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Distance-Time Barrier Dissolving

Self-evident, it is a smaller world today because physical size has been substituted by speed. The obstacles of great distances and vast time appear to diminish before our very eyes. More precisely, space-time and position are increasingly being substituted by greater energy differentials of velocity and acceleration. **The multidimensional question surfaces, can this same effect be created by factors other than velocity?** What role may varying degrees of frequencies and fields play in transmuting space, time? In providing access to available energy capacities through gravitational mass differentials?

THE FIELD THAT WAS

THE WIZARD OF OZ

GRAVITY AND ITS POLAR

OPPOSITE - ANTIGRAVITY

A macro journey through space, time, mass, matter, energy, & fields
(gravitational, electrical, magnetic)

MATHEMATICAL ERROR OR EYESIGHT LIMITATION

Radius of Curvature

The theory of relativity does not say that man cannot travel faster than the speed of light, it merely says that no one on earth will be able to see him do it.



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2/22/02: Due to groundbreaking PARTIAL rediscoveries

the initial chapters are being released online again

TO FURTHER ENHANCE THE ACTUAL BREAKTHROUGHS

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Watch for breakthroughs and upcoming releases.

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Must indicate elementary comprehension of scientific macros provided in background links portraying a Radius of Curvature & interdependence of All our Natural Laws.

And follow the proposal outlined in The Center for Energy Education Research

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INTRODUCTION

I am deeply honored to have been given copyright permission to reprint and explore two major works of a man who stands head and shoulders above the scientific crowd. A man who truly stands on the shoulders of giants, yet speaks in a language that can be easily understood by both the layman and scientist alike.

Although his works were published in 1956, his stature has not diminished. Aside from predicting the existence of the neutrino ten years prior to its discovery, he clearly laid the groundwork for the yet classified Zero Point Technology and the now declassified Biefeld/Brown effect, Electrogravitics.

For thirty years I have been following the advances made in Quantum Mechanics and now the New Physics, with each step forward approaching this man's grasp. Yet mainstream science, still today, is playing catch-up, using complex, abstract, and deterministic mathematics, which obscure a clear window to Reality and give rise to theories bordering on the absurd. The tiny strides being made, though significant, are namely trivial, and stand only to confirm the monumental insights that follow in the

foregoing reprint.

In summary, contemporary science is no closer to a simplified and applied Unified Field Theory than Einstein was. At least the sector of science that the public is aware of. No major breakthroughs have been made in science since the early 1900's, with the exception of nuclear power, and more recently, the concept that vacuum possesses energy at approximately 800 million volts tension per centimeter, or that vacuum, space-time and mass less charge are all identical. Gravity is still disabled - one pole, one leg. The basic concept of electricity is not understood, nor is the recognition that electricity, magnetism and gravity are but slight variations of a single field. The light barrier stands as an impediment to infinity, entrapping both our imaginations and capacity to travel, to minute and finite distances. Our only concept as to the interrelationship of space, time, mass, energy and gravity lies in the elementary definitions of velocity and acceleration. You apply energy to a mass, with reference to a starting point, and you may traverse small distances within time. The gravity obstacle is generally not considered.

The miracle here seems not to be in this man's explicit understanding of the basic fundamentals of nature, but that engineering science, the arm between theory and application, has not received wind of it. How have we by-passed something so profound, yet simple and enormously significant? That is the first reason for this reprint, to bring the concept to the engineering level and to enlist the aid of engineering.

The other reason is my own. The subject has fascinated me since I first met the man and read his works. At times I have felt so close to an 'Aha' experience of a major breakthrough that I thought I would burst. Yet the application of principle and theory remained elusive to me. I do not have an engineering background. There remains an interesting three dimensional difference between a mathematical formula or theory and a working model. However, I am confident that the two, the theory and the application, will soon meet.

Throughout this exploratory reprint runs a main theme. Its essence is vital to the understanding of four of the basic factors of the universe and their relationship to each other: gravity, space, time and energy. It has always seemed that there was too much of gravity and space, and not enough of energy or time. About the year nineteen hundred and five, however, it was brought to man's attention that these factors were not the absolute and independent entities that he had always considered them, but that they were variable factors, the value of each of which depended upon the value of the others. That was Einstein.

