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Functional Time Design

How does the configuration of the Earth and Moon conform to intelligent design?

Functional composition

The spin and orbital configuration of the Earth and Moon presents a resident of the Earth with an ever-changing pageant. Each day passes into night, and night passes back into day. The Moon's synodic period passes through phases of waxing and waning. The annual seasons cycle between summertime and wintertime. As a result of the spin and orbital phenomenon, a resident of the Earth can ultimately enjoy an average day of 24 hours, perceive a lunar period of 29.53059 days, and experience a solar circle of 365.24219 days.

Significant about the mechanical makeup of the Earth and Moon is that it is possible to interpret rates of solar days, synodic periods, and tropical years all in the context of an intelligent interface.

An interface between the lunar and solar movements--seemingly intelligent--becomes easier to recognize when the day rate is accounted for in cycles of 30 days. Remarkable here is that--when this cyclical count is endlessly performed--the average lunar and solar periods can effectively be represented by simply counting day units.

To more fully expose that both periods (lunar and the solar) can be interfaced to a specific number of day cycles, subsequent sections will explore the huge significance of a time unit equal to 30 days. This respective time period can ultimately be recognized to be a natural or an inherent definition of the combined spin-orbital movements.

Day cycles

An evaluation of the spin rate of the Earth (the daily rate) in comparison with both the lunar and solar periods indicates some certain significance to the rate of one day in every 30 days.

To document this day-rate interface, it becomes expedient to compare the rate of 30 days both with the rate of the lunar month and with the rate of the solar year.

When one day in 30 days is considered to be unique and consequently is accounted as apart from all the days that occupy the time stream, it can be recognized that the limits of each passing solar year (or the tropical year of 365.24219 days) does inherently clock right in pace with the same longitudinal phase of the rotating Earth. In essence, the rate of the solar year (365.24219 days) can be proven to return (on average) with the same hour and minute of the solar day.

For the purpose of presenting a clear analysis, a set-apart day each 30 days--an average rate equivalent to 12.17474 days per year--will hereafter be referred to as a 'Sun station'.

> *Note that the rate of 1 day in 30 days is the same rate as 12.17474 days in each tropical year of 365.24219 days.*

As is further shown below, when 1 day in 30 days (a Sun station) is always leaped, or accounted apart, from other days that occupy the time stream, the annual transit can be expressed always in terms of an identical number count of days.

A fixed day count of the tropical year however requires that a secondary rate of days be likewise accounted as separate and as apart from those days that are numbered annually. This additional rate is easy to recognize in the context of a span of time equal to 7 lunar weeks.

> *Note that the Moon's synodic period completes every 29.53059 days (on the average). Consequently, the length of the tropical year is inherently equal to 12.36827 synodic revolutions. A synonymous cross-reference would be in terms of lunar quarters, or lunar weeks--where the length of the tropical year (365.24219 days) is inherently equal to 49.47306 lunar-quarter cycles (or 49.47306 lunar weeks).*

The length of each tropical year can thus be correlated to a time span defined by spins of the Earth when a unique day at the frequency of each 7th lunar week is also accounted for.

For the purpose of presenting the clearest analysis, a set-apart day each 7 lunar weeks--an average rate of 7.06758 days per year--will hereafter be referred to as a 'Moon station'.

> *Note that the rate of 1 day in 7 lunar weeks is the same rate as 7.06758 days in each tropical year of 365.24219 days.*

The rate of 1 day (or Earth spin) in each cycle of 7 lunar weeks is hugely significant to a study of related time design--as is further shown throughout subsequently presented paragraphs and linked literature.

Metering the annual circle

When the cited occurrences of a Sun station and a Moon station are routinely accounted as apart from other days that occupy the stream of time then it becomes possible to assign each passing tropical year to an idential annual count of the other days.

To document the possibility of using a fixed annual count, it is manifest that the rate of 1 day in 30 days is inherently equal to 12.17474 days per year. It is also manifest that the rate of 1 day every 7 lunar quarters is inherently equal to 7.06758 days per year. This then means that the occurrences of Sun and Moon stations are (together) equal to a rate of 19.24232 days per year--in average time.

> *Note a rate that averages 12.17474 days per year and also a rate that averages 7.06758 days per year is equal to a composite rate that averages 19.24232 days per year.*

Because 19.24232 days per tropical year are equal to the combined rates of Sun and Moon stations it becomes a given conclusion that each passing tropical year (of 365.24219 days) can effectively be measured and metered out by simply separately counting the other days. This means that from year to year to year, a number count of these days does never vary from a sum of 346 days! A fixed sum of exactly 346 days per solar year is simple and easy to prove because the addition of Sun and Moon stations yields and annual total of 365.24232 days.

Thus, the cited fixed annual count (always 346 days per year) proves that each and every tropical year can effectively be measured and metered out in the context of a simple count of solar days.

