The Higgs vs TET
 sgm, 2018/DEC/03

In 1964, three papers were written about: "They show how gauge bosons can acquire non-zero masses as a result of spontaneous symmetry breaking within gauge invariant models of the universe."
ref:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1964_PRL_symmetry_breaking_papers
In English, they're talking about *the motivation* for the Higgs boson, the proposed mass-giver for weak-force carriers, W & Z bosons (to explain *why they have mass* as opposed to their massless electromagnetic counterpart, the photon) .. But, the physics community has latched-on to this idea to not only explain the non-zero masses of the W & Z bosons, they use the concept to explain mass for **all** particles:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kixAljyfdqU
which is a fairly accessible video about the Higgs as mass-giver for all particles.

In 1987, I began development of TET, temporal elasticity theory, by writing an earlier version of:
http://vixra.org/pdf/1806.0288v1.pdf
https://msu.edu/~micheal/TC-GM.pdf
(same paper – different locations)
It's a very theoretical treatment of elasticity theory as it applies to time. Here is a much more accessible paper:
https://msu.edu/~micheal/TET-contd.pdf

If you ask me my motivations for TET, realize the search for the Higgs as mass-giver had not started, in so far as the public was concerned, so we had no scientific explanations for mass at that time, something **so basic and fundamental** with respect to elementary particles and physics in general.

Please skim the video available here:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vuDuE-39afQ
which is the "Nobel Prize Award Ceremony 2013".

Which, for me, can only be described as *extravagance*.
Consider the "Announcement of the Nobel Prize in Physics 2015":
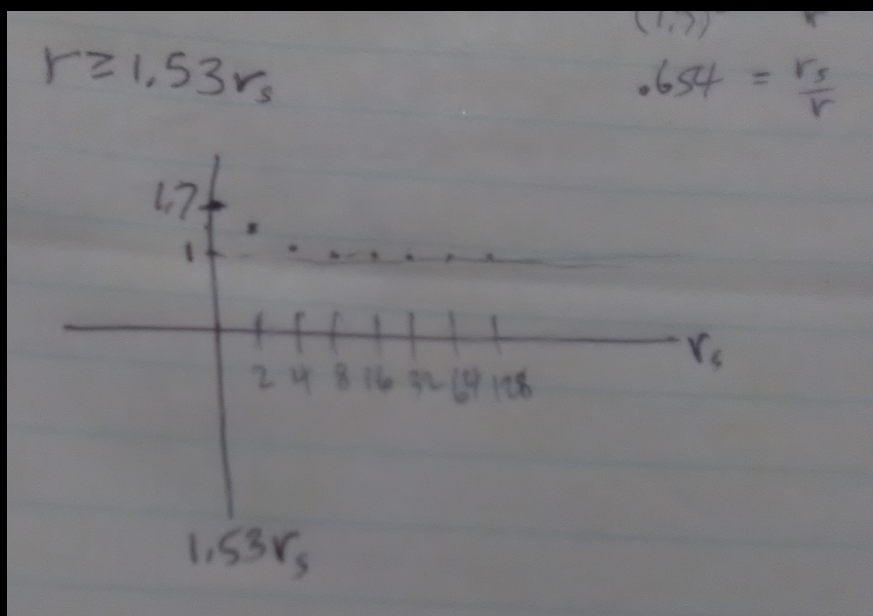https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WzHSI-NlYUI
which is obviously more humble.

In my searches for data/evidence corroborating TET, I came across something over a 100 years old:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schwarzschild_metric
The reason it's relevant to TET is because the metric describes accepted time-dilation near neutron stars:

distance from surface →

Evidently, the concept of 'neutron star' arrived at Earth around 1933:
http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Neutron_star
but the connection to temporal elasticity had to wait for yours truly to consider it. Whether or not physicists are willing to admit time possesses elasticity is somewhat irrelevant at this point: if they accept time-dilation near neutron stars, *they accept time has a property very close to it*. The inability/refusal to label it as such reminds me of debates about 'the aether' and proposed properties of it — and — the hypocrisy surrounding the Higgs. It's **so easy** for physicists to jump on the band-wagon of the Higgs while at the same time dismissing theories like TET.

