[Math.14]

$$T=t\times 1/g$$
$$=t\times c/v$$

$$T=S/c \qquad S/c=t\times c/v$$
$$S=c^2\times t/v$$

[0018]

In this regard, as for the distance over which light progresses, namely, the period of duration of light, it is already stated that its potential energy is the only cause conceivable. And the characteristics of light that substances are endowed with also are stated above. Substances possess the velocity of light, though they are under gravity, and as can be seen in the measurement of energy which applies the standard of light-time, they are endowed with the characteristics of light. Based on this, though there's the impact of gravity, the period of duration of a substance also has its potential energy as its cause, in the same way as light. That is, not limited to light that do not have mass, also within the substance with mass under gravity, 'time' is produced as it makes movements to consume the potential energy, which is equivalent to, 'the distance over which the substance progresses'. For instance, if mass=0, the formula of product-sum; energy=Σ velocity of light (at its initial value) × (1 − time light has passed ⁄ time light passes). (cf. [Fig.6]) This indicates that energy ⁄ velocity of light ≒ time. In short, it is conceivable that time is one form of potential energy which is converted from velocity (namely, velocity of light). In the case of substances, as potential energy gets converted from mass × velocity (namely, velocity of light), the time produced is inversely proportional to mass. In sum, in regard to light, time is produced through its velocity, and to substances, through mass and its velocity (namely, velocity of

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