the expert why and in what way space-time is five-dimensional and what connection is connected with it in relation to the existence of God.

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[*] Correspondence: Manfred U. E. Pohl, Independent Researcher, Germany , email: mue@villa2060.org

[1] Pohl M.U.E (2019): Unified Principles of Nature, Scientific God Journal Vol 10 No3, https://scigod.com/index.php/sgj/article/view/669

[2] Pohl M.U.E (2022): Search for the World Formula, Scientific God Journal Vol 13 No1, https://scigod.com/index.php/sgj/article/view/781 or

It has been deduced[2] that the relationship between space and time is given by the fact that time is needed to measure space and space is needed to measure time, i.e. these two physical quantities determine each other and generally the connection applies

$$\pi = \frac{circumference\ of\ a\ circle}{Diameter\ of\ a\ circle} = \frac{1\ time\ unit}{1\ unit\ of\ length} \tag{1}$$

Where "1" unit of time corresponds to a full revolution, i.e. an angle of 360°. Contrary to today's understanding, "time" in the physically measurable sense is therefore not a "flow of time", but an angular measure.

If it is claimed here that space is five-dimensional, then both the layman and the theoretical physicist complain. The layman says that space is three-dimensional: A point in space has only three coordinates. The theoretical physicist complains that time is linked to space to four dimensions and yet no second time or a second causal order can exist. However, the theoretical physicist cannot explain exactly how and why time is linked to space to the layman. So here we will try to explain the topic of time and space in more detail to both the layman and the theoretical physicist.

If one usually thinks that the three axes of space are orthogonal to each other and that this is a property of space, this idea does not stand up to close scrutiny. Because whenever a measurement is to be made, one needs physical phenomena, i.e. not only spatial axes thought by the observer, but physical objects and phenomena that span space. While a coordinate system with two right angles is merely a mental construct and a single coordinate system of infinitely many possible coordinate systems, when observing nature we are always dealing with a coordinate system that contains two freely selectable angles. In other words, space-time is four-dimensional only if we, as observers, do not include ourselves in the theory of space-time. If we – as is currently done in science – put ourselves in the place of God and pretend that we ourselves as observers are not merely part of the universe, but a god-like observer outside the universe, then space-time appears to us four-dimensional.

To define three-dimensional space and its units of length, however, four objects (points) are mandatory. The only relevant thing is that these four points form a tetrahedron. It is not relevant whether the tetrahedron is regular or irregular.

For example, if an observer is in empty space and wants to clearly define a location, he needs at least three objects in different directions. He himself, the observer, is the fourth object or the fourth point in space that is necessary to define and measure the three-dimensional space. In order to transform this specific space (of infinitely many possible spaces) into a coordinate system that has axes perpendicular to each other, the specification of two angles and three distances between these four points is absolutely necessary. This is also – in a nutshell – the "proof" of the fact that space or "space-time" is five-dimensional and not four-dimensional.

Can this be summed up more simply? Yes.

If one wants to put forward a physical theory in order to "describe" the entire universe, then a space from the perspective of "God", i.e. an observer outside the universe, i.e. an observer outside the space to be described, has no place within the universe. It is not located at a point in space in space, but outside. But if we want to describe the universe from the point of view of a human being within the universe and think of the "observer" as a position in space, i.e. a point in space, then this observer must also take a perspective, i.e. a point of view. An observer therefore always has three coordinates (measures of length) for the point in space where he is located and two coordinates (angular measures) for the direction of view he takes. The observer does not need a velocity, i.e. a sixth coordinate, because he has to consider himself the absolute resting point in the universe. Logically, because if the observer approaches point B in point A, then point B moves with the identical speed in the direction of point A. If the scientist models himself as "godlike", then he chooses four dimensions. If the scientist models himself as an observer in the universe, he chooses five dimensions. The proof of 5 dimensions is therefore at the same time a kind of proof of God.