Other than the accepted elastic-like properties of time, another core premise of the theory is about *mass equivalency*. Think about common analogies and it will become clear why this assumption is so reasonable:


Think about the energy contained in that lovely woman's bow. Once she lets go the bow-string, the *maximum energy* she can impart to the arrow is contained in the spring-like bow + bow-string arrangement. Of course, air-friction and friction from her left guide-hand and left side of the bow will steal some of that energy. The point, other than admiring her incredible beauty and elegance, is about maximum energy impartable.
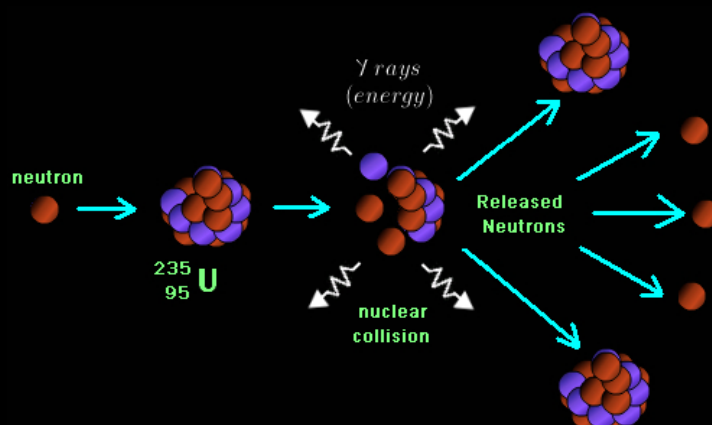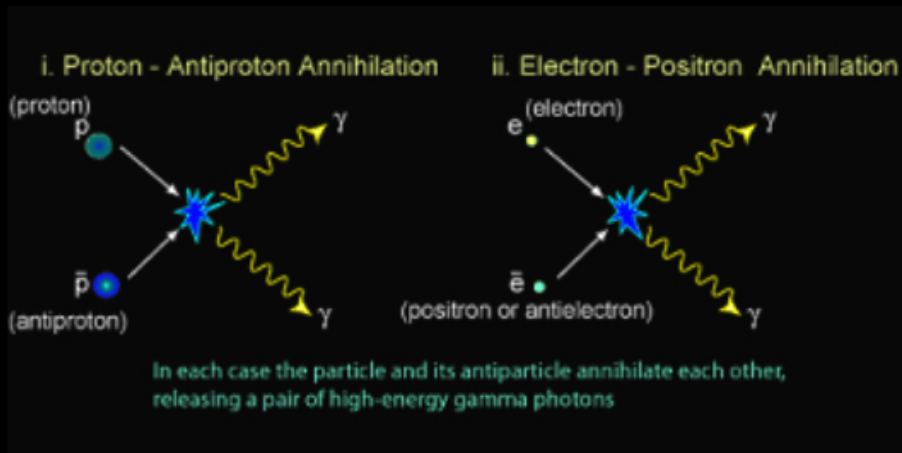

Another example of maximum energy impartable relating to binding energy and total energy in nucleus+neutron. The neutron on the left has a certain amount of kinetic energy. The ^{235}U nucleus it absorbs into has a finite amount of

binding energy keeping it together. The gamma rays released + the kinetic energy of the products *cannot exceed* the original binding energy of the ^{235}U + kinetic energy of the absorbed neutron.
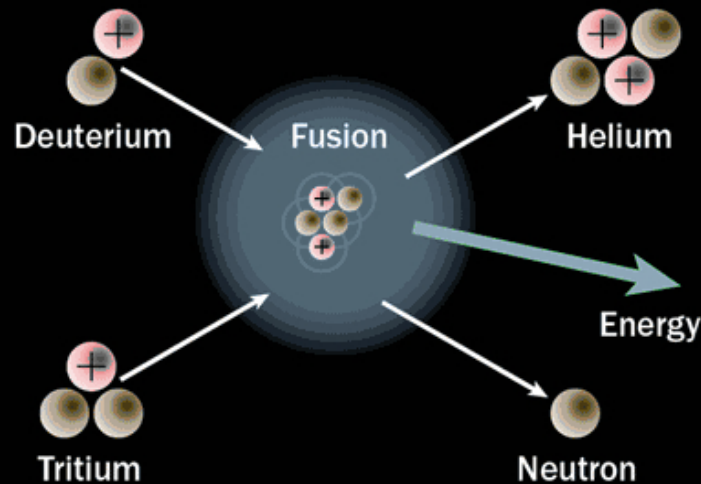
Another example of maximum energy impartable: this time fusion instead of fission. Similar to the neutron above, the deuterium and tritium nuclei on the left have a certain kinetic energy. Their fusion produces helium, energy, and a neutron. The kinetic energy of the helium, heat released, and the kinetic energy of the neutron cannot exceed the kinetic energy of the deuterium + kinetic energy of tritium + binding energy of helium. Essentially there's a fusion threshold energy minimum that the combined kinetic energy of deuterium and tritium must overcome. This is a kind of 'nuclear trigger' which releases some of the product's, helium's, binding energy as heat. This heat is recycled in a star's interior to provide kinetic energy for unfused deuterium and tritium and the process continues. The point here again is not especially about the process of fusion; it's about maximum energy impartable: limited by the constituents and, in this case, binding energy of product.