For a time, it almost became obvious in Relativity, that if you changed the value of one factor, say gravity, the values of the others, time, space, and energy differentials must change. Then along came Heaveside and Gibbs, who dissected Maxwell's original quaternion Electromagnetic Theory, created a simpleton version of the original, and threw Einstein for a loop with respect to a Unified Field Theory and the direct interrelationship of gravity, space, time and energy. Heaveside did not even have a degree.

Somewhere in the middle came this rocket engineer from White Sands, New Mexico. It is his work we are going to look at. It is his macro Theme that ties all the loose ends together and binds Relativity and Quantum Mechanics. It is his macro theory, concisely and clearly presented, that permits the grammar school student to understand Einstein, and links the variances in scale - from micro to macro -

across dimensions.

The Hidden variables alluded to by the late physicist Dr. David Boem and by physicist Dr. Dana Zohar are uncovered. The Law of Simultaneity and the Law of Complimentarily are given new meaning. $E=MC^2$ is assigned a broader depth. Relativity and reference points are clarified, with specific caution to interpretation of events thereof, by the observer. The observer must recognize he also becomes a reference point with respect to events being measured in the scheme of Relativity, i.e. at macro and micro scale invariance and energy differentials. It is the observer, whose observation and his interpretation thereof of his measurement, is limited to and bound by, his senses, specifically to vision and to the speed of light by which he so observes these events. These factors must be accounted for prior to the interpretation.

Scale invariance or self-similarity in Fractals, as well as its parallel in Chaos Theory, shed some light to the changes in visual pattern observations at different spatial scales at macro/micro distance differentials. However, time, energy, and gravitational effects and variations are not included. Were that possible, the grandest clue would become obvious, the radius of curvature, the constant equivalent to the velocity of light in frequency, i.e. ergs/gram, or 9×10^{20} ergs/gr., which is also exactly equivalent to the total energy inherent in any gram of Newtonian mass. This equivalency lies at the heart of our illusion and misinterpretation of our window to Reality.

The foregoing text will clearly show that these natural laws of gravity, space, time and energy are not absolute, and that the size and shape of the curve of one law is dependent upon the value and position of the others. It will show conclusively what the radius of this curvature is, permitting non-biased measurement and eventual control. We will note that there are positions and conditions in which the effect of a natural law will reach zero value with respect to a given reference point, and that beyond these positions and conditions, the law will become negative, reversing its effect with respect to the observer.

As we examine carefully this relationship to the reaction of the atomic nucleus to various changes in mass and charge, the pattern for the modulation of the gravitational curve from positive to negative, will soon become self evident. Specifically so because of the fact that the shape of the gravitational curve is modified not only by the mass present but also by the number and position of the electrical charges. Beyond that, it should not be too difficult to work out a means of polarizing a gravitational field.



DEFINITIONS

The art of conveying knowledge or information from one mind to another is carried on principally by the use of the spoken or written word. Since it is the word that conveys the concept from the mind of the author to the reader, it is obvious that if the communication is to be successful, the words used must have exactly the same meaning for the reader that they have for the author.

We are going to use a number of basic, timeworn terms that have almost lost their original meaning, or which have never been very successfully or very precisely defined. Consequently, the first step in the

presentation of a broader and more focused view of this subject should be the formulation of a set of definitions for these terms, so that the mind of the reader may create an accurate reproduction of the concept in the mind of the author.

The following definitions should be examined and considered carefully by the reader before beginning the text of the book, since if the meaning of these terms is not precisely understood by the reader, the text may fail in its primary purpose.

REFERENCE POINT: A referenced point is defined as being one of two or more predetermined and specified points, between which, measurements are to be made.

MOTION: Motion is defined as a continuing change in the relative position of a given object or reference point, with respect to the observer, or to some other object or reference point.

Everyone has a tendency to think of motion as being something absolute. Either a body moves, or it does not move. Yet, if we look about us at the universe, we find that every body of matter in the universe is in motion. They are all in motion with respect to us, and each of them is in motion with respect to every other body. Where can we find a reference point from which to determine absolute motion? It must be understood that when we speak of motion, we are using as a purely relative term. When we say that an object is in motion, we mean only that its present position is changing with respect to us, or to some other specified object, or point of reference.

