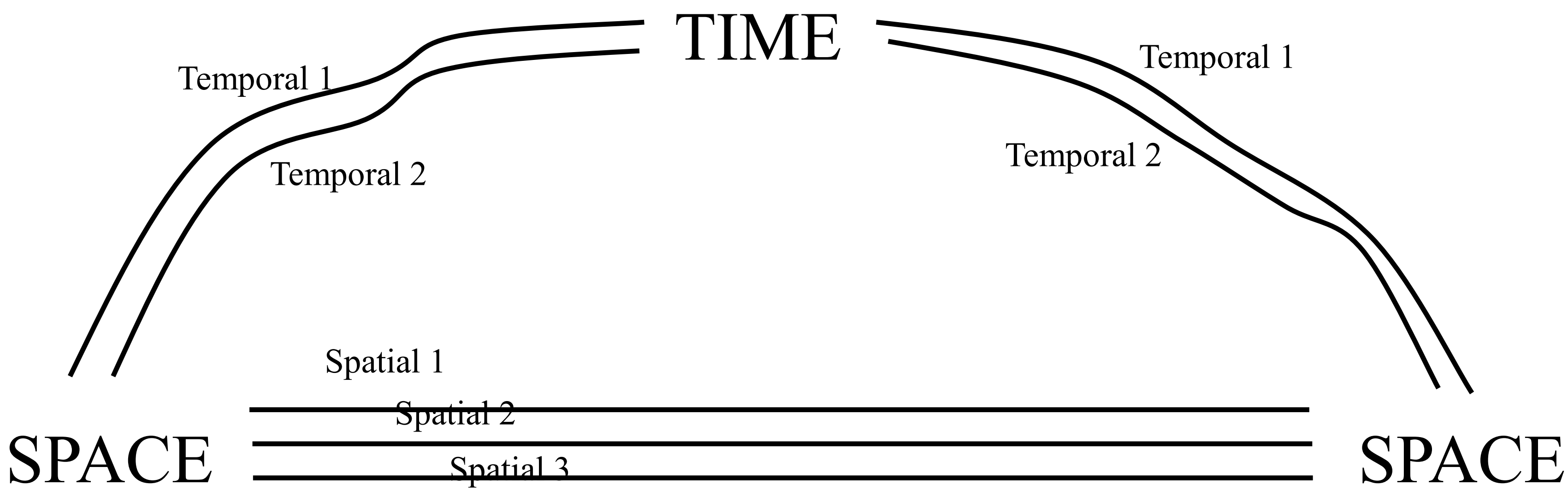
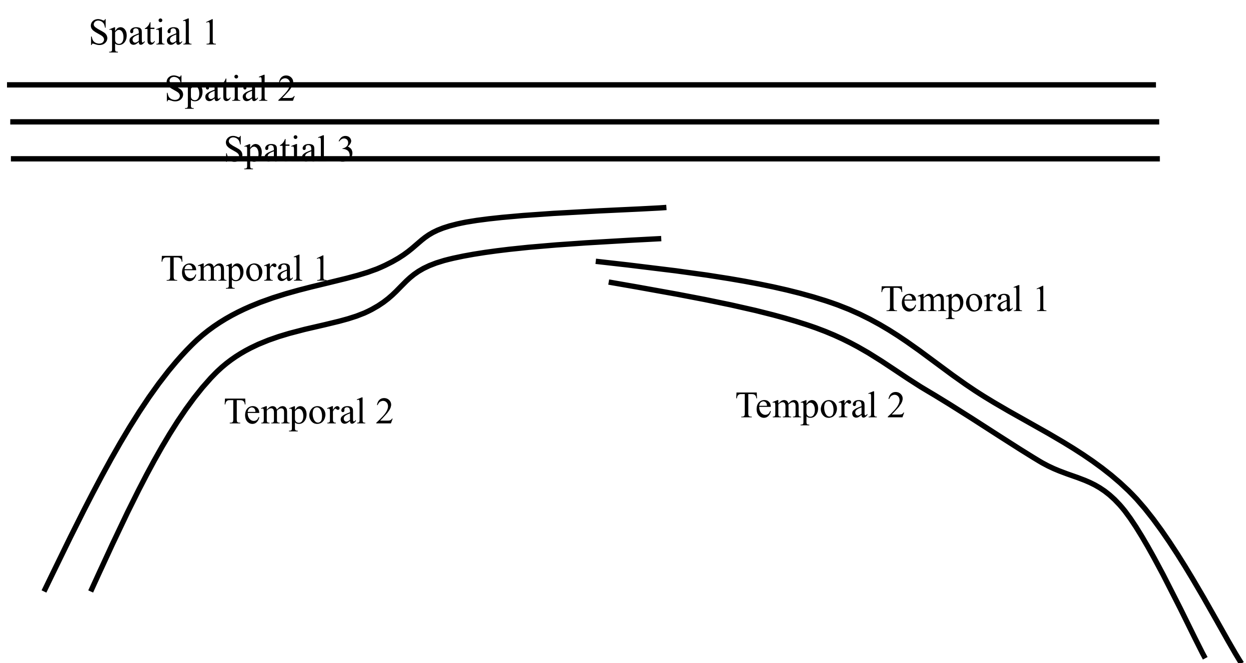
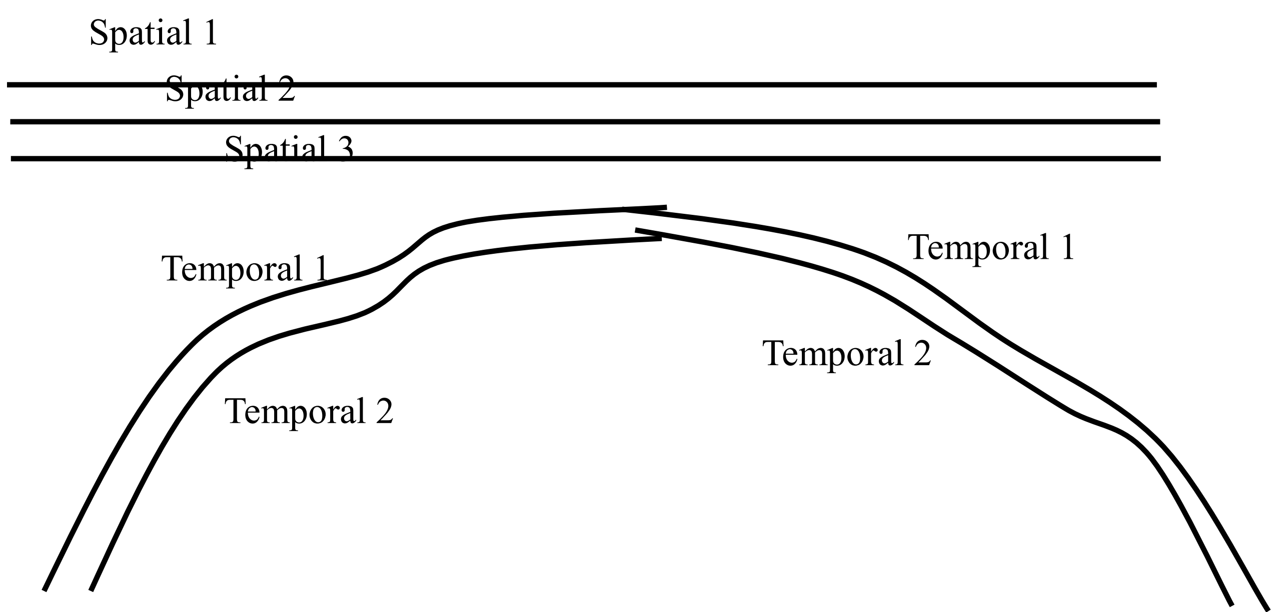

TIME
Temporal 1
Temporal 2
Temporal 1
Temporal 2
Spatial 1
Spatial 2
Spatial 3
SPACE
SPACE

