

## What is mass?

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Where is energy *specifically* stored during accelerating a mass? Consider Lorentz contraction; this could happen in two ways:

1. actual length contraction which convention has agreed is not really happening XOR
2. temporal expansion which equates with or implies *apparent* length contraction along line-of-flight

That implies energy is stored specifically in *temporal expansion*; time slows down for accelerated particles; relativistic energy is *equivalent* to kinetic energy. This is the conceptual/actual tie between Special Relativity and General Relativity: *energy in temporal curvature is enhanced/relativistic mass* which implies *mass is curved time* or frozen bits of time. It makes sense intuitively since as we approach an event-horizon, time slows down to what? To a stand-still; to stopped time. Conversely, the implications for antimatter make sense too.

Time speeds up around antimatter; temporal curvature has the opposite sense, in a vector sense, near antiparticles. But specifically because of Occam's Razor, the simplest explanation is NOT curved space-time BUT curved time ONLY. Occam's Razor is actually invoked during discovery of gravitation's true nature. What we think of as "curved space-time" is actually distributed curved time.

So matter is trapped bits of time, localized. The near-field manifestation is what we call the strong nuclear force. The far-field or residual is what we call gravitation. Antinuclei exist because the strong anti-nuclear force (convex temporal curvature) is mutually attractive. But as stated in previous articles, anti-<sup>8</sup>Be should decay faster than <sup>8</sup>Be specifically because of the convex temporal curvature around that nucleus.