VELOCITY: Velocity is defined as the rate of motion. It is measured by the amount of change in position which occurs in a given unit of time. Velocity is usually measured in miles per hour, or centimeters per second. Whatever the unit used for its measurement, however, we must always remember that if it is to have any significance, the measurement must be made from a specified point of reference or observation. For example, we can easily see that a man seated in his easy chair at home, has zero velocity with respect to the earth, but considerable angular velocity with respect to the moon, a much higher velocity with respect to the sun, and a different and still higher velocity with respect to each of the countless stars in the known universe.

ACCELERATION: Acceleration is defined as a change in the existing state of motion. It can be either positive or negative. That is: if the observed velocity is increasing, the acceleration is said to be positive. If the velocity is decreasing, the acceleration is said to be negative. (The word deceleration is sometimes used to indicate a decreasing velocity, but the term negative acceleration is generally considered to be more proper.) Example: If a certain automobile were to speed up, from ten miles per hour to sixty miles per hour in a period of ten seconds, we would say that its velocity had increased at a rate of five miles per hour during each second of acceleration. We would indicate this by saying that its acceleration was equal to five miles per hour, per second. In physics, acceleration is usually measured in meters or centimeters per second, per second. In mathematics this is usually written - Cm/S/S , or Cm/S^2 .

ENERGY: We will define energy as the ability to create changes in the position or condition of objects or points of reference. However, energy can create change, only when there exists a differential in the two points between which the change becomes manifest, or when the unit of energy has become divided into its two component parts called poles, or charges. One positive and one negative pole or charge, when united, constitute one photon or quantum of energy.

FIELD: A field is an area of influence which surrounds the poles of energy when they are separated. The field manifests itself as a force which tends to increase the distance between like poles or charges, and to decrease the distance between unlike, or pairs, of poles or charges. The field is usually divided into three general types, the Electric Field, the Magnetic Field, and the Gravitational Field. The three types, however, are simply special case manifestations of the field principle, and all three result from the division of energy into its two component parts.

MASS: Mass is a property which is usually associated with matter, but which is also found to be associated with energy. It is defined as the property of resistance to acceleration, and is measured by the amount of force required to produce a given rate of acceleration. All matter has the property of mass, but not all mass has the property of matter. We must distinguish carefully between matter and mass. Further clarification will be given later in the text.

SPACE: Space is defined as that which separates bodies of matter. Space has no objective reality except as an order or arrangement of the objects we perceive in it.

TIME: Time is defined as that which separates events. It is the one dimension in which all motion must take place. Note that this definition will not preclude the quantum fact of non-locality or action at a distance.

These definitions will probably suffice, as an introductory frame of reference, to begin the exploration of our expanding window to reality. Others will be given later as required by the text. The outstanding significance will be the clarity by which we will view their interrelationship on a continuum from the microcosm to the macrocosm, to the here and now of our everyday world. Schrodinger's Cat will become a fable in error.



THE NONLINEARITY OF PHYSICAL LAW

The series of mathematical formula which Albert Einstein gave to the world in 1905, he called "A Theory of Special Relativity". Einstein brought to our attention that the factors of Gravity, Space, Time and Energy were not absolute and independent entities, but that they were variable factors, each having a value which depended upon the value of others. Thus the first faint light of understanding began to filter through the dense screen of absolute determinism which had been erected about the physical science.

Unfortunately, science, instead of pursuing this bright gleam of truth, attempted, from force of habit, to mold it into the common pattern of knowledge, by reducing it to a mathematical formula, which could be used without the necessity of understanding it. Special Relativity was made into a "universal law of absolutes".

We have ignored the forward with which Einstein prefaced the mathematics, and so have created the very thought blocks which he hoped to prevent. We will refer to this problem later on, but it might be wise first, to devote a little time to the consideration of what we will call "the non linearity of physical law".

A few decades ago, our physical laws were considered to be linear. That is: we had, by trial and error, by observation and test, developed a set of laws which apparently held true for all of the small segment of nature, which we were able to observe at the time. We assumed, therefore, that these laws would hold true in any segment of nature, no matter how far removed from our point of observation. When, however, the study of physics moved into the microcosm, that is, when we began to examine the interior of the atom, we found there a set of laws which did not agree with those to which we had been accustomed. They too appeared to be linear, but operated at an angle to our established laws. The same disturbing situation was discovered in the macrocosm. When our astronomers developed the giant telescope capable of peering many millions of light years into space, they found there, still another set of laws operating apparently at an angle to both of the others.