It is therefore the property of the observer, our way of perception and our mental view of space or our agreed "language" that necessarily specifies that the space of our perception is 5-dimensional, i.e. consists of three axes and two angles.

It can be seen even more practically if you go through the experiment in your mind with real objects. If I want me to clearly describe a point in the room to the reader, I can specify the following steps, for example:

1.   Please put yourself in my position and take my gaze towards the sun. Then walk 100 meters (1st measure of length) towards the sun.
2.   Then please turn your gaze towards the moon (1st change of direction or angle) and walk 200 meters (2nd measure of length) in this direction.
3.   Then turn your gaze to Mars (2nd change of direction or angle) and move 500 meters away from it (3rd measure of length).

It is therefore very easy to see that three axes (from one of the four vertices of a tetrahedron) are necessary and three lengths and two angular measures (time indications) to uniquely describe each point in space on the basis of any four objects.

If all this is so simple, why is this fact unknown and not yet discovered, the reader will ask. The answer is simple. Theoretical physics, and above all Albert Einstein, has elaborately hidden this simple insight from the layman with the help of very complicated mathematics. Anyone who has not studied physics and understands the general theory of relativity is not even allowed to express any doubt about these theories. Even the usually theoretical physicist hardly understands what he actually calculates in detail. And children and young people often lose interest at school because of the complicated and contradictory calculations. Einstein's erroneous thought, however, can be presented very simply. In his now famous work of 1905

"On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies" [3] (from page 3 and 893) below, Einstein sketches or "models" the "observer" as a point in space that wants to know a time, but not a direction in which it looks. This is the perspective of a God outside the universe who wants to know the point and the current time in the universe.

In order to break down the general theory of relativity briefly and concisely to a level understandable for the layman, we can simply consider the relevant fundamental constant underlying this theory, namely the gravitational constant "G".

$$G = 6.67430(15)e - 11 \ [\frac{m^3}{kg^1 s^2}] \tag{2}$$

This is supposed to be a "number" that is constant "by natural law" in nature and thus reflects a property of nature. The square brackets indicate the physical unit of these constants, which expresses the "dimensionality" of this constant. Kg is kilogram, m is one meter and s is one second. Thus, in general relativity, a one-dimensional mass (weight) (kg^1) is linked to three-dimensional space (m^3) and two-dimensional time to a constant. This shows at first glance that mass acts on space and time via a natural constant. But the mass or the unit of measurement of the mass, that kilogram hides the second time dimension from the "layman". One can analyze the physical dimensions and change the equation (2) to

$$die\ Naturkonstante\ [?\,] \cdot [kg^1] = \ [\frac{m^3}{s^2}] \tag{3}$$

Since it has been worked out (see (1) that the circle number is the only natural constant and has the physical unit [s/m], we can simply use and preserve it here as a property of nature.

$$1 \ [\frac{s}{m}] \cdot [kg^1] = \ [\frac{m^3}{s^2}] \tag{4}$$

And thus

$$1 \ [kg^1] = \ [\frac{m^4}{s^3}] \tag{4}$$

What does this mean? Well, it means that "science" has elaborately hidden the second dimension of time with the unit of measurement "kilograms" and pretends with this that the stars in the sky are not controlled by God's hand or resemble a living being, but resemble a mechanical clockwork.

Summary

[3] Albert Einstein 1905 On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies
http://myweb.rz.uni-augsburg.de/~eckern/adp/history/einstein-papers/1905_17_891-921.pdf

There are two ways to model the universe in a physical theory. Either one models the observer as a point with three coordinates in space and a coordinate in time (a causal order), then man as observer is equal to God, who can look at the universe as his machine work from outside without spatial perspective but with a causal order, or one models the observer as a living participant in the universe, which has three coordinates in space as a point in space and occupies one perspective, i.e. also has two angular measures that describe the direction of view of the observer (the point or perspective) into the universe but has no causal order.

Man cannot know the ways of God. He cannot be in possession of a causal order.