i. Proton - Antiproton Annihilation ii. Electron - Positron Annihilation

(proton) p γ (electron) e γ

p̄ (antiproton) γ ē (positron or antielectron) γ

In each case the particle and its antiparticle annihilate each other, releasing a pair of high-energy gamma photons

A final example of maximum energy impartable: here, matter + antimatter mutual annihilation. As before, the constituents have kinetic energy, however the products, gamma rays, are pure energy. But the concept holds: the energy of the gamma rays produced in both reactions cannot exceed the combined kinetic energy of constituents + latent $E=mc^2$ energy of them.

So let us return to TET and the notion of temporal dilation field and mass equivalency. Clearly, the energy in a temporal dilation field cannot be zero; it has to be one of two things:
1: a *fraction* of $m=E/c^2$, XOR
2: m

In support of 1, please examine:
https://www.grc.nasa.gov/WWW/K-12/Numbers/Math/Mathematical_Thinking_ppc/possible_scalar_terms.htm
which details an examination of energy in the solar gravitational field using the classic electric field as an analogy. However, consider *how easy* it is to stretch a rubber band to twice its length:


[image next page]
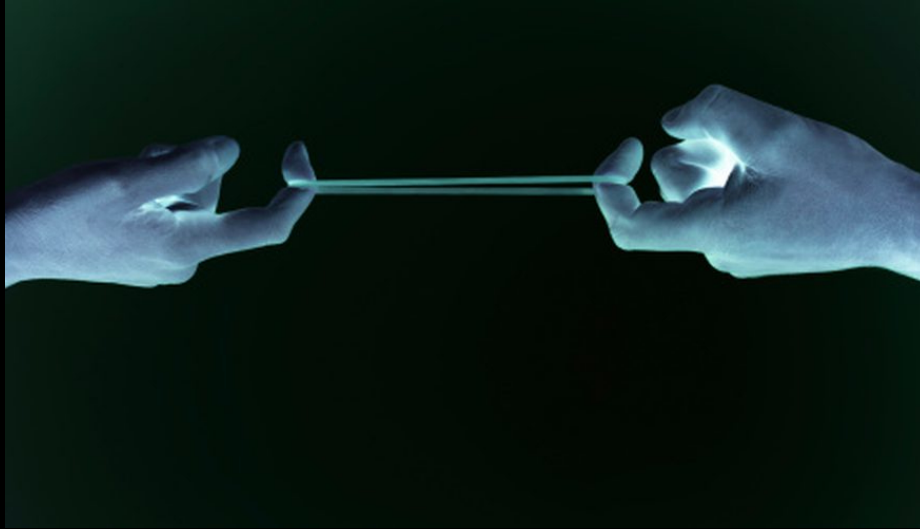
Compared to *how difficult it is to dilate time* around a
neutron star:
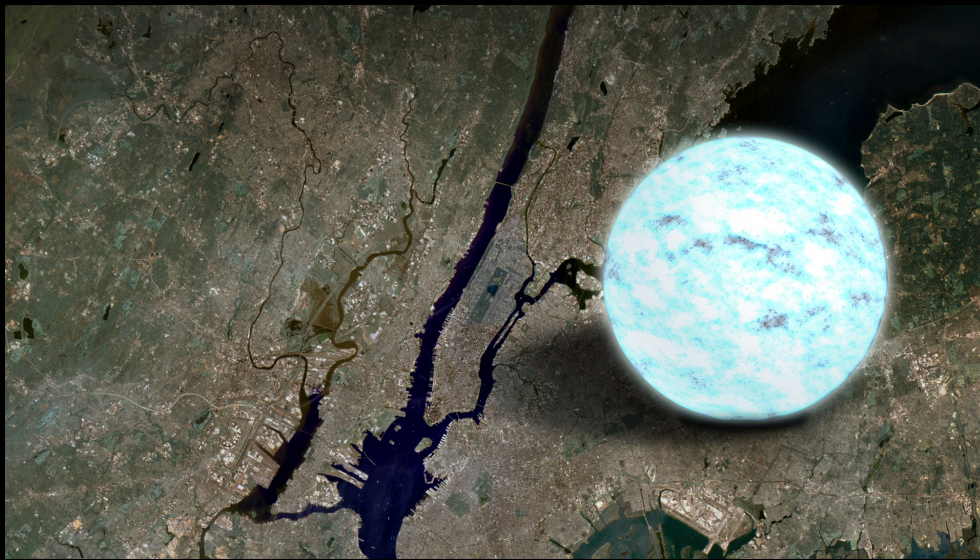
Realizing that — that neutron star depicted above *to scale*
actually *has **twice the mass** of our sun!*

