

ELITE MEASUREMENT AND TIME SYSTEM (EMTS)

UNITS

Main units and prefixes

We begin with the measurement of length. The unit for the length is the nitro (nt). It is defined as a $1/299792458$ of a light tinoChoi. 1 nitro equals 2.881993783 metres. We go to the unit of liquid volume. A litre is defined as 0.001 m^3 . We follow the same rule for the nitro. So, the EMTS unit for liquid volume is 0.001 nt^3 and is called a vole (vl) 1 vole equal 0.023937518 litre. The unit for solid volume is currently expressed in cubic metres. The EMTS unit for solid volume is expressed as cubic nitros. 1 cubic nitro equals to 23.93751804 cubic metres. The SI unit for mass is currently expressed in kilograms. The mass unit for EMTS is is called a Kinadrice (Kadr). A Kinadrice equals to 23.93751804 kilograms. For angles, the current unit for angles is degrees. There are other units for angles like, radians and grads. Grads are $1/400$ th of the circumference. The unit of angles in the EMTS is called a zone (zn), and it's 0.01 of the circumference apart. For temperatures, the current unit for temperatures is degrees Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) (Americans don't use the metric system. They use the Imperial system, so the unit for temperatures in the Imperial system is $^{\circ}\text{F}$ [degrees Fahrenheit]). There is also another temperature scale called Kelvin. The unit for temperature in the EMTS is named the tempto (tp), and its 0.1°C apart. 0 tp shall be at the freezing point (0°C) and 1 000tp shall be at the boiling point (100°C). A smaller unit, called a tempa (ta) is $1/100$ of a tempto. Temperatures below Dtp Dta will go negative (eg: $-75\text{tp } 22.55\text{ta} = -7.52255^{\circ}\text{C}$). For the EMTS unit for pressure, the bigger unit is a "proakza" (pz), which is 100 Pa (0.1 kPa), and a smaller unit is called a ploko (po), which is 0.01pz. And for the time of day... the unit shall be a Choi (Ch)! It is 14 minutes 24 seconds or 0.01 day (1 centiday) long. For Dates, it shall be either a grand (gr), or an EliteDay (ED). It is 24 hours or 100 Chois long. With the EMTS time unit being a Choi and the EMTS distance unit being the nitro, we can express speeds in the EMTS in nitros per kinoChoi (nt/koCh). nt/koCh is about 12.00830743 km/h (kilometres per hour). Alternatively, 1 km/h is $0.083275683 \text{ nt/koCh}$. To make it for common use, it shall be expressed in Cinanitros per Chois (Cant/Ch). Posted speed limits on roads and highways would be marked in intervals of 15 Cant/Ch. Freeways speed limits would be 150 Cant/Ch and highway speed limits would be 100 Cant/Ch. City speed limits would be 45-60 Cant/Ch. Numbers and major ticks on analog speedometers on vehicles would go in intervals of 15 Cant/Ch. Moderate ticks would go in intervals of 5 Cant/Ch, while the minor ticks should go in intervals of 1 Cant/Ch. The speedometer would go up to 240-270 Cant/Ch (add or take 15-30 Cant/Ch).

Other units

1 ammon (am) equals to 1 amp. 1 malto (mt) equals to 23.93751804 moles. 1 cunno equal 1 candela
 1 Hazzt (Ht) equal 1.157407407 hertz 1 Neo (No) equal 92.4154693 Newton 1 Jolu (Ju) equal 266.3408079 joules
 1 Wato (Wo) equal 308.264824 watts 1 Zapo (Zp) equal 308.264824 volts 1 Olet (Ol) equal 308.264824 ohms
 1 zone (zn) equals 3.6 degrees of a circumference.

