Earlier practices focused on accumulated time with distorted appearances, for instance, blurring and smudging to question the existence of ‘time’. These distortions promoted experiments on the photograph of the past, a figure of my grandmother to transcendence and visualize invisible time. The photographs have been blurred and smudged first, and fragmentized into tiny elements by having them ground in a mixer, which made them a pulp eventually. This variability of photographs of my memory and time recalls the fact that our biological existence becomes decomposed at the end.

The visual experiments that memories could be decomposed and progressed to a state of “nothing”, that transcends time led the project into the phase of the connection with particles. I was wondering about our experienced time, which becomes our memory and how is it relevant to scientific existence. Especially from the perspective of Quantum Mechanics, when explaining the microscopic world which revolves around probability, particles do not exist in time but can exist by the interactions with (an)other particle(s). Therefore, time does not exist in life itself but is a property formed in relation to other existence. In addition, “time flows at different speeds depending on where we are, how fast we move, how we have relationships with our surroundings, or what memories and experiences we have.”[1] In other words, the characteristic of time is based on the interaction with other particles from the moment they form a 'relationship', and particles exist only by this interaction. This interaction is an event in the world and is the least basic form of nonlinear time.

From the perspective of microscopic quantum mechanics, time exists as an interaction between particles. This interaction can appear as waves such as superposition or interfering spin, and it is interesting that they become the least basic form of time and are formed by the relationship between at least two particles. The relationship between the particles is the key in that the experienced time of our memory is the interaction between these particles, even in a situation that reflects the present time or the past that occurs in this time. Therefore, what is the existence of two particles that make time exist and interact? This question would open up diverse directions to be discussed and interpreted for the next step. When these two particles are regarded as Particle A and Particle B, when they meet and combine, they become waves, and the

[1] Sciencetimes.co.kr. 2021. How to understand ‘Time’ – Sciencetimes. [online] Available at: <https://www.sciencetimes.co.kr/news/%EC%8B%9C%EA%B0%84%EC%9D%84-%EC%96%B4%EB%96%BB%EA%B2%8C-%EC%9D%B4%ED%95%B4%ED%95%A0-%EA%B2%83%EC%9D%B8%EA%B0%80/> [Accessed 17 May 2021].

appearance of this wave swaying in the four dimensions where time exists is an understanding of time, in the process of visualizing the smallest unit of time. This would mean the exploration of the relationship between our memories and time from a scientific and fundamental perspective. Compared to directing the focus to the universal phenomenon of time with the subjective experience of memory, It brought a broader and intriguing context for navigating the theme of time and its property. For the next step, refining the idea of time as particle interactions and visualizing this process by specifying the environment or the particles would broaden the direction to another phase. For instance, It would lead to the relationship between memory and time, or maybe time itself.

In other words, the characteristic of time interacts with other particles from the moment they form a 'relationship', and particles exist only by this interaction. This interaction is an event in the world and is the least basic form of nonlinear time. From the perspective of microscopic quantum mechanics, time exists as an interaction between particles. This interaction can appear as waves such as superposition or interfering spin, and it is interesting that they become the least basic form of'time' and are formed by the relationship between at least two particles. The relationship between the particles is the key in that the experienced time of our memory is the interaction between these particles, even in a situation that reflects the present time or the past that occurs in this time. Therefore, what is the existence of two particles that make time exist and interact? When these two particles are regarded as Paricle A and Paricle B, and when they meet and combine, they become waves consisting of Particle A + B or something even different. The appearance of this wave swaying in the four dimensions where time exists is an understanding of time in the process of visualizing the smallest unit of time. It would also be a great opportunity to explore the relationship between our memories and time in scientific and fundamental perspective.