5D MODEL

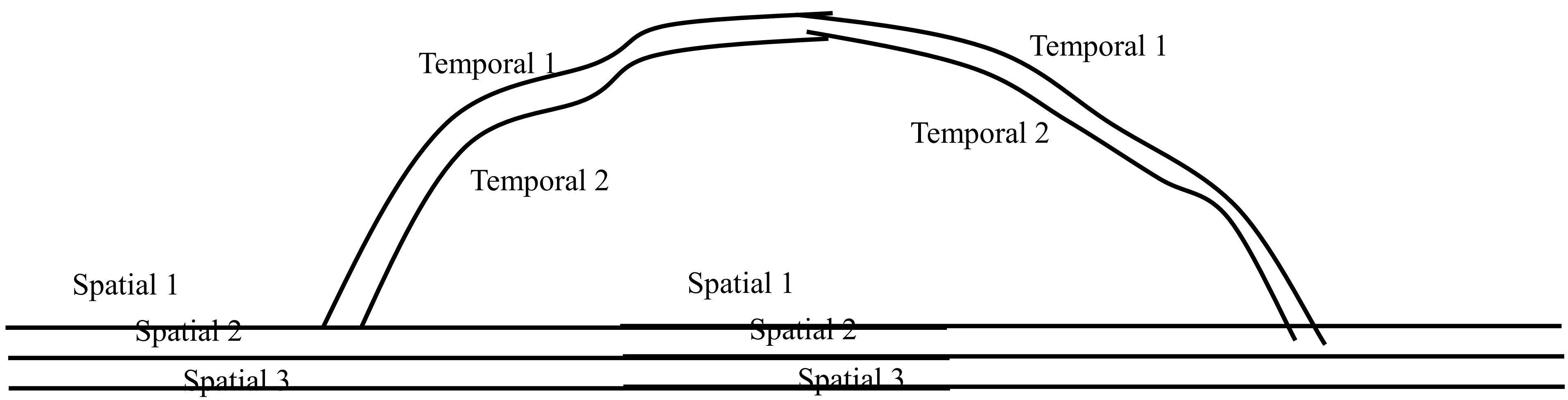
ALIGNED AS OCTAVE STRINGS



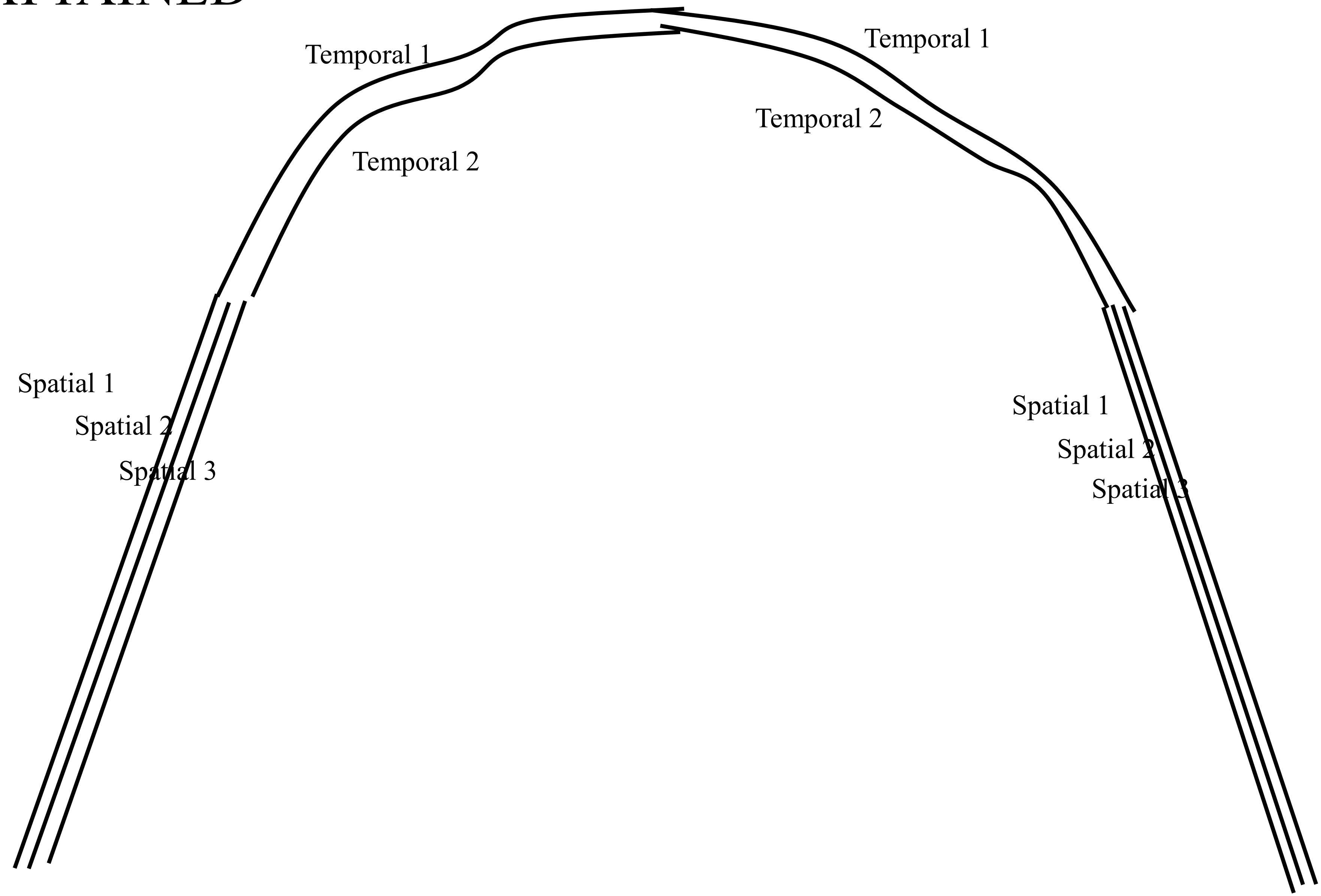
TEMPORAL CHANNEL



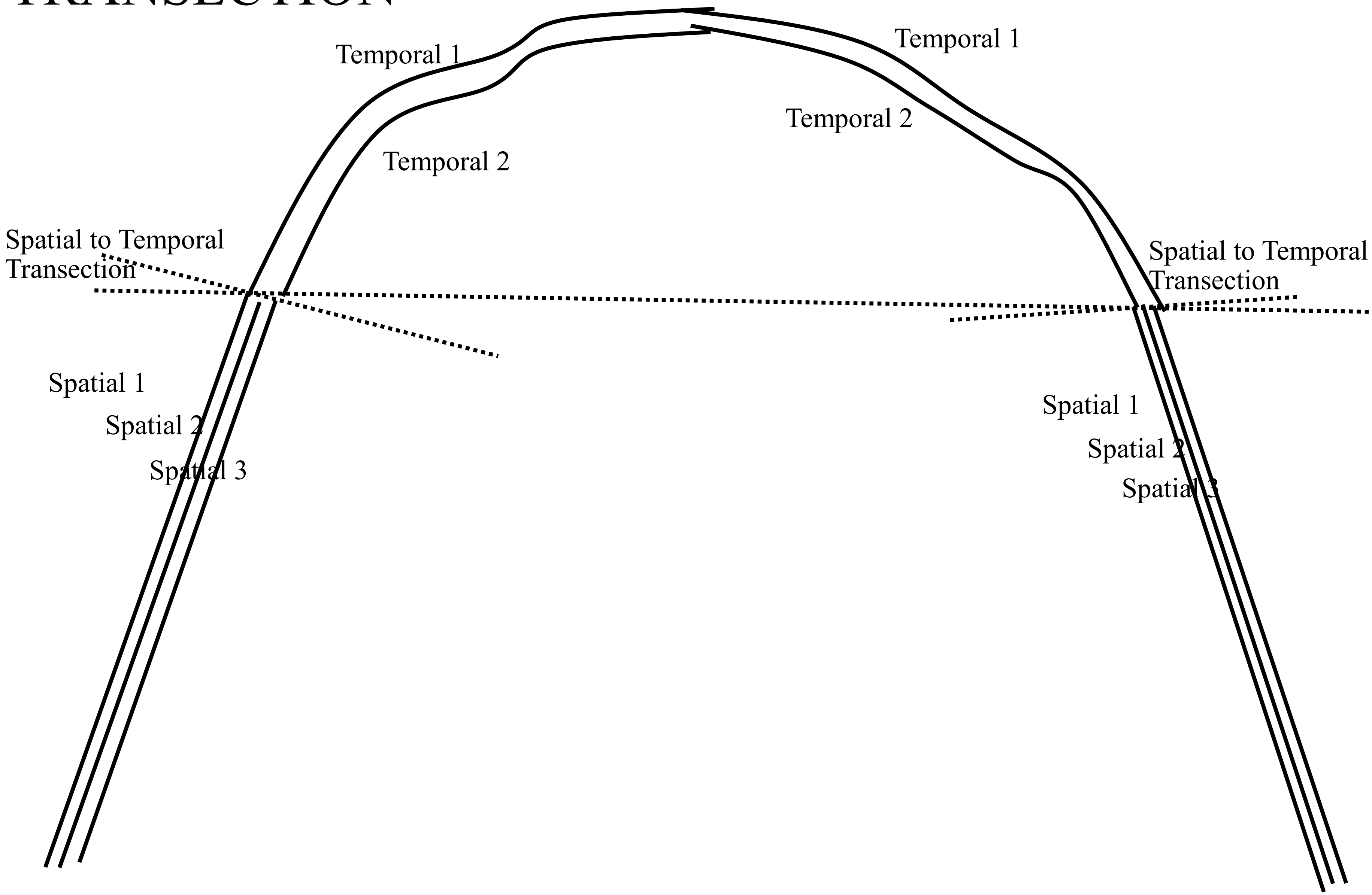
TEMPORAL TO SPATIAL



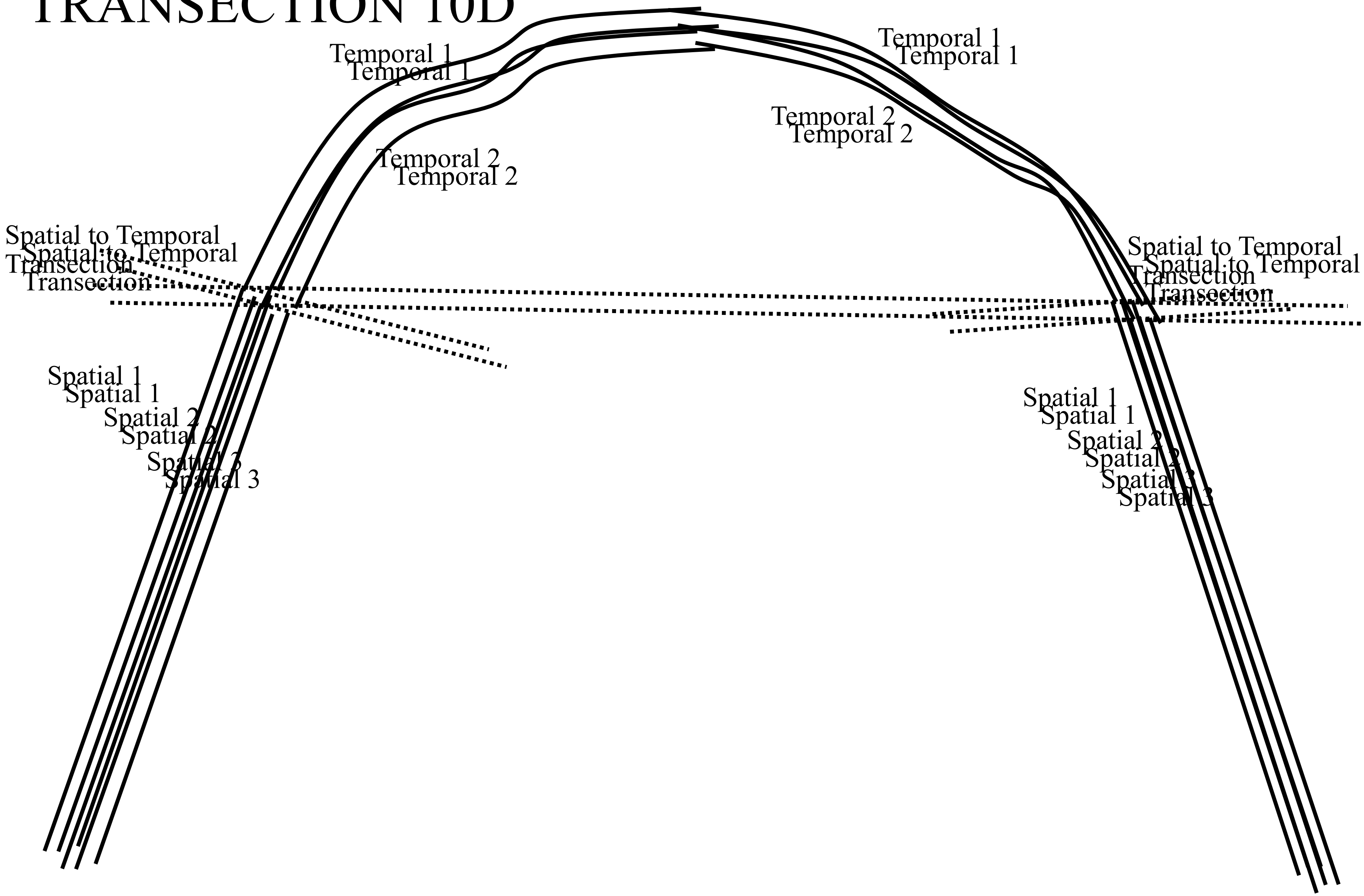
