






The ziggurat was built by King Ur-Nammu, who dedicated it in honour of Nanna/Sîn in approximately the 21st century BCE (short chronology) during the Third Dynasty of Ur.[4] The massive step pyramid measured 64 m (210 ft) in length, 45 m (148 ft) in width and over 30 m (98 ft) in height. The height is speculative, as only the foundations of the Sumerian ziggurat have survived.

The ziggurat was a piece in a temple complex that served as an administrative center for the city, and which was a shrine of the moon god Nanna, the patron deity of Ur.

The construction of the ziggurat was finished in the 21st century BC by King Shulgi, who, in order to win the allegiance of cities, proclaimed himself a god. During his 48-year reign, the city of Ur grew to be the capital of a state controlling much of Mesopotamia.

Sin (/ˈsiːn/) or Suen (Akkadian: , dEN.ZU[1]) also known as Nanna (Sumerian:  DŠEŠ.KI, DNANNA[2]) was the Mesopotamian god representing the moon. While these two names originate in two different languages, respectively Akkadian and Sumerian, they were already used interchangeably to refer to one deity in the Early Dynastic period. They were sometimes combined into the double name Nanna-Suen. A third well attested name is Dilimbabbar (). Additionally, the moon god could be represented by logograms reflecting his lunar character, such as d30 () referring to days in the lunar month or dU4.SAKAR () derived from a term referring to the crescent. In addition to his astral role, Sin was also closely associated with cattle herding. Furthermore, there is some evidence that he could serve as a judge of the dead in the underworld. A distinct tradition in which he was regarded either as a god of equal status as the usual heads of the Mesopotamian pantheon, Enlil and Anu, or as a king of the gods in his own right, is also attested, though it only had limited recognition. In Mesopotamian art, his symbol was the crescent. When depicted anthropomorphically, he typically either wore headwear decorated with it or held a staff topped with it, though on kudurru the crescent alone served as a representation of him. He was also associated with boats.

The goddess Ningal was regarded as Sin's wife. Their best attested children are Inanna (Ishtar) and Utu (Shamash), though other deities, for example Ningublaga or Numushda, could be regarded as members of their family too. Sin was also

believed to have an attendant deity (sukkal), Alammuš, and various courtiers, such as Nineigara, Ninurima and Nimintabba. He was also associated with other lunar gods, such as Hurrian Kušuḫ or Ugaritic Yarikh.

<https://thebrainchamber.com/pyramids-around-the-world/>

How many pyramids are there in the world?

Did you know that our planet is home to over 5,000 pyramids? That's right, and these are just the ones we've discovered so far! From the iconic Great Pyramids of Giza to the lesser-known but equally fascinating structures hidden in the jungles of Central America and the deserts of Sudan, there are even Pyramids in Europe and Asia. These ancient marvels are spread across every corner of the globe.

In this blog post, I've embarked on an exciting journey to compile a comprehensive list of all the pyramids around the world. But that's not all – I've also created an interactive Google Map, allowing you to explore these architectural wonders from the comfort of your home. The map includes a legend, which colour codes each Pyramid to before the year 1900, Speculative Pyramids and Modern Pyramids.

<https://www.cnet.com/tech/services-and-software/the-real-physics-behind-dark-matters-interdimensional-travel/>

Blake Crouch isn't a scientist, but that didn't stop him from including real scientific theories in his bestselling novel *Dark Matter* and the Apple TV Plus sci-fi thriller based on it. And one theory that really stuck with him was that of alternate universes.

The cover for the book *Dark Matter* by Blake Crouch
Dark Matter was originally published in 2016.

Blake Crouch

"I got really turned on by the idea of multiple realities and more so the science behind it," Crouch told me in an interview. "I [thought] it would be really cool to write a novel about quantum physics."

However, Crouch said he didn't take any science or math courses in college. So to incorporate quantum physics into the book and show, Crouch worked with Clifford

Johnson, a physics professor at the University of California, Santa Barbara. I talked with Johnson about the physics behind the fiction.

<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/breaking-time-barrier-how-quantum-computing-paves-way-daniel-bron>

Breaking the Time Barrier: How Quantum Computing Paves the Way for Time Travel

Quantum computing is a rapidly evolving field that leverages the principles of quantum mechanics to perform computations. At the heart of a quantum computer are quantum bits, or qubits, which are the quantum equivalent of the bits in a classical computer. Unlike classical bits, which can be either 0 or 1, qubits can exist in a state of superposition, where they can be both 0 and 1 simultaneously. This property allows quantum computers to process a vast amount of information simultaneously.

Another critical feature of quantum computing is entanglement, a phenomenon where the state of one qubit becomes linked to the state of another, regardless of the distance between them. When qubits are entangled, the state of one qubit can instantaneously affect the state of the other, a feature not present in classical computing.