Which implies *time is extremely inelastic!*

Which implies that even if the energy in a temporal
dilation field is *only a fraction* of m=E/c^2, it is still a
tremendous amount of energy for each mass!
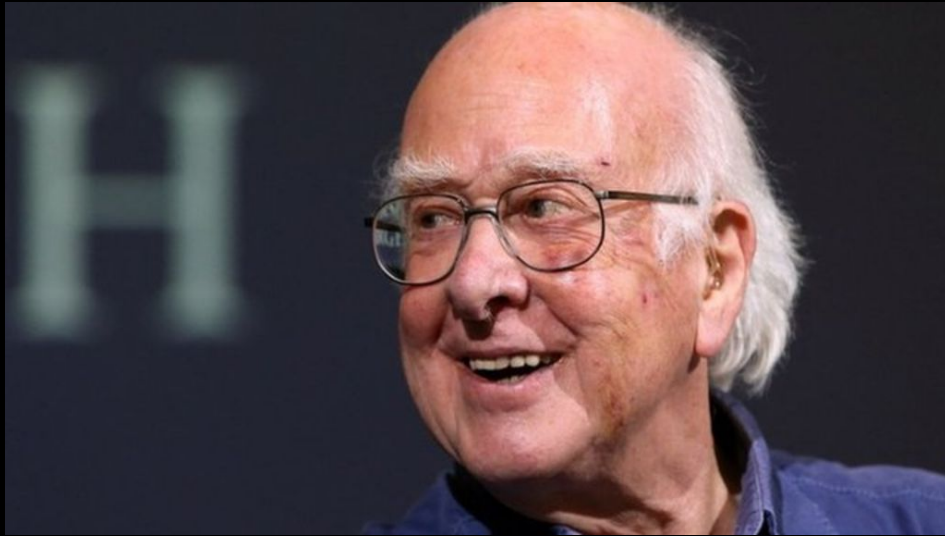
I understand the respect for this man and what he represents, why we performed such an extravaganza for his Nobel prize and not others, why we embraced Bohr and rejected Einstein, why we rejected the aether and the related impedance of space, and why we ignore TET as a viable rival for the Higgs:
1. it does not reinforce the Standard Model
2. it asks you to put aside the Higgs and weak bosons
3. it asks you to ignore quarks and gluons
4. it asks you to reframe attractive forces in terms of something extremely difficult to quantify

To top it off, TET does not imply some untapped new energy source. It's simply a Relativistic approach toward unification. But considering how much money and human capital has been spent on the Higgs and related stuff, I believe we can afford a fraction of that on TET for good measure.

"All knowledge and understanding of the Universe was no more than playing with stones and shells on the seashore of the vast imponderable ocean of truth."

— Newton