TEMPORAL TO SPATIAL ATTAINED



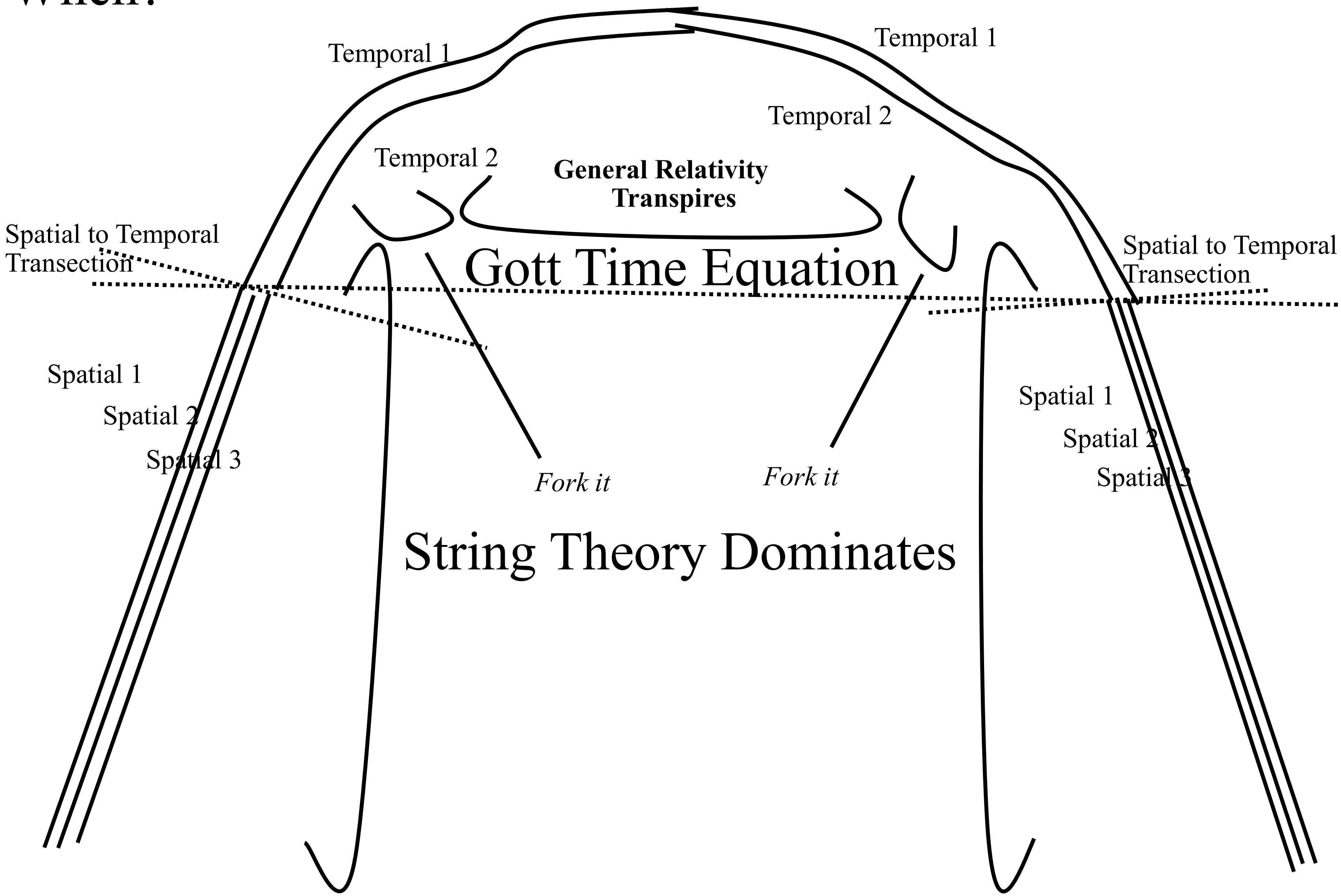
TEMPORAL TO SPATIAL TRANSECTION

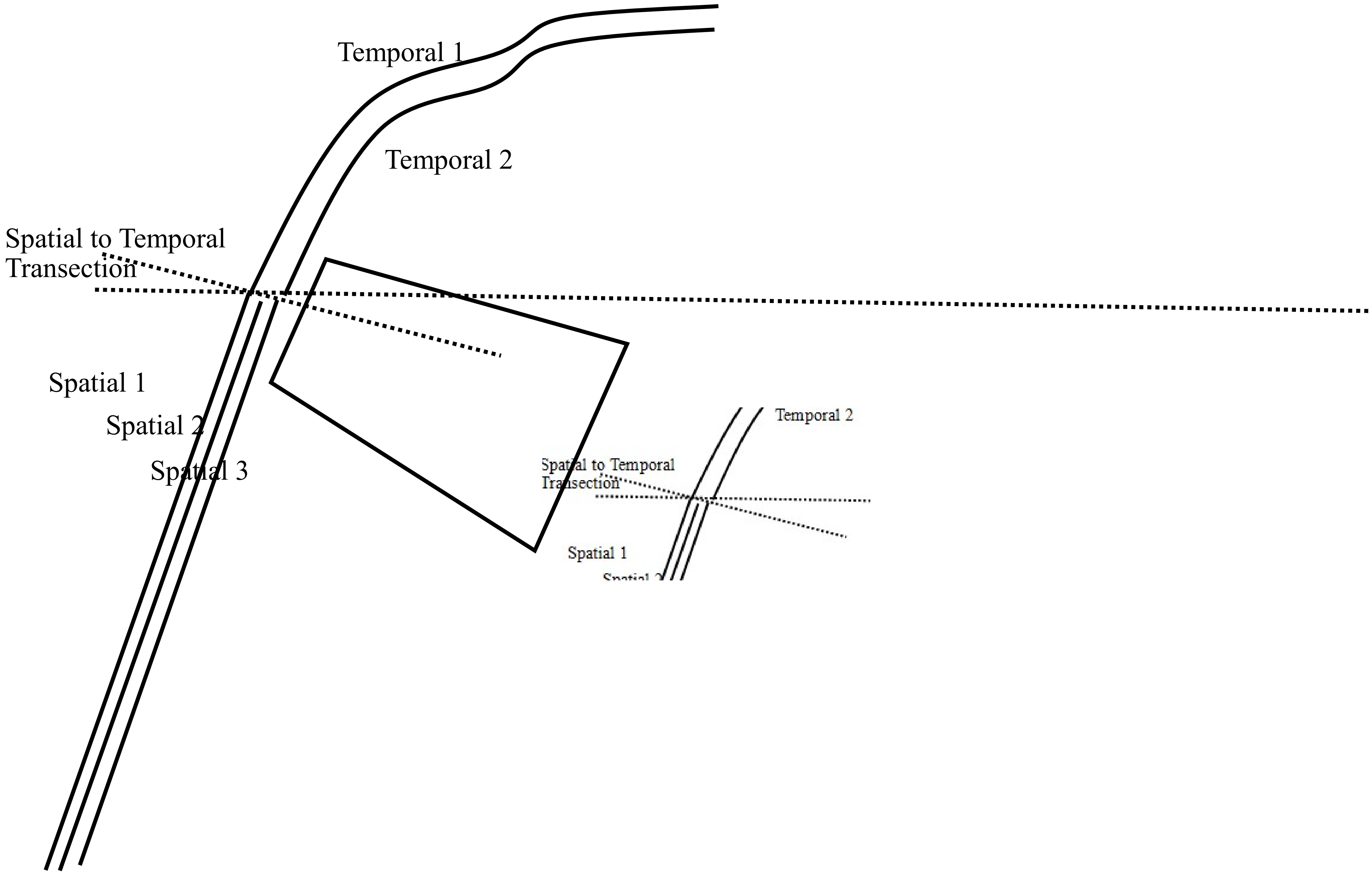


TEMPORAL TO SPATIAL TRANSECTION 10D

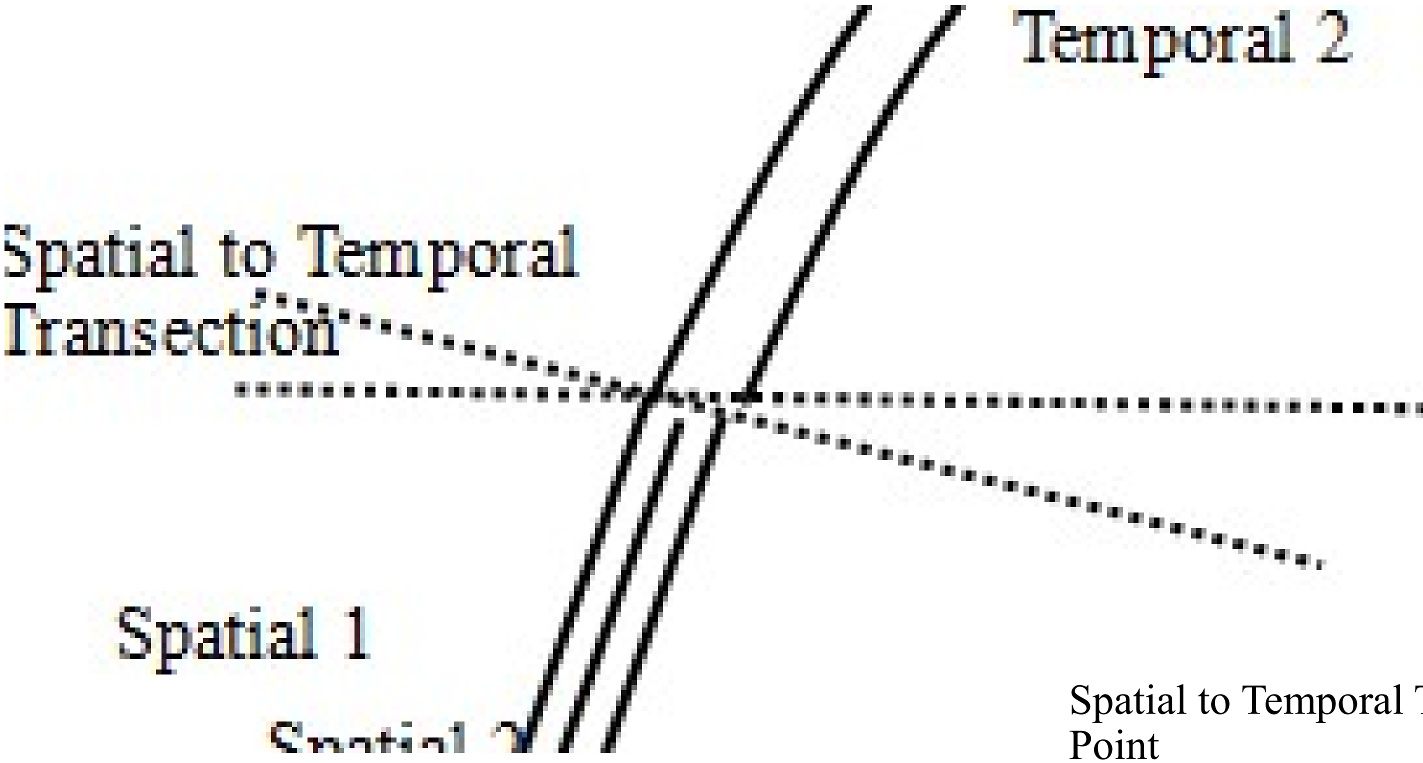