For a time, we attempted to accustom ourselves to the existence of three sets of physical laws, each set linear within its own range of observation, but each set operating angularly with respect to the others. Then, with the development of the principles of relativity, we began to realize, or at least we should have realized, that these different sets of linear laws were not actually linear, nor were they different sets of laws. They were simply three widely separated segments of the one great curve of

natural law.

As long as we were dealing with quantities which could be observed with the unaided eye or with simple instruments, we were unable to detect the curvature, because the segment we were observing constituted such a tiny portion of the curve that its deviation from linearity was too slight to be detected.

For most practical purposes connected with the ordinary mechanics of our daily lives, these laws are still considered to be linear. Calculations are simpler when they are so considered, and the resulting error is negligible. For the same reason, a surveyor who is surveying a small residence lot does not find it necessary to take into consideration the curvature of the earth, because the error resulting from this neglect is not detectable even by the most sensitive of his instruments. If, however, the surveyor is to make accurate measurements of large areas such as a State or a Continent, it does become imperative to consider the curvature of the earth's surface, and to do this, of course, it is necessary to have a reasonably accurate knowledge of the radius of that curvature.

The necessity of an accurate determination of the radius of curvature of the natural laws was first realized perhaps by the late Dr. Einstein, who devoted a large part of his life's work to this problem. The results which he obtained have filled a number of text books, and have been of inestimable value in the progress of the physical science. They proved to be the key which opened the door to the utilization of nuclear energy, and have many other implications which are sensed but not yet completely understood.

As soon as a successful effort is made to reduce these mathematical formulae to simple concepts easily grasped by the mind, these concepts, together with the additional truths which will then become self evident, will open the door to space travel with a surety and ease which we would now find hardly possible even to imagine.

The difficulty with our present mathematical approach to the problem of relativity lies not in any error of the mathematics themselves, but in the fact that the methods and terms used in the attempt to explain them, often lead to incorrect thinking and assumptions.

For example: the best known formula perhaps, which has emerged from the study of relativity, is the expression $E = MC^2$, which simply states that the quantity of energy (in ergs) which is inherent in any mass, is equal to the number of grams of that mass, multiplied by the square of the quantity C. The quantity C is considered to be a constant, in fact the only constant which has survived in a relativistic world.

In almost every text book on physics in the world today the statement is made that the quantity C represents the velocity of light (in centimeters per second), yet every student in the world who has studied the subject, knows that the velocity of light is not a constant. That its velocity, in fact, varies slightly with each different medium through which it is propagated. Any student who has ever passed a beam of sunlight through a prism to produce a spectrum of color, has demonstrated that not only does the velocity of light vary in different media, but that the change in velocity varies somewhat with the frequency of the light when propagated in material media. This of course is the principal upon which all of our spectroscopes are designed, although most textbooks state merely that the light is refracted or 'bent' in passing from one medium to another. There are many who will dispute the statement that the change in velocity varies with the frequency, but when sufficiently precise tests are made entirely within a single medium, the results indicate convincingly that this is true.

At this point most students will remark that the quantity C refers to the velocity of light in a perfect vacuum, but where in the universe can we find a perfect vacuum in which to test this assertion? Astronomers and physicists have estimated that even in the remotest depths of intergalactic space there will probably be found, from three to seven nuclear or atomic particles per cubic centimeter. A beam of light traveling at approximately 3×10^{10} centimeters per second would still encounter a rather large number of such particles during each second of its journey. While it is true that the proportionate decrease in velocity which would be produced by this minute concentration of matter is so small that it might be negligible for all practical purposes of measurement, nevertheless it demonstrates the fact that we have chosen as our sole remaining constant, a quantity which actually can never be a perfect constant anywhere in the know universe.

Fortunately there is a value to which the quantity C can be assigned which is a constant. Moreover the assignment of the quantity C to this factor makes possible a much better understanding of the natural laws involved in the propagation of energy.

