

THE DOUBLING THEORY AND THE SPEED OF LIGHT

Jean-Pierre Garnier Malet

28, rue Lauriston 75116 Paris (France)
contact@garnier-malet.com

Abstract

Why space and time are doubled? A moving space (particle or horizon of particle) that encounters an obstacle (particle or horizon of particles) must change its behavior depending on the nature of this obstacle. This modification must be memorized by the space before making any other movement. It's the doubling movement which allows us immediately to get the information of this change. In fact, this movement takes place slowly in the real time of the doubled space which corresponds to a none time in the initial space. An exchange in information between these two times makes the immediate memorization of a real movement but imperceptible.

It is an anticipatory imaginary movement that can, or cannot, be really executed knowingly by the observable space. This requires the propagation of a signal in an imperceptible time called "**time opening**". The fundamental movement of the doubling theory allows this "**anticipation**" and remains in agreement with all other existing laws by defining a "**stroboscopic time**". It is necessarily used by all particles and by all particle horizons.

The doubling theory has brought out this fundamental movement and thus, mandatory universal movement, since it allows any moving space to develop an essential anticipation. The doubling theory defines and allows for the calculation of the 3 necessary speeds for the doubling where the smallest speed is the speed of light:

$$C = 216 \cdot 10^4 (2\pi R_s) / \text{year} = 299\,792 \text{ km/s} \text{ with } R_s = \text{radius of the sun (defined by this movement).}$$

It also allows us to understand why this intriguing 'speed' is independent from the speed of the source and the speed of the observer, which is never the case for an observable object speed.

The doubling allows mass to be both defined and explained, according to that "speed".

Those 3 speeds also explain that a signal or wave without a perceptible mass keeps energy, but in an imperceptible time because of 2 much higher speeds than the speed of light. Those super-luminous speeds correspond to the experiments carried out by Alain Aspect (1982) who received the Wolf Prize in 2010, reinforced by the experiments of Nicolas Gisin and Antoine Suarez (1998).

The doubling movement leads to the verified relation in the solar system:

$$C_2 = 7C_1 = (7^3/12) 10^5 C \approx 857\,10^9 \text{ km/s}$$

Conclusion

Those 3 speeds allow defining 3 times of simultaneous experiments in a doubled space: past or memory of the future (potential states), present or actualization of the past, future or creation of potential states. They imply an "entanglement" between particles, well known phenomena, verified and perfectly observed, but never explained. They also lead to the definition of 3 doubling energies: the anti-gravitational energy (66.6%), the gravitational energy (33.3%) and a balance energy (0.1%). Two astrophysicists, Brian Schmidt and Saul Perlmutter highlighted this gravitational energy by the observation of a supernova in 1998.

The doubling theory also explains the planetary movements of our solar system and the surprising arrival of the "planetoids" in the Kuiper belt. By defining a stroboscopic time and the existence of imperceptible "time openings", it could explain dark masses, dark energies and the imperceptible time behind the Planck wall.

Actually, the end of the solar doubling cycle shows us the reality of spaces nested in the same doubling transformation and allows us to understand the apparent acceleration of the expansion of our Universe.

Note: This abstract is extracted from peer reviewed scientific publications between 1996 and 2005.