What Dominates Where? When?





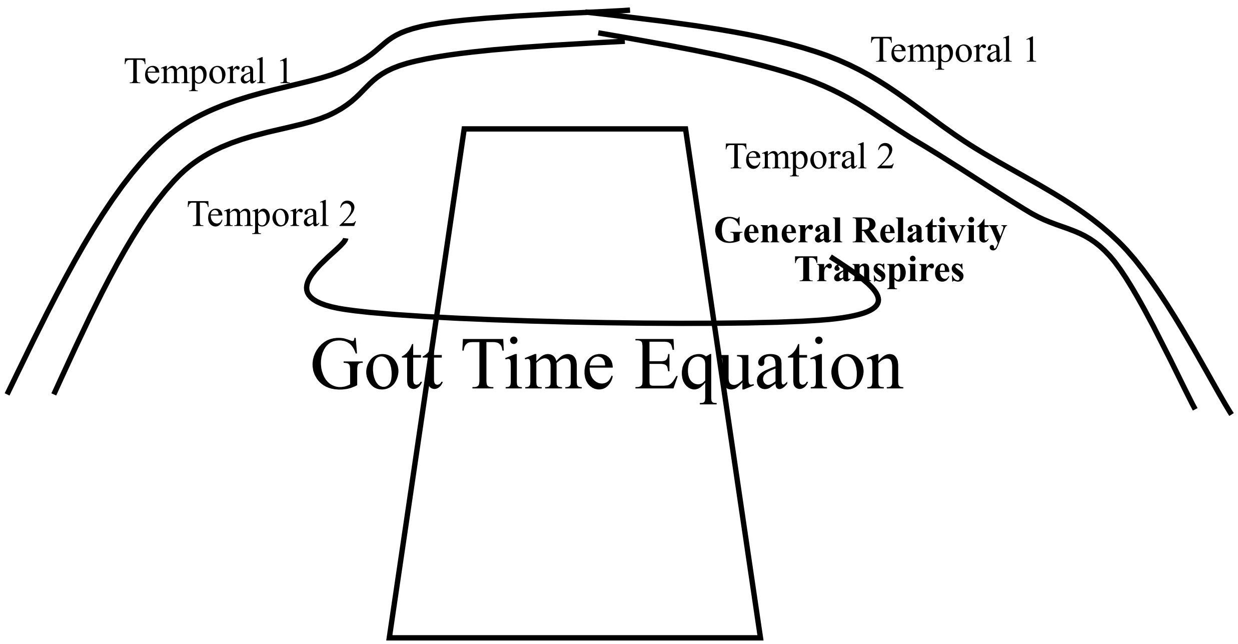
Temporal 1
Temporal 2
Spatial to Temporal Transection
Spatial 1
Spatial 2
Spatial 3
Temporal 2
Spatial to Temporal Transection
Spatial 1