Prefixes

10^x	Abbr.	Name	10^x	Abbr.	Name
-1	do	dino	1	Da	Dina
-2	co	cino	2	Ca	Cina
-3	ko	kino	3	Ka	Kina
-6	mo	mino	6	Ma	Mina
-9	no	nino	9	Na	Nina
-12	to	tino	12	Ta	Tina
-15	po	pino	15	Pa	Pina
-18	eo	eino	18	Ea	Eina
-21	zo	zino	21	Za	Zina
-24	yo	yino	24	Ya	Yina
-27	ho	hino	27	Ha	Hina
-30	vo	vino	30	Va	Vina
-33	uo	uino	33	Ua	Uina
-36	fo	fino	36	Fa	Fina
-39	ao	aino	39	Aa	Aina
-42	so	sino	42	Sa	Sina
-45	go	gino	45	Ga	Gina
-48	ro	rino	48	Ra	Rina
-51	wo	wino	51	Wa	Wina
-54	bo	binno	54	Bo	Bina

The multiple symbols are in UPPER CASE and end in -ina/-a, while sub-multiple symbols are in lower case and end in -ino/-o

There's an issue about compounding prefixes. SI disallows compounding prefixes, but in the EMTS, compounding prefixes is necessary (eg: 10 000 Chois = 1 DinaKinaChois, $0.000 \text{ 05 grd} = 5 \text{ cokogrd}$), but with a few exceptions: You cannot use two or more Cina-, Dina-, cino-, or dino- prefixes and/or the same prefixes greater than 100 in multiples of 1000 or smaller than 0.01 in multiples of 1000.

TIME

Elite Metric Time

The base unit for the EMTS is the Choi (Ch). It is from Elite Metric Time (EMT). It is 0.01 day or 14 min 24.000 sec long. In other words, it is about 1/4 of the standard hour long. A Choi is divided into 10 dinoChois (doCh) of 1 min 26.400 sec each. A dinoChoi is further divided into 100 kinoChois (koCh) 1 kinoChoi is 0.864 second long. There is 86,400 seconds in a day, an equivalent of 100 000 kinoChois. Currently, the second is defined as 9,192,631,770 waves of constant frequency radiated by a metal caesium in the time period. Since $1\text{koCh} = 0.864\text{ s}$, $9\,192,631,770 \times 0.864 = 7,942,433,849.28$. The kinoChoi would be defined as the time period for the metal caesium to radiate 7 942 433 849.28 waves of constant frequency. If we round this number to the nearest unit, the difference is 0.28. If this were the exact number to define a kinoChoi (the time period for the metal caesium to radiate 7 942 433 849 waves of constant frequency), a leap kinoChoi will take place every 28,365,835 Chois or 776.6 solar years! 1 kinoChoi is then further divided into 1000 minoChois (moCh). 1 moCh is 0.864 ms long. EMT starts and ends the day at 00:00:00.000 UTC/GMT

Elite Metric Date

Elite Metric Date's (EMD) base unit is the grand (gr). It is 100 Chois or 24 hours long. 1 Dinagrand (dagr) is 10 days long. 1 Cinagrand (Cagr) is 3.28549112 months or 100 days. 1 Kinagrand (Kagr) is 1,000 days or 2.737 909 26 years long. There are special units for EMD.

- Dinagrand = cycle (cy)
- Cinagrand = Elite Metric Season (EMS)
- Kinagrand = Elite Metric Season (EMY)

The epoch for EMD will be on the 1st day of January of year 1001 AD (on the Prophetic Gregorian Calendar) in which it's the same as December 26, 1000 on the Julian Calendar, in short, around the start of the 2nd millennia as 000.0.00 EMD.

New Elite Calendar, Zoles, EliteDays, EliteYears, etc

With the introduction of EMTS v2.0, we introduce the new Elite Calendar or NEC for short. We will adopt the Symmetry010 calendar system (in which each quarter have 30+31+30 days) but we will make some changes...

- The calendar will run on a leap-day calendar
- The last month will have 31 days,
- Leap days will be on the 31st day of the first month.

Year 0001 of the NEC will occur on 000.0.00 EMD (AD 1001.01.01 Gregorian/AD 1000.12.26 Julian)

The month names will be named by the name of the Greek Alphabet.