The quantity C is actually the kinetic energy equivalent of the mass energy of matter.

The quantity C is actually the kinetic energy equivalent of the mass energy of matter. In other words, if we take a gram (or any other quantity of matter: Newtonian mass) and convert that matter gradually into energy according to the formula $E = MC^2$, and the resultant energy, as it appeared, were constantly applied to the remaining matter in such a way as to accelerate it uniformly in a given direction, when all the matter had been so converted we would find that we had zero Newtonian mass, infinite inertial mass and a resultant velocity equal to the quantity C , or approximately 3×10^{10} centimeters per second (with respect to the given reference or starting point). The maximum velocity attained would always be the same regardless of the quantity of matter with which we started. This is a fact which can easily be verified by anyone who is mathematically inclined, and who is familiar with the laws of acceleration. The energy required to accelerate each gram of mass to the velocity C through energy conversion is exactly equal to total energy inherent in any matter having that mass.

This fact forms the true basis of the statement in our present day physics that the velocity C is a maximum or limiting velocity, since it represents the greatest kinetic energy differential which can exist between two given reference points. Since a good understanding of this concept is of great importance, it will be referred to again, and discussed more fully in the chapters on energy and matter.

Another assumption in the theories of relativity given to the world by Dr. Einstein, the natural laws, in general, are assumed to be linear, but the space in which they operate is considered to be "curved". This concept offers the simplest mathematical presentation, since all of the deviations from linearity can thus be explained by a single postulate. Unfortunately, like most of our mathematical presentations, the concept offers but little for the mind to grasp. A curved space cannot be pictured mentally, nor can it be drawn upon paper. The question always arises, if space is inside the curve, what is outside?

We have discovered that the linear mathematics which we commonly apply to the >laws= or rules of nature, do not hold true when carried to an extent which permits the error to be measured, because they do not follow a straight line reaching to infinity, but a curve of finite radii. In a timeless universe, this curve, in any given plane, would be represented by a circle, but since the laws operate through time as well as space, the curve may be more readily understood if depicted as a "sine curve" or "wave". The "base" line of the wave (which is the center line of the curve) represents zero, and the portions above

and below the line represent the positive and negative aspects of the law.

Thus we see that there are points and conditions in which the natural laws reach zero value with respect to a given reference point, and that beyond these points the laws become negative, reversing their effect with respect to the observer.

The constant repetition of the term "reference point" or "observer" is necessary to emphasize the frequently unrecognized fact that none of the basic factors of nature have any reality or significance except when considered from a specified position or condition.

If, therefore, we exchange the existing mathematical postulate of linear laws operating in a curved space, for a concept based upon the curvature of natural law, we will find that we have not invalidated or changed any of the presently accepted mathematics which we apply to these concepts. They can still be applied in the same way, and will give the same results.

By the exchange, however, we will have achieved a position from which the operation of the natural laws can be pictured by the mind, and can be charted upon paper. Our new perspective will allow us to take the mathematics past the velocity of light and infinite mass limit, past the disabled negative leg of gravity, and past the inappropriate explanations of our positive and negative mathematical frames of reference. It will take us past our delimits and permit widespread application. And there is no more beautiful experience than when the world expands beyond its accustomed limits. Those are moments when reality takes on splendor.

It will be helpful for the reader to examine at this time, a more advanced, yet contemporary model in the existing framework of science, for comparison purposes. The easiest way to the unknown is through the known. Those more mathematically inclined may begin to grasp immediately the limited sensory and thought mode of our present day mathematical interpretations and may make adjustments spontaneously.