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346.00000 days (fixed annual count)
+ 19.24232 days (Sun + Moon stations)
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365.24232 days
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> *Note that occurrences of Sun and Moon stations inherently yield 19.24232 renewal days per solar year (on the average). When these occurrences are set apart (or leaped, or subtracted) from out of the time stream then the turn over of the solar year is proven to perfectly coincide with a whole-number count of all the other days.*

So each annual transit of the Sun can be divided into 346 days with the addition of days located at Sun Moon stations.

> *It here seems to be significant that an interface can be interpreted between the spin of the Earth, the synodic return of the Moon, and each revolution of the tropical year. This interface between the orbital returns and cycles of days can be proven to be almost exact in average time). Essentially, a metered count of 346 solar days--when counted in association with Sun and Moon stations--is equal to 365.24232 days or is equal to the same number of days, hours, and minutes as are contained in each passing tropical year. (More about the perfection inherent in reckoning the time stations is shown below).*

Accuracy analysis

It should then be clear from the previously cited axioms that each passing tropical year can effectively be measured or metered out by tracking only two short time cycles (solar and lunar). In essence, equally distributed day divisions on average (always 346 per year) can be interpreted within the context of counting 30 solar days and 7 lunar weeks.

Of significance here is that the epoch of each passing solar year of 365.24219 days is inherently metered (to within the limits of 365.24232 days) by always accounting for

346 days.

> *Note that the indicated fixed day count is perfect to within an annual difference of only 11 seconds!*

Most remarkable is that the cited annual count (346 days) can be recognized to have been fully or absolutely perfect only several centuries before.

> *Modern astronomers have determined that the current spin rate of the Earth is slowing down--as a trend definition. Estimates indicate that--throughout the previous four thousand years--the spin rate of the Earth has slowed down at a rate of between 0.0036 and 0.0073 spin-seconds per year.*

Based upon the slowing spin rate of the Earth, it can be predicted that at no more than about 3000 years ago the length of each passing tropical year was then exactly defined within the context of accounting for MC and SW.

> *Note that this day-cycle interface is now, in modern times, almost fully perfect. However, the modern interface differs by only 11 seconds on an annual basis--as cited. The time when a perfect interface once existed is easy to predict by simply dividing the modern difference of 11.2 seconds by the indicated number of spin-seconds of annual change, minimally 0.0036 spin-seconds per year. The result of this division predicts that a maximum span of 3111 years has elapsed from the time of perfect interface. The time when a fully perfect interface existed then would have been in a time range somewhere less than 32 centuries ago (as a prediction).*

> *For more information about the slowing spin of the Earth, refer to the following online publications:*

Slowing Spin of Earth | **Case for Created Time?**

Conclusions

The spin and orbital phenomenon can be interpreted to comprise a time tracking system that could be rational or intelligent.

Inherent from the spin and orbital rates is the definition of a month-like cycle of 30 solar days. Also inherent is the definition of a related lunar-week cycle.

These two simple time cycles would--of themselves--be almost insignificant. However, when the two cycles are evaluated in the context of comprising a system, the combination of cycles tend to reflect mindful design.

The following summary points can ultimately be drawn from an evaluation of these two cycles:

- The modern solar-year cycle of 365.24219 days can be defined within the limits of 11 seconds by reckoning simple ongoing cycles of lunar weeks and 30 days.
- The solar year of 3 millennia ago could probably have been absolutely or perfectly defined by reckoning the cited ongoing cycles of weeks and months.
- It is significant that the cycle of the tropical year can be cross-referenced to an idential, or same, tally of annual days.
- The present (and past) precision gained by reckoning annual days in correspondence with Sun and Moon stations is so very tight that the reckoning of additional days is not required.
- An interpretation of annual time design seems straightforward and can clearly be documented within the context of solar months and lunar weeks.
- The annual-count requirement to reckon a solar-day rate (30 days) and also a lunar-week rate points to a time-tracking system that is inherently functional. (Note that a fixed cycle of 30 days can be used to augment the definition of an effective annual calendar. In addition, the lunar-week unit can be used to augment the definition of a jubilee calendar).
- Additionally significant is that a systems interpretation based upon short time cycles is possible. (Note that a systems interpretation based upon long time cycles would comprise less convincing evidence of a designed configuration for the spin-orbital movements).

For additional information about Earth-Moon interrelatedness, refer to the following online documents:

The Moon's 50-day Cycle	A Count of 360 Days
The Moon as a Time Meter	Interrelated Earth-Moon
A Case for Created Time?	Significance of 40 Days
Ancient Astronomy	A Circle-of-Seven
Significant Lunar Week	The Day-of-the-Sun
Reckoning Time Portals	Earth and Moon Phases

Please feel free to download and distribute--but not sell--the articles and booklets listed above. (Note that the published material is subject to constant revision. Be advised that corrections, amendments, and new interpretations are frequently made.)

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