Meter and Second

Here are the basics of my personal time-measuring system from hardly legible notes and math I wrote down years ago. The idea was to use universal constants like the planck length and the speed of light as its basis, as well as grounding it in base 10. I went from there to make a second and a meter as close to the existing ones as possible.

$$1\, new\ second = 1,07821256 \times regular\ second \tag{1}$$
$$1\, new\ meter = 1,61619997 \times regular\ meter \tag{2}$$

This nmeter is the equivalent of 10^{35} planck lengths. The nsecond is extrapolated from how light would travel $2 \cdot 10^{43}$ planck lengths per nsec, or $200,000,000\ nm/ns$.

Days and years

The day would be divided up the following way in this system. That is, out of all the alternatives I found in my scribbles, this is the one I liked the most.

$$100\, seconds = 1\, hectosecond\ (1.67\ old\ minutes) \tag{3}$$
$$10\, hecsec = 1\, kilosecond\ (16.67\ old\ minutes) \tag{4}$$
$$10\, ksec = 1\, hour\ (2.77\ old\ hours) \tag{5}$$
$$8\, hours = 1\, day\ (1\ old\ day) \tag{6}$$
$$\tag{7}$$

This would leave us with $132,62 nsec$ too many per day, which would have to be added somehow (an extra minute at midnight for example) and $365,8555 ndays$ in one orbit around the sun. There were some ideas in my notes on how to fix this, but none of them were any good, so I won't go into them.