The Tiller-Einstein Model of Positive-Negative Space/Time

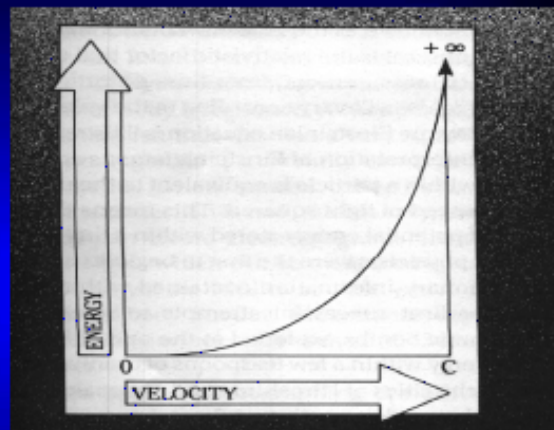


Figure 2. RELATIONSHIP OF ENERGY TO VELOCITY

$$E = \frac{mc^2}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}}$$

AS $v \rightarrow c$, THEN $E \rightarrow \infty$

E=ENERGY c=SPEED OF LIGHT
m=MASS v=VELOCITY

Figure 1. EINSTEIN-LORENTZ TRANSFORMATION

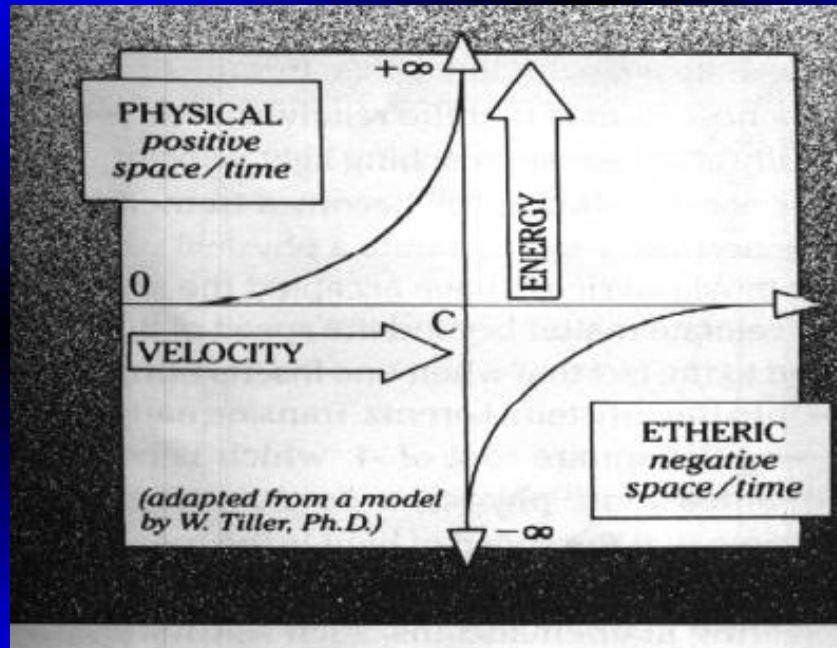


Figure 3. POSITIVE -NEGATIVE SPACE/TIME MODEL

Although most contemporary scientists would offer the assumption that no mathematical models currently exist within electromagnetic theory to explain the existence of scalar vectors as a fundamental originating force in vacuum (or ether), there are an increasing number of prominent researchers revisiting this area. Those in the forefront, notably, Thomas Bearden, Moray King, Henry Monteith, Paul

LaViolette and Shinichi Seike, are taking a closer scrutiny of the pioneering work of E.T. Whittaker, Nikola Tesla, T.T. Brown and Burkhard Heim. The list certainly is not exhaustive. One such researcher is Dr. William Tiller, a professor at Stanford University and former chairman of the department of Materials Science. It is his model we are looking at.

The model has been named the Tiller-Einstein Model because its insights are basic to the Einsteinian equation, relating energy to matter, from which it is derived. The most familiar form of this equation is $E=mc^2$. The shorter equation is modified by a proportionality constant known as the Einstein-Lorentz Transformation. This transformational constant is the relativistic factor that describes how different parameters of measurement, from time distortion to alteration of length, width, and mass, will vary according to the velocity of the system being described. This is illustrated in Figure 1.

The classical interpretation of Einstein's famous equation is that the energy contained within a particle is equivalent to the product of its mass multiplied by the speed of light squared. This means that there is an incredible amount of potential energy stored within a tiny particle of matter. A more complex understanding of Einstein's equation has evolved over time which may help scientists comprehend the multidimensional nature of the universe.

Einstein's equation suggests that matter and energy are interconvertible and interconnected. Subatomic matter is actually a form of condensed, particularized energy, i.e. a frozen mini-energy field, as nuclear power matter energy conversion demonstrates. Taking the extended equation, as one accelerates a particle faster and faster until it approaches the speed of light, its kinetic energy increases exponentially as described by the equation: $\text{Kinetic Energy} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$, where v is equal to velocity. The visual expression of this relationship is displayed in Figure 2.