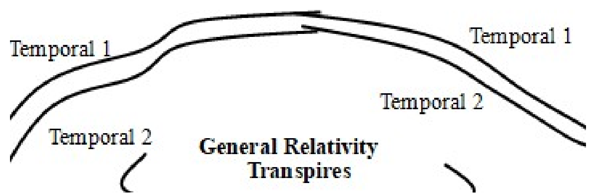


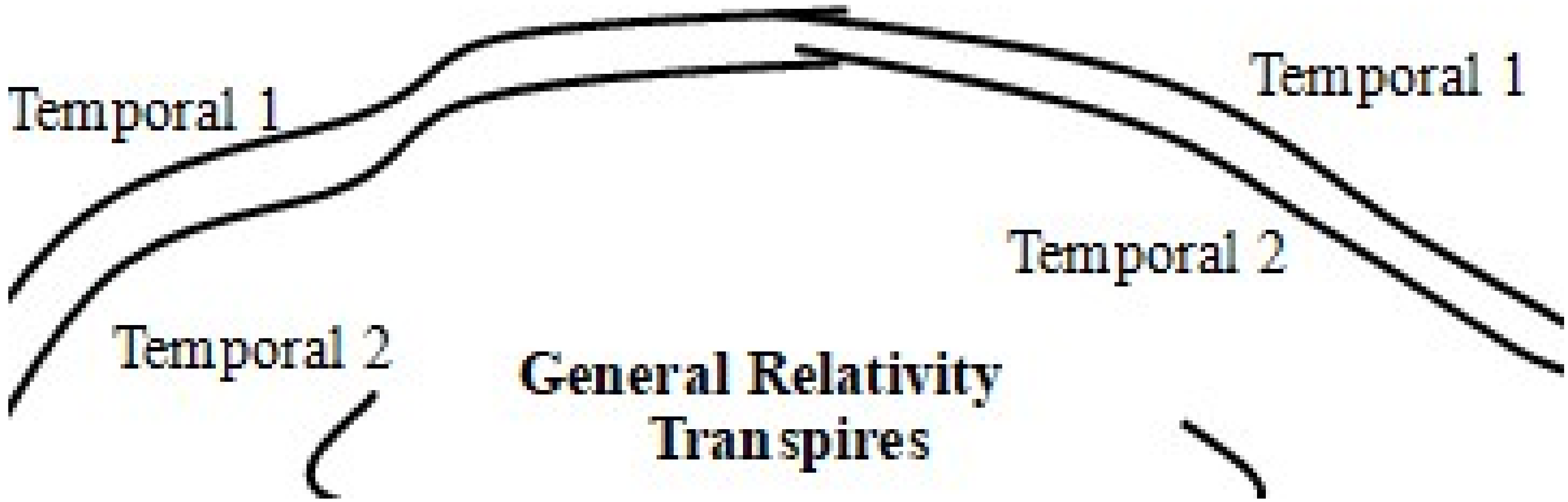
Spatial to Temporal Transection 1: Entry Point

Spatial to Temporal Transection 1: Entry Point

Spatial to Temporal Transection 1: Entry Point is where the first transformation from spatial coordinates to temporal coordinates happens. This is where we begin forking String Theory to acquire quark-like waves of energy, where atoms transform to quarks [and then encoded to qubits] for transmission through the modus of free time.

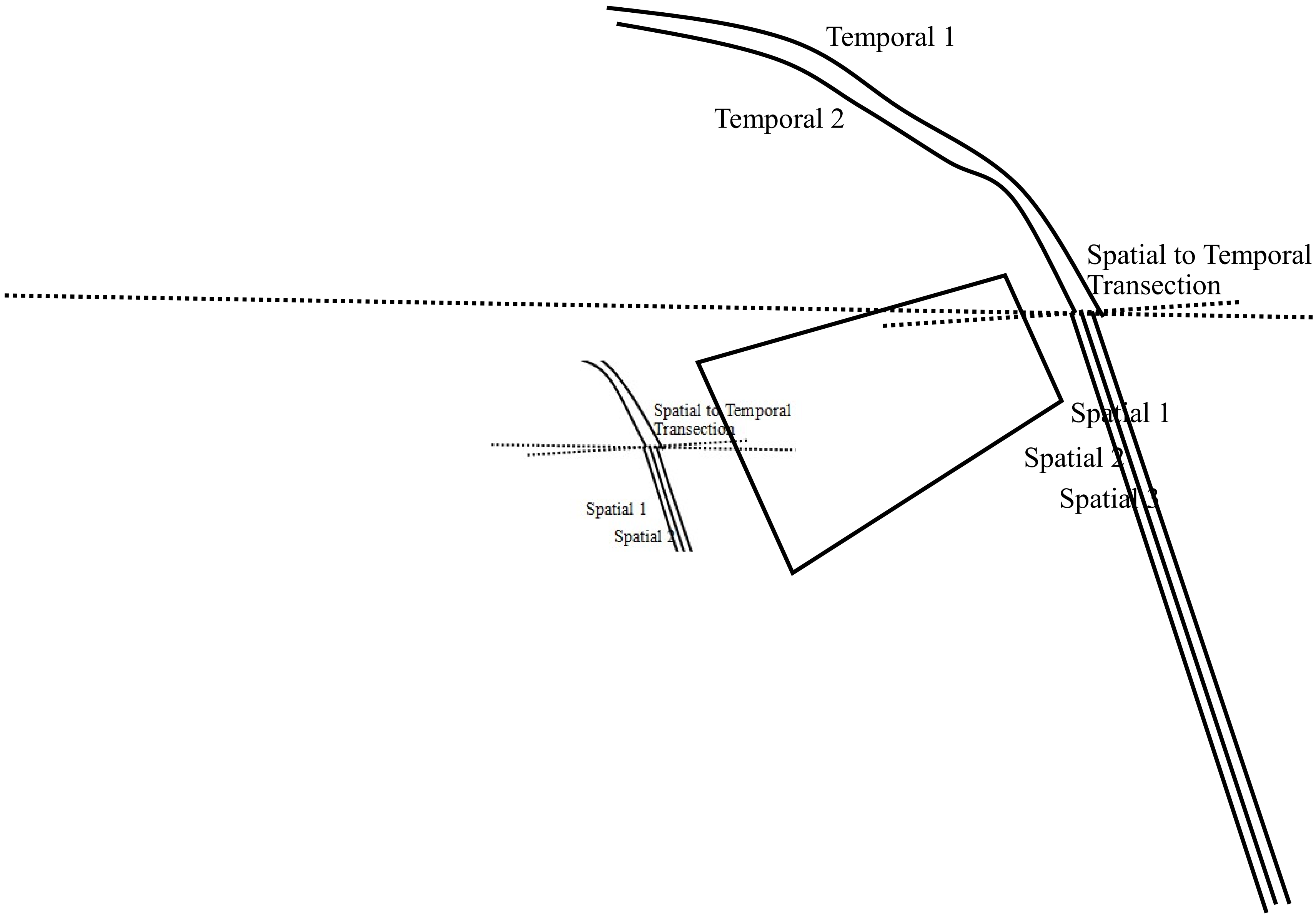

Temporal 1
Temporal 1
Temporal 2
Temporal 2
General Relativity
Transpires
Gott Time Equation


Temporal 1
Temporal 1
Temporal 2
Temporal 2
General Relativity
Transpires



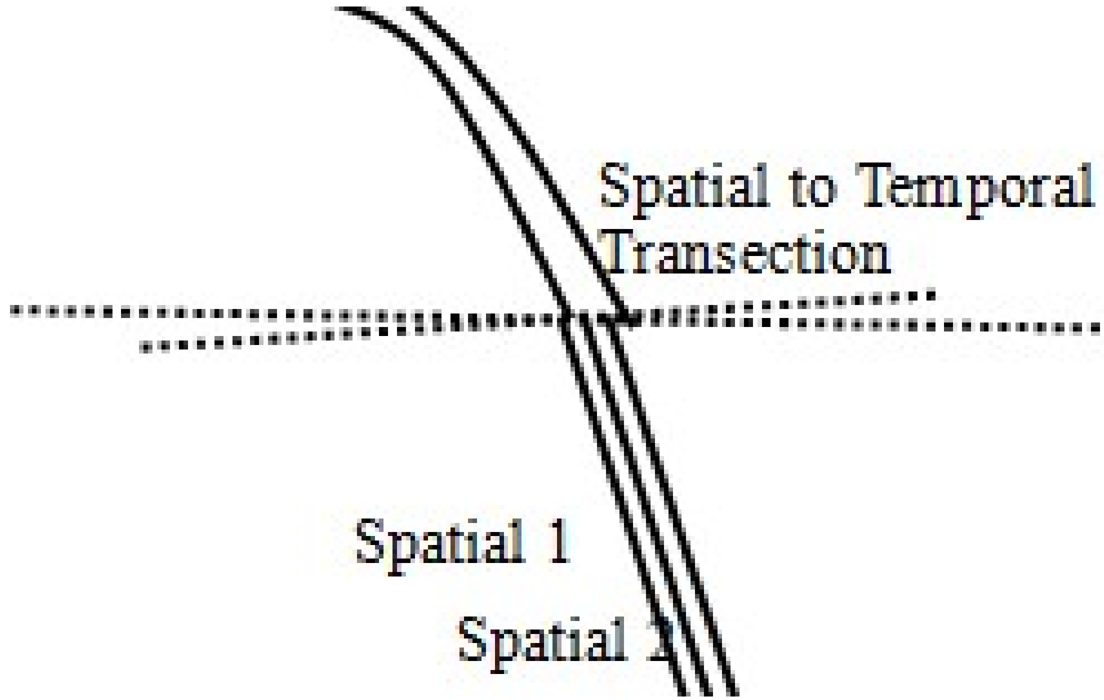
Temporal Porous Channel: Main Segment

Temporal Porous Channel: Main Segment is where General Relativity Transpires. This where quarks live and breathe. Closed Timelike Curves [CTCs] dominate wave theory. Allowing Quarks to pass through their natural channel for "breathability" allows for anaerobic action potential in the main segment to their next exit point, the second transection from temporal to spatial dimension. Given human intervention, the main segment also allows for the passing of qubits [encoded quarks] from the entry point to their desired exit points. Like a river flowing downstream.