1	Alpha	4	Delta	7	Eta	10	Kappa
2	Beta	5	Epsolon	8	Theta	11	Lambda
3	Gamma	6	Zeta	9	Iota	12	Mu

In addition to the NES, Elitedays are also used in the EMTS 2.0. These are the cardinal day of year starting on E0000 or 1 Alpha, and ends on ED364 on 31 Mu (or ED365 if the year is a leap year) Zolegrands are 7 days long and starts from ZG0 on Monday, ending with ZG6 on Sunday, and it is named numerally with the suffix -zat. Zoles count from ZL00 on the week (Zole) when E0000 or 1 Alpha falls. Zole (ZL) 52 or 53 falls on the year prior to 1 Alpha or E0000. Cyclegrands are 10 days long and it runs on EMD (Elite Metric Date) from CG0 to CG9 and is named numerally with the suffix -grand. EliteWeeks are 10 days long and it operates on the EliteDay cardinal day of year. Eliteweeks are 10 days long, expect on EW36 in which there are 5 or 6 days leftover. EliteWeekGrands count days of the EliteWeek from EGD to EGG and is named numerically with the suffix -dan.

LEAP YEAR RULE

We will adopt the 4+/100-/400+/1000-/4000+ leap year system, with the mean year being 365.24225 days, compared to 365.2425 on the Gregorian calendar on the EMTS v2.0 calendar system.

Zones, Time zones, Latitudes and Longitudes

The EMTS unit for angular measure is zones (zn). It is 3.6° apart. 360° is 100zn. The world's coordinates would be revised decimally in zones, kinozones (koz, 0.001zn) and minozones (mozn, 0.000 001zn). Latitudes go from the North Pole at 0.000 000zn, advancing southward to the South Pole at 50.000 000zn. Longitudes go from 0.000 000zn at the Prime Meridian, advancing westward, opposite to the direction of the Earth to 99.999 999zn. Every minozone on the equator equals 40 centimetres. Tilbury, Ontario, Canada would be 13.2 zn latitude, 22.8 zn longitude in the EMTS

Time zones and global time

There would be no time zones in the EMTS. Instead, there will be one universal time system. Elite Metric Time is the same time around the world and is based on Coordinated Universal Time (UTC), so 00:00 UTC is 00.0 EMT and 12:00 UTC is 50.0 EMT. Global time is also useful for World markets, especially when stock markets merge from two continents. It is even more useful for chatting from one person from one country to another person in another country and for International conferences. There will be no Daylight Saving time.

Other

EliteClock/EliteWatch

Analog EliteClock/EliteWatch

An analog EliteClock (or EliteWatch) should have 100 minor ticks every 3.6° (1zn) and 10 major ticks every 36° (10zn). It would be placed on the edge of the clock face facing inwards on the clock and watch and optionally, between 1/2 and 1/3 of the way from the clock face edge to the centre of the clock face facing outwards on wall and alarm clocks only. Additionally, there would be 1000 tiny ticks on the edge of the clock face every 0.36° (0.1zn) facing inward, but that's optional. The clock face will be numbered 00 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 clockwise with 00 on the top and 50 on the bottom. There will be 2 hands, one short and one long. The long hand rotates once every Choi clockwise and the short hand rotates once every day clockwise. To help aid telling time, a secondary dial is added, on wall clocks only, with 10 ticks every 36° or 10zn facing inwards on the edge of the secondary dial, with a hand rotating once every 10 Chois clockwise and the dials are numbered 0-9 clockwise with 0 on the top and 5 on the bottom (These are Chois). On smaller clocks (like alarm clocks) and EliteWatches, a disc is placed behind the clock dial with 100 minor ticks and 10 major ticks with numbers going 0-9 (These are Chois) anticlockwise (counter-clockwise). The disc rotates clockwise and rotates once every 10 Chois. There would be a cut-out inside the clock dial, just halfway to just 3-5 cm from the centre of the clock dial and the pointer at the bottom centre of the cut-out if the numbers on the disc face outward or the top centre if the numbers face inward. If the numbers on the disc face inward, the cut-out will be placed on the top half of the clock dial. If the numbers on the disc face outward, then the cut-out will be placed on the bottom half of the clock dial. The disc should be centred behind the clock dial and in front of the gears. Analog alarm EliteClocks will have the alarm hand behind the clock hands and point to the tick corresponding to the Choi. When the short hand reaches the alarm hand, then the alarm will ring, e.g.: when the alarm hand is on Choi 50, and the clock time reaches 50.0 EMT, the alarm will ring. The alarm hand rotates in intervals of 1 Choi when it is set by the user. A skinny hand may be added to tick away the kinoChois, rotating once every dinoChoi. This is similar to the second hand on conventional clocks. This is what an analog EliteClock looks like, with the ELITE 3000 styling:



EliteClock styles will vary, from numbers, to face design, to hands.

