

Einstein's Wormhole vs. The McPeak Triangle Equation

Dimensional Pathways and Causality in Physics

White Paper

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Abstract

Einstein's theory of general relativity introduced the possibility of wormholes — tunnels in spacetime connecting distant regions. These hypothetical structures raise profound questions about time travel, causality, and the limits of physical law. However, wormhole models are constrained by instability, paradoxes, and requirements for exotic matter. In contrast, the McPeak Triangle Equation offers a dimensional framework for energy and information transfer that avoids causality violations. By coupling time, phase, and magnitude, it enables a $3D \rightarrow 4D \rightarrow 3D$ pathway that preserves energy integrity without paradox, creating a fundamentally different model from Einstein's wormhole. This white paper examines the theoretical contrasts and explores implications for wireless power transmission, dimensional physics, and future innovation.

1. Introduction

The nature of space, time, and energy transport defines the boundaries of modern physics. Einstein's wormhole model remains a compelling but paradox-prone thought experiment. The McPeak Triangle Equation, in contrast, provides a new approach by treating time, phase, and magnitude as a unified dimensional system. While both concepts appear to bypass traditional 3D space, their mechanisms and implications diverge sharply.

2. Einstein's Wormhole

- Definition: A tunnel-like geometry in spacetime, also known as the Einstein–Rosen Bridge.
- Time Loops: Accelerated or gravitationally time-shifted wormhole mouths may form closed timelike curves, theoretically enabling travel into the past.
- Challenges:
 - Requires exotic negative energy to remain stable.
 - Leads to paradoxes, such as altering events in one's own past.
 - Likely prohibited by Hawking's "Chronology Protection Conjecture."
- Energy Transfer: Energy moving through a wormhole is constrained by instability and collapse risk.

3. McPeak Triangle Equation

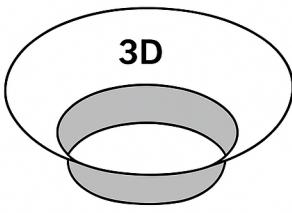
- Framework: Defines relationships between time, phase, and magnitude as the three vertices of a system triangle.
- Dimensional Pathway: Enables transitions from $3D \rightarrow 4D \rightarrow 3D$, where the 4D domain serves as a stable medium.
- Causality Preservation: Unlike wormholes, the Triangle Equation does not form closed timelike curves. Energy and information always return to 3D while respecting forward-moving time.
- Energy Integrity: Transmission occurs without loss from inverse-square law attenuation or distance decay, since 4D bypasses spatial dissipation.
- Applications: Long-range wireless power transfer, advanced sensing, and multi-domain system integration.

4. Comparison of Models

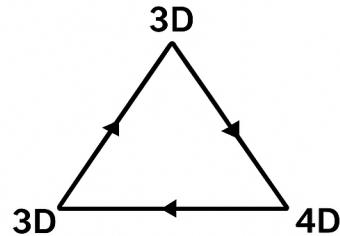
Aspect	Einstein's Wormhole	McPeak Triangle Equation
Mechanism	Tunnel in spacetime geometry	Dimensional transfer via time-phase-magnitude
Stability	Requires exotic negative energy	Stable dimensional channel
Time Behavior	Allows closed timelike loops (paradox risk)	Forward causality preserved
Energy Transfer	Unstable, collapse-prone	Conserved, no distance loss
Dimensional Role	Works within curved spacetime (3D+time)	Relays through 4D intermediary

Figure 1: Conceptual Comparison

Einstein's Wormhole vs. McPeak Triangle Equation



Einstein's wormhole



McPeak Triangle Equation

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">↪ Tunnel in spacetime• Can create closed time-like curves• Requires exotic negative energy• Works within geometry of spacetime | <ul style="list-style-type: none">↪ Uses time, phase, magnitudeTime not a closed loopPreserves causalityDimension transfer |
|---|---|

5. Implications for Physics and Engineering

Einstein's Wormhole: A mathematical possibility that highlights limits of relativity, but impractical for real-world use.

McPeak Triangle Equation: A practical framework with direct technological relevance, offering:

- Energy transmission without attenuation.
- A causally consistent model for dimensional interaction.
- Potential breakthroughs in power delivery, communications, and sensing.

6. Conclusion

Einstein's wormhole represents a dramatic yet paradox-laden vision of spacetime manipulation, tied to instability and exotic requirements. The McPeak Triangle Equation presents a more stable, causality-preserving alternative by leveraging dimensional transfer. Its focus on time, phase, and magnitude positions it not only as a theoretical advancement but also as a technological enabler for wireless power and multidomain systems. By contrasting these models, we see that dimensional physics can move beyond paradoxes into practical, law-preserving innovation.

7. References

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