The Developmental Time/Space Continuum Theory: The Implications if Time is Space in Motion

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The Developmental Time/Space Continuum Theory has gone through several revisions and enhancements since being first proposed in 1975. Over the past five decades it has moved from being a cognitive theory to more of an epistemology theory dealing just with time and space as concepts. This latest iteration continues that tradition.

Picture two triangles, one a right-angled triangle, the other an isosceles triangle imbedded within the right-angled triangle. One of the triangles is space (right angled) the other is time (isosceles) (see figure at end of this narrative). As space increases or decreases in speed, time slows down. Now picture at the end of the space triangle there is a singular point where space is a singularity and is stationary. Time as depicted in the isosceles triangle shows time slowing down as it approaches the same singular point. The same is true with the triangles at the other end of the continuum where space is moving at least or close to the speed of light and time as depicted in the isosceles triangle has slowed to a crawl.

The stationary space represents a black hole as a singularity where time has lost meaning and different events could occur at the same time, such as having a cat that is both alive and dead. When time has become stationary, space as represented by filled space, Mass, and is moving at or close to the speed of light and is transformed into Energy. The stationary space is the very small universe, while stationary time is the very large universe.

With these two imbedded triangles, both intersect at some point depending on how fast or slow space and time move. This intersection is our world, it is our reality, where the three dimensions of space and the dimension of time coincide.

I have suggested in previous iterations of this theory that black holes are the anchors to our universe and keep it from expanding out of control. Go back to the right-angled and isosceles triangles. At the beginning of the universe (The Big Bang) the time triangle dominates while the space triangle is at a minimum. Energy dominates with stars being born. It is only when they begin to die off and form black holes that the universe begins to slow down and a shift begins with the two triangles and the space triangle begins to grow larger and larger while the time triangle grows smaller and smaller until the stationary space singularities act as a drag on the universe and it gradually goes into the Big Collapse. And the universe does it all over again.

With this model, it supports the notion of multiple realities but in more of a sequential fashion rather than concurrent. As the universe regenerates itself over and over again in Big Bangs and Big Collapses it provides the opportunity when time and space intersect to form new realities, just not at the same time. The only way for that to happen where two realities can exist at the same time is when space is stationary and time is infinite which occurs in a singularity.
Time = Space in motion

- Space (blue) movement from slow to fast, right to left.
- Time (yellow) slows as space slows or speeds up.
- Time – Space Equilibrium. 3D + Time Dimension.