Temporal 1
Temporal 2
Spatial to Temporal
Transection
Spatial 1
Spatial 2
Spatial 3
Spatial to Temporal
Transection
Spatial 1
Spatial 2

Temporal to Spatial Transection 2: Exit Point

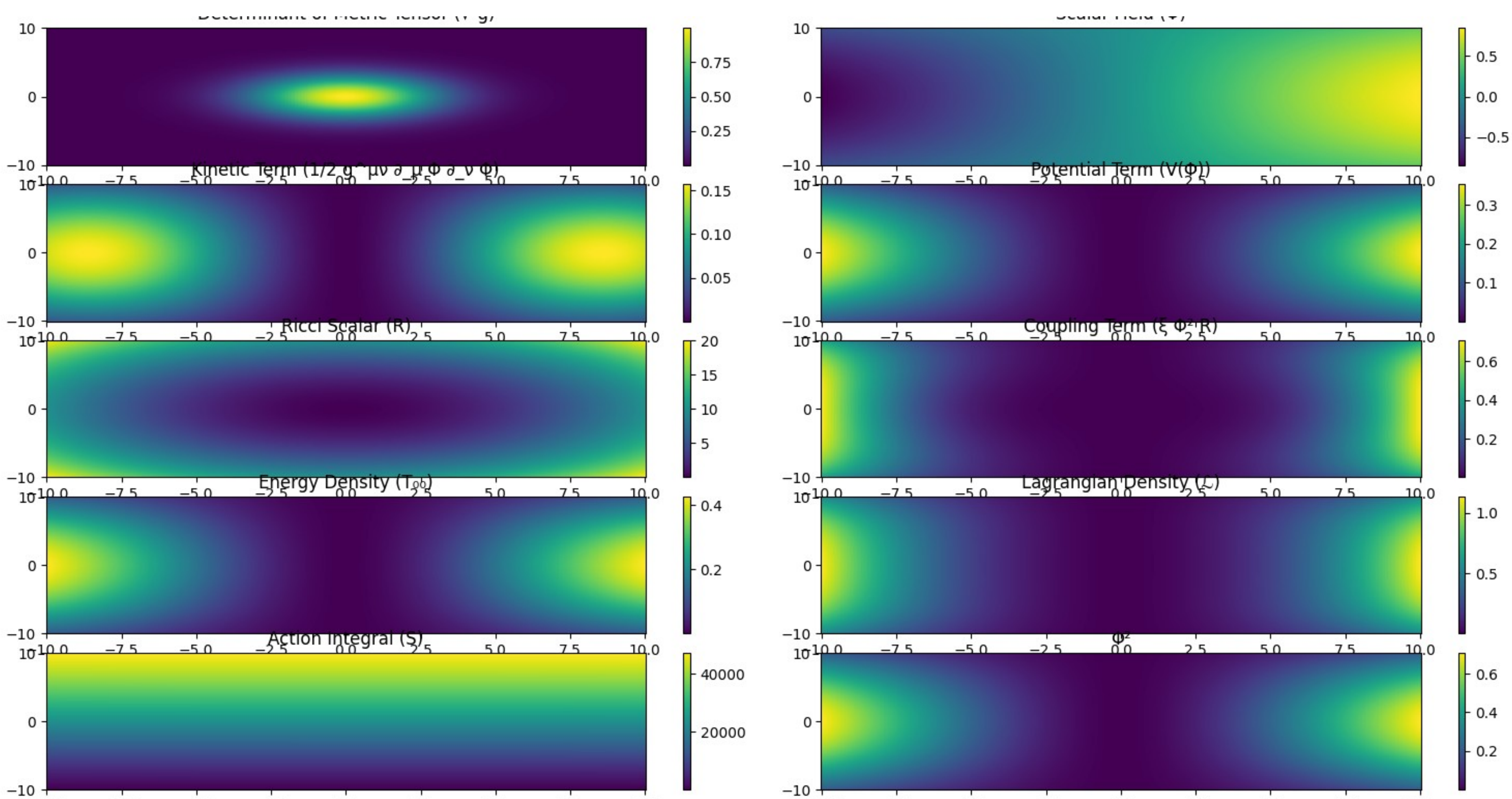
Temporal to Spatial Transection 2: Exit Point is where the second and final transformation from temporal to spatial coordinates happens. This is where we begin transposing General Relativity to String Theory, where quarks transform to atoms [and decoded from qubits] from transmission through the modus of free time.



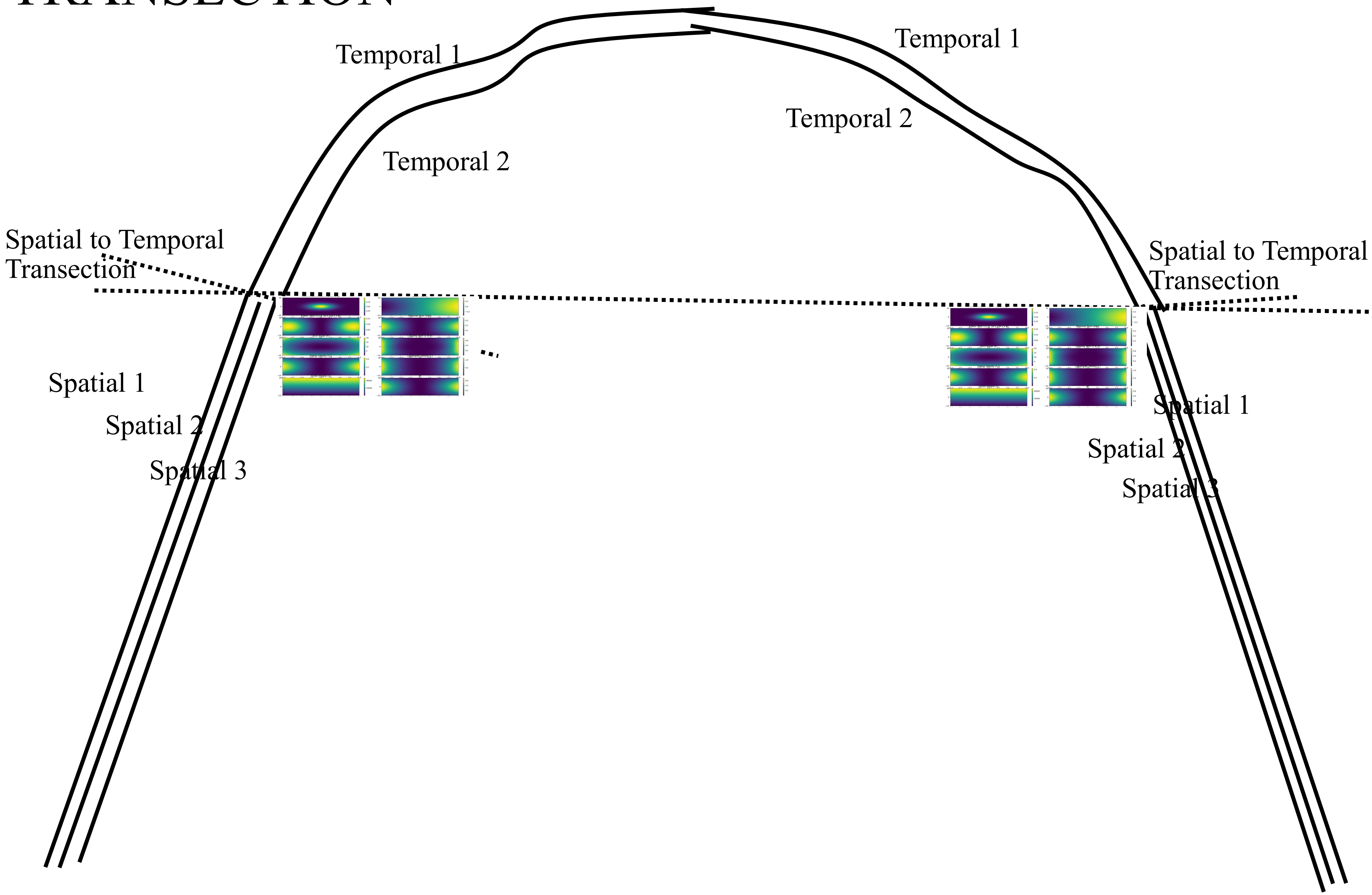
Temporal to Spatial Transection 2: Exit Point is where the second and final transformation from temporal to spatial coordinates happens. This is where we begin transposing General Relativity to String Theory, where quarks transform to atoms [and decoded from qubits] from transmission through the modus of free time.

