

# *Journal of Theoretics*

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## **The Future of Time Theory**

We have had several articles on time of which I have authored a few, and there are a few general consensus points that are in frank contradiction to Einstein's theories of relativity. These are: 1) time does not physically exist, rather it is just a quantification of "change",<sup>1-6</sup> 2) the concept of time is absolute<sup>1-3,5-7</sup> when one uses the speed of light to quantify it<sup>8</sup>, and 3) even though time may seem relative because physical entities may seem to be changing at a varied rate to a distant observer, absolute time always prevails.

The idea that time is just a way to quantify change goes back in the *Journal of Theoretics*<sup>3,5</sup> and is most recently explored in this issue's guest commentary.<sup>6</sup> Like entropy which may be reversible on a local level but not on a universal level, absolute time on a universal level is not reversible. Though one could change chemical A into B and then change it back into A, he may have reversed relative time locally but absolute time on a universal level is not reversible. In fact, there is not enough energy in the universe to revert the changed condition of the universe to that of a previous state; hence absolute time is not reversible.

Because the speed of light is the only absolute in the universe and is not affected by relativistic factors, it is the only true measure of absolute time. This can be proven with the LightClock which I have developed and have built working prototypes that can differentiate time to the level of one-ten billionth of a second.<sup>8</sup> This device uses the speed of light to determine time because  $t=d/c$  where  $t$  is time,  $d$  is the distance traveled, and  $c$  is the speed of light in the medium being used (actually  $c = c_{\text{vacuum}}/\text{index of refraction of the medium}$ ). Since light is not affected by the relative speed of the observer or object, it is the perfect mechanism for measuring time.

One of the great paradoxes of special relativity was the so called "twin paradox" which has one twin staying on Earth while the other goes into space at a fraction of the speed of light, only to come back younger than the twin he left behind. This is one of the great examples of why special relativity is in need of revision. What actually happens is that an object going away from an observer will seem to slow down in time (move slower) while an object coming back towards the observer will seem to be moving faster in time. For instance, if I sent a clock away at a speed that made time slow down by  $1/2$ , then on its return it would appear to be going twice the fast as it should be. The result is that upon its return to Earth, it will be the same time as the reference clock it left behind on Earth. To the traveling clock, nothing seems to have ever changed, it was just observed to be going at different rates. Even if there was a change in the rate of the two clocks while they are in motion relative to each other this could be accounted for due to the physical mechanism of the clocks being affected by the change in distance that does occur at relativistic velocities. Such a problem would be ameliorated by using a LightClock.<sup>8</sup>

To summarize the concepts that seem to be coming forward from progressive theorists are:

1. *Time does not physically; rather it is a means for quantifying the stream of change in the universe.*
2. *Time is absolute on a universal level and it can be accurately measured by using the speed of light.*
3. *Even though time (change) may seem relative to the distant observer, it is not when using absolute time.*

May the future be realized by the progressive theories of today....

## **References**

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