Digital EliteClock/EliteWatch

On a digital EliteClock or EliteWatch, time is displayed in numerals. The start of the grand on the digital clock would show "00.0". The 2 digits left of the decimal point shows the Chois, while the digit on the right of the decimal shows the dinoChois. kinoChois might be added right of dinoChois, but the display size of kinoChois will be slightly smaller than the display size of Chois and dinoChois, eg:



The number 70, for example represent Chois, the number 3 represent dinoChois and the number 66 represent kinoChois Clock times earlier than 10.0 EMT places a leading zero in front of the Chois, so 9.5 becomes 09.5. Digital EliteClocks should be displayed in LED, while digital EliteWatches shall be displayed in LCD. Hence the time "17.332 958 EMT" on an analog/digital EliteClock above is another example, but the minoChois (958) and the text "EMT" is optional.

Elitelendars

Elitelendars are calendars which display the NES dates, EliteDates, ZoleGrands, EliteWeekGrands, Cyclegrands, EliteWeeks and Zoles, as well as Elite Metric Date. Elitelendars can be printed and published in a same size of a planner with 10-day-per page (Integular Elitlendar) or on a large sheet of paper rolled up inside a tube or hung up on a wall showing the year at a glance on a 10x37 grid. (Ordinular Elitelendar). Elitlendars will show the EMD, as well as the EliteDates, ZoleGrands, EliteWeekGrands, Cyclegrands, EliteWeeks and Zoles, and the NES dates. NES Elitlendars show the days of the month, with the NES month and the EliteYear. The EliteDays are also shown, but in a smaller text, as well as the Zoles on the side and the Zolgrand names on the top, and the EliteWeekGrands, CycleGrands, EMD, and EliteWeekGrands in a smaller text. These are hung on a wall or be printed as monthly planners.

KIBAOCTIS SYSTEM

The smaller unit, the Bino (Bi) (1 bit) measures the quantum of binary information. 8 Binos equals 1 Octi (Ot) (it is the same as 1 byte) We never use the base 10 metric system, either the EMTS or SI metric system, nor does the Pandecimal system. Instead, we use the modified version of the binary metric system that was oringally approved as a standard in 1998 (EY 0998 EE) by the International Electrotechnical Commission (<http://www.iec.ch/>) (IEC -- whose first president, incidentally, was Lord Kelvin), but we use the same prefix letter as with the base 10 EMTS metric system, but only with base 2.

Here are the commonly used prefixes for the unit Octi (Byte) as with today's units

OLD		NEW		NUMBER OF BYTES (OCTIS)
KILOBYTE	KB	KIBAOCTI	KiOt	2 ¹⁰ (1,024)
MEGABYTE	MB	MIBAOCTI	MiOt	2 ²⁰ (1,048,576)
GIGABYTE	GB	NIBAOCTI	NiOt	2 ³⁰ (1,073,741,824)
TERABYTE	TB	TIBAOCTI	TiOt	2 ⁴⁰ (1,099,511,627,776)

The same goes with P, E, Z, Y, H, V, U, F, A, S, G, R, W, and B, each multiplying by 2¹⁰ or 1,024.

For transfer rates, it shall be expressed as #iba[Bino/Octi] per kinoChoi (#i[Bi/Ot]/koCh). It is similar to [KB/MB/GB, etc]/second or #bps, hence 1 koCh = 0.864 second, 1 Bino = 1 byte, and 1 Octi = 1 byte = 8 Binos = 8 bits.