GR To QM Encoding

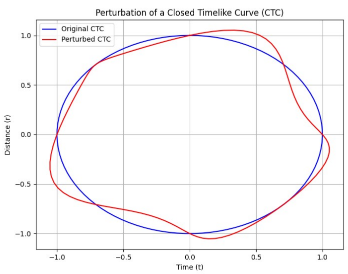
Determinant of Metric Tensor u, Scalar Field Q, Kinetic Term, Potential Term, Ricci Scalar, Coupling Term, Energy Density, Lagrangian Density, Action Integral, theta-rho^2

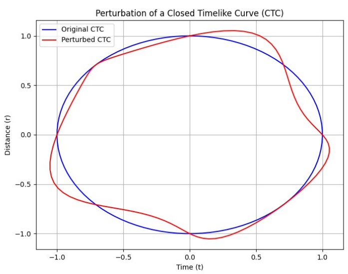


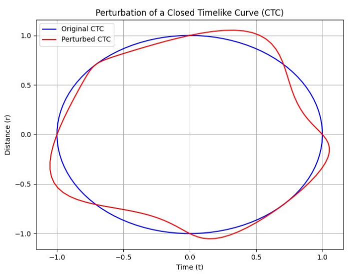
TEMPORAL TO SPATIAL TRANSECTION

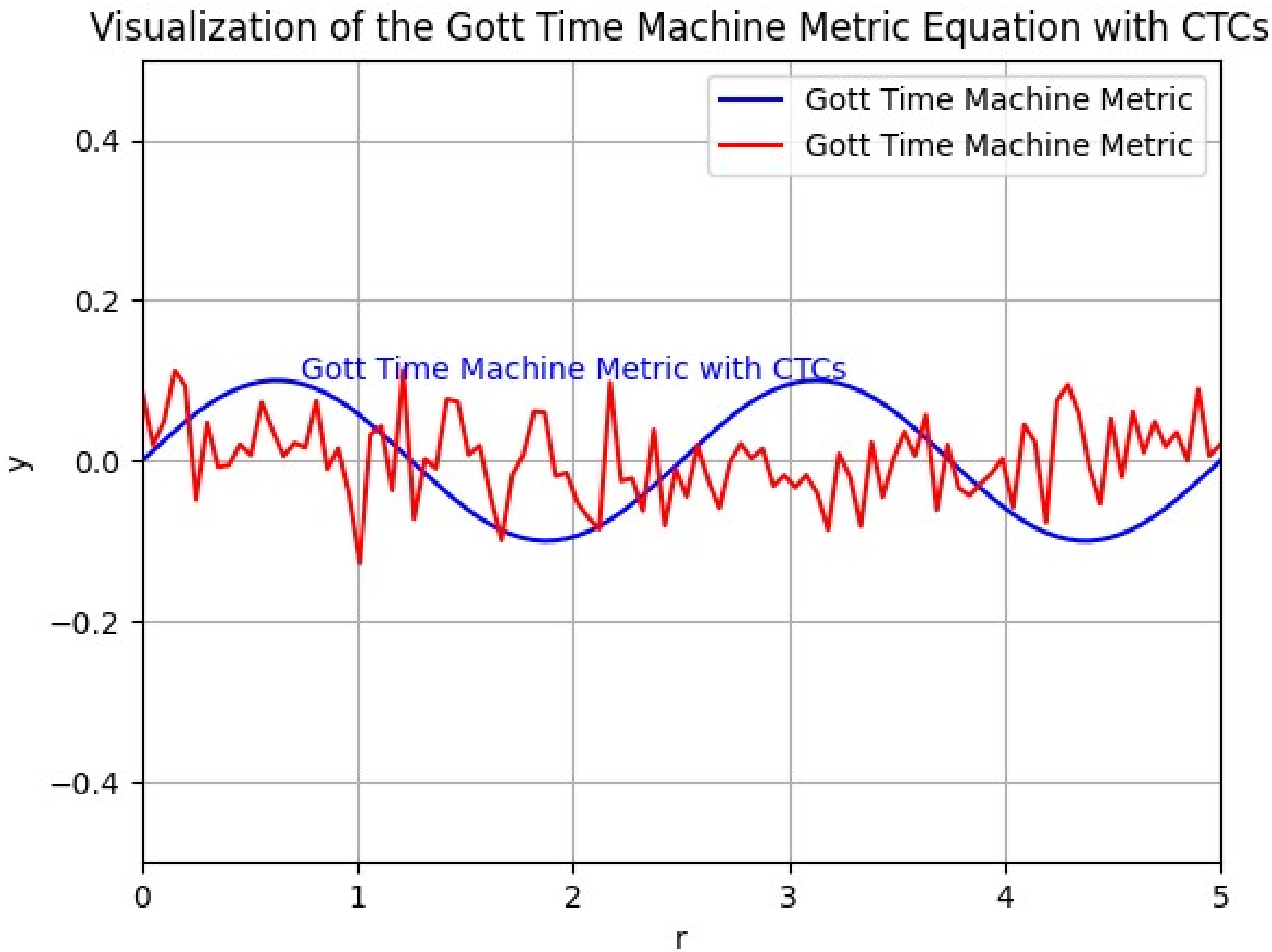


Perturbed CTCs and Gott Time Metric for GR: Profound in Main Segment

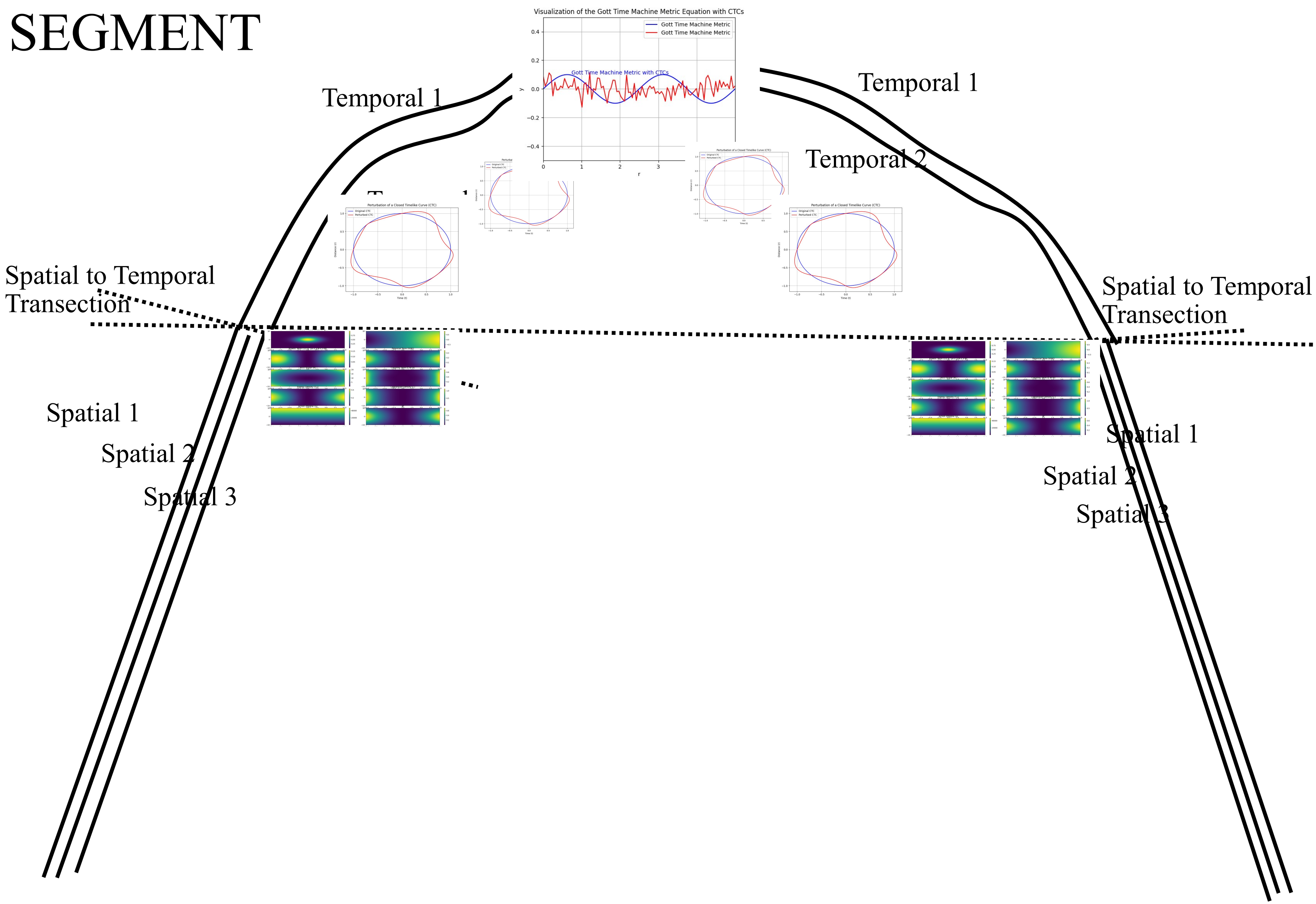




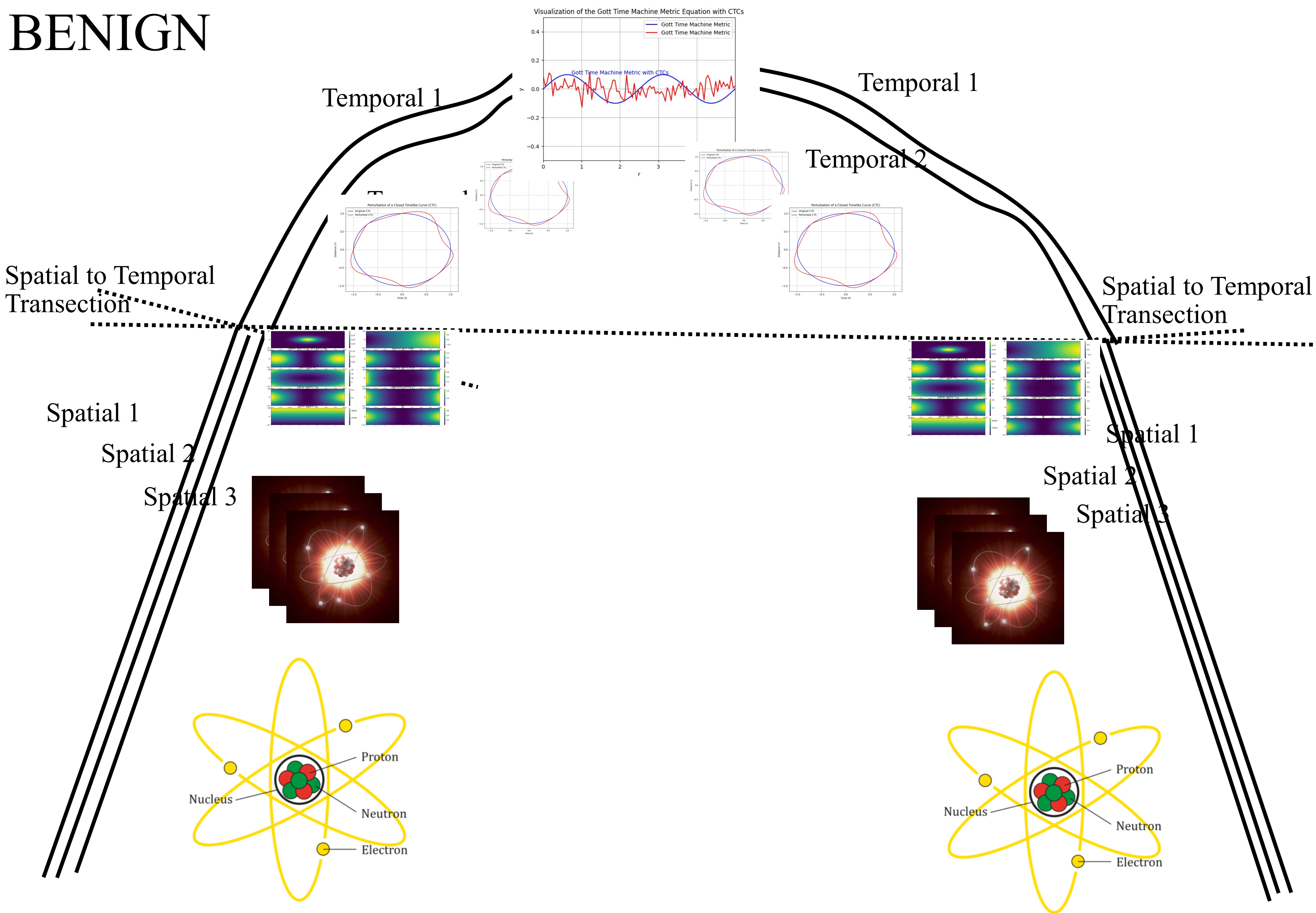


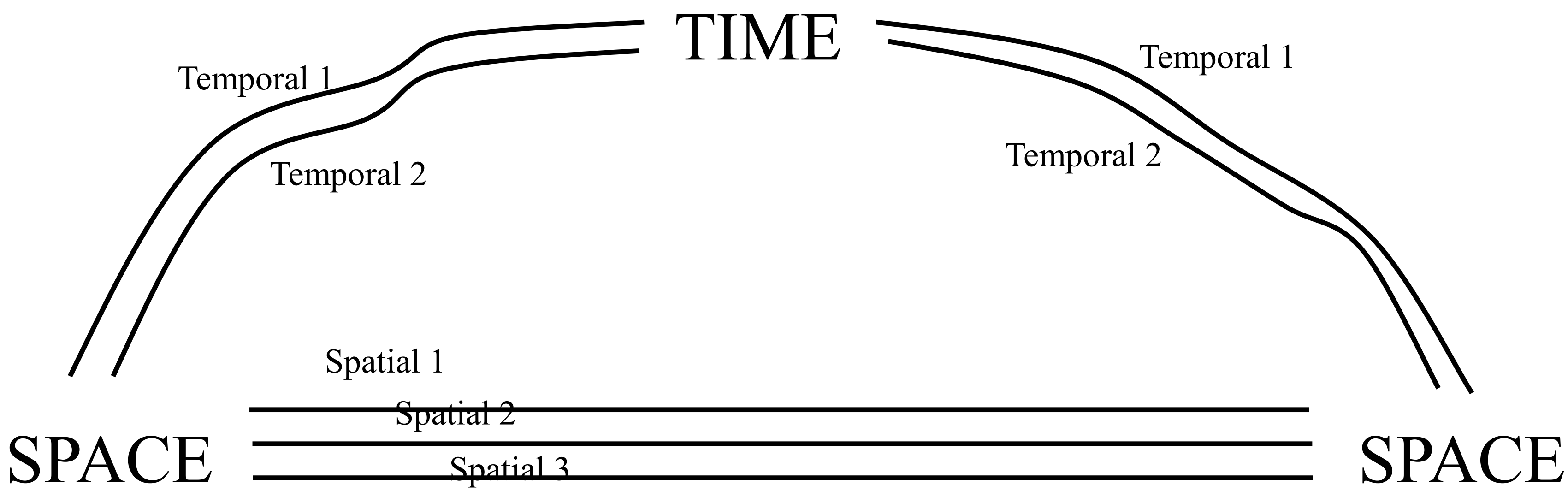


PROFOUND SEGMENT



CLASSICAL BENIGN





where:

ρ : Generalized parameter.

θ : Angular parameter.

$b(L)$: Function related to a specific length scale L.

$d(L)$: Another length-dependent function.

$ds^2(L)$: Differential element squared.

$r(\phi(L))$: Radial function dependent on angle ϕ.

$\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t}(L)$: Time derivative of the wave function Ψ.

$\nabla^2 \Psi(L)$: Laplacian of the wave function.

$V(x, y)$: Potential function.

$|\Psi(x, y)|^2$: Probability density.

To isolate $ds^2(L)$ in the given super equation, we need to move all other terms to the other side of the equation:

$$ds^2(L) = F(\rho) - \theta - b(L) + d(L) - r(\phi(L)) - \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t}(L) + \nabla^2 \Psi(L) - V(x, y) + |\Psi(x, y)|^2$$

5-10D MODEL

where:

ρ : Generalized parameter.
θ : Angular parameter.
$b(L)$: Function related to a specific length scale L.
$d(L)$: Another length-dependent function.
