

There is one thing to consider in measuring time and that is the rate of flow of time itself which is a function of gravity potential. As a clock is raised to a higher gravity potential the clock speeds up compared to a clock that is not raised to a higher potential – i.e. the Pound-Rebka experiment in agreement with GR. As the universe expands what happens? Mass moves farther apart which causes a higher gravity potential with time. So if the universe was more compact in the past the clocks must have ran more slowly than today. Measuring the age of the universe with today's clocks projects backwards to 13.8 billion years at today's rate of time flow. However if you were to make that measurement a billion years ago the age of the universe might have been 13.3 billion years. So the universe being 13.8 billion years old using today's clocks means the actual age is likely to be much longer since clocks ran more slowly in the past. This concept has one other feature. Our ever faster rate of time flow now would make objects appear to red shift even more than a linear projection, i.e. the acceleration that we now observe. So you see that taking a variable rate of time flow into account in accordance with GR will predict the acceleration we now observe. Why has no scientist done this analysis and written a paper on what seems obvious to me.

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