CHAPTER

1

INTRODUCTION TO THE TEMPORAL ENERGY THEORY

In Temporal Energy Theory (TET), time is considered to be associated with extremely small particles, called *temporal particles*, that are emitted from space and move faster than the speed of light. Indeed, space itself moves faster than the speed of light. In this theory, the universe is analogous to an electrical circuit involving a battery, where space is akin to the battery, matter is akin to the device on which the battery is operating, and time is akin to the electrical current *(Figure 1.1)*.

A temporal particle (designated as *t*) is considered to have one of three spatiotemporal charges (+, 0, –). The spatiotemporal charge relates to how a temporal particle will interact with space and matter. Space emits t^+, which travels toward matter. Through contact with matter, t^+ is converted first to t^0

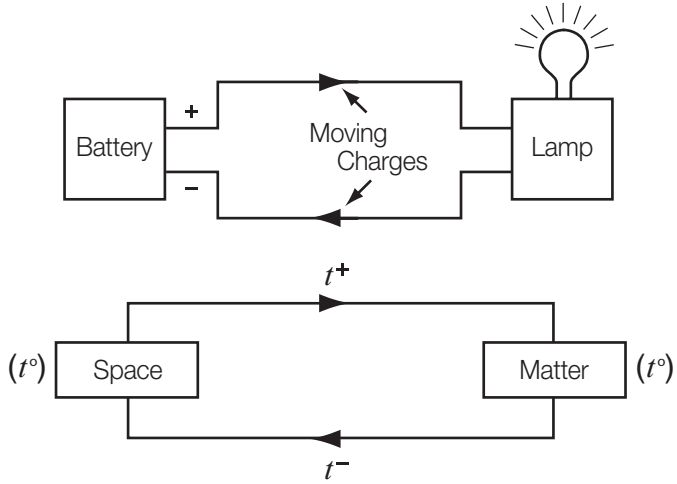

Figure 1.1 *In Temporal Energy Theory (TET), the universe is analogous to an electrical circuit involving a battery, where space is akin to the battery, matter is akin to the device on which the battery is operating, and time is akin to the electrical current.*

and then to t^-, which disassociates from matter and is absorbed by space. In space, t^- is converted first to t^0 and then back to t^+, which is then reemitted from space. The process continually repeats. The conversion of t^+ to t^- (by matter) and t^- to t^+ (by space) is called *temporal respiration* or the *temporal-conversion process*, and represents the passage of time. From the perspective of matter, t^+ symbolizes the future, t^0 the present, and t^- the past. From the perspective of space, it is the other way around: t^- symbolizes the future, t^0 the present, and t^+ the past. This is the origin of the two opposing temporal processes that were mentioned in the Introduction and that relate to General Relativity and Quantum Mechanics. In the simplest of senses, General Relativity focuses on the t^+ to t^- process, whereas Quantum Mechanics focuses on the t^- to t^+ process. To make things easier in this book, the t^+ to t^- process will be written t^+/t^-, and the t^- to t^+ process will be written t^-/t^+. Already, using these TET concepts, it can be understood how an answer of "zero" would result from combining the two processes *(Figure 1.2)*.

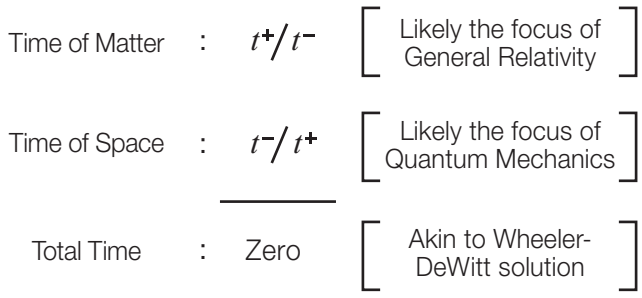

Figure 1.2 *From the TET perspective, General Relativity focuses on the t^+/t^- temporal-conversion process, whereas Quantum Mechanics focuses on the t^-/t^+ temporal-conversion process. These two processes cancel each other mathematically, leaving a solution of zero and making it seem as though there is no time in the universe.*

In the chapters that follow, TET is discussed in relation to General Relativity and Quantum Mechanics. And it is shown how TET can be used to unite these two theories. More precisely, it is shown how TET can be used to describe all of the fundamental forces of the universe known to date (forces described well by General Relativity or Quantum Mechanics—but not both). These forces are gravity (described by General Relativity) and the electromagnetic, strong nuclear, and weak nuclear forces (described by Quantum Mechanics). The various roles TET plays in other major phenomena in the universe, for example mass, electric charge, atoms, and the Big Bang, are also discussed.