This figure illustrates the exponential relationship between matter and energy at velocities approaching the speed of light. To those interpreting this relationship, it would seem that it is physically impossible to accelerate particles beyond the speed of light. The ascending curve approaches the speed of light but never intersects with it, and continues off into infinity. For instance, high energy particle physicists are aware that as one tries to accelerate a subatomic particle faster and faster, closer to the speed of light, extremely large amounts of energy are needed. The reason for this strange phenomena is that the relativistic mass of a particle increases exponentially at speeds approaching light velocity, until the energy needed for further acceleration to " c " becomes tremendous. This is, of course, the energy necessary to accelerate a physical particle of matter.

Up until now most physicists have accepted the seeming limitation that one cannot accelerate matter beyond the speed of light. This assumption is partly related to the fact that when one inserts numbers greater than the speed of light into the Einstein-Lorentz Transformation, one arrives at solutions containing the square root of -1 , which is considered an imaginary number. Since most physicists do not believe in imaginary numbers, they assume that the speed of light is the maximum velocity at which matter can travel.

Certain mathematicians, such as Charles Muses, consider the square root of -1 to be one of a category of numbers referred to as "hypernumbers". These hypernumbers, he believes, are necessary to finding solutions in the equations of electromagnetic and quantum theory, and in the development of equations which mathematically describe the behavior of higher dimensional phenomena.

If we assume for a moment that solutions containing the square root of -1 may be valid in describing

higher dimensional phenomena, then we are able to begin to understand the full predictive power inherent in the transformed Einsteinian equation. Figure 3 is a plot of the energy of a particle relative to its velocity from a theoretical state of rest all the way up to and beyond the speed of light (c).

At first glance one will discover a graph similar to the one in figure 2 except for one very important difference. In addition to the curve leading up to the speed of light, there is a second, inverted, mirror-image curve on the opposite side of the line denoting light velocity (c). Dr. Tiller refers to the domain just to the left of the speed of light boundary as positive space/time, otherwise known as the physical space/time universe. As the model implies, positive space/time matter can exist only at velocities less than the speed of light. The inverted curve to the right of c , traveling at velocities exceeding the speed of light, describe the domain of negative space/time ($-S/T$). This world of negative space/time, and particles which move faster than the speed of light, is an area not unfamiliar to modern physics. Tachyons have been proposed to theoretically exist only at speeds exceeding that of light velocity. "Action at a distance" is a quantum fact exceeding light speed. In Quantum "Non-locality", the spacial separation is at zero, therefore time is also at zero, and relates to the Double Helix.

Because all solutions to the Einstein-Lorentz Transformation at superluminal velocities are negative in character, then negative space/time particles would have negative mass and exhibit the property of negative entropy. In addition, whereas positive space/time matter is associated with the forces of electricity and electromagnetic (EM) radiation, negative space/time is associated primarily with magnetism and a force which Tiller describes as magnetoelectric (ME) radiation or magnetic monopoles - particles magnetically charged either North or South.

This model presents a rather clear picture of our "Negative" or "Imaginary" problem of mathematical interpretation with its "other worldly" "other dimensional" tint. Nonetheless, much of the description of events at energy differentials exceeding that of light velocity are admirably accurate. So how do we, in fact, interpret the square root of -1 , or negative, imaginary numbers? How do we change this particular or similar models to reflect, instead, a sine wave curve whose radius of curvature is equivalent to the constant C , or velocity of light? What will that do to our mathematical interpretations? Our engineering capability?

As our window to reality simply expands, rather than transversing into imaginary lanes or Many Worlds theory, we should find it quite practical to enhance a segment of our transportation mode to field propulsion. Quite like the analogy of progressing from a point to a line to a circle to a sphere. The dimension just expands, it does not become "other worldly".

Advancing further along in the text, we will note how gravity, space, time, mass and energy move and interact along this sine wave curve of special and significant radius.



CHAPTER TWO

GRAVITY

((Chapter Two [GRAVITY](#) continued on navigation link StarSteps 2))
or click here [StarSteps2](#)



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