$ds^2(L)$: Differential element squared.
$r(\phi(L))$: Radial function dependent on angle ϕ.
$\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t}(L)$: Time derivative of the wave function Ψ.
$\nabla^2\Psi(L)$: Laplacian of the wave function.
$V(x, y)$: Potential function.
$|\Psi(x, y)|^2$: Probability density.

To isolate $ds^2(L)$ in the given super equation, we need to move all other terms to the other side of the equation:

$$ds^2(L) = F(\rho) - \theta - b(L) + d(L) - r(\phi(L)) - \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t}(L) + \nabla^2\Psi(L) - V(x, y) + |\Psi(x, y)|^2$$

3 Derivation of $ds^4(L)$

To achieve $ds^4(L)$ from the isolated equation for $ds^2(L)$, we directly square both sides:

$$\left(ds^2(L)\right)^2 = \left(F(\rho) - \theta - b(L) + d(L) - r(\phi(L)) - \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t}(L) + \nabla^2\Psi(L) - V(x, y) + |\Psi(x, y)|^2\right)^2$$

Thus, the equation for $ds^4(L)$ is:

$$ds^4(L) = \left(F(\rho) - \theta - b(L) + d(L) - r(\phi(L)) - \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t}(L) + \nabla^2\Psi(L) - V(x, y) + |\Psi(x, y)|^2\right)^2$$

$$ds^4(L) = \left(F(\rho) - \theta - b(L) + d(L) - r(\phi(L)) - \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t}(L) + \nabla^2\Psi(L) - V(x, y) + |\Psi(x, y)|^2\right)^2$$

$$c^2 = \frac{2v^2}{1 - v^6 dt^4}$$

we can replace c^2 in $E = mc^2$ with this expression:

$$E = m\left(\frac{2v^2}{1 - v^6 dt^4}\right)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}{v} = -\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) dt^2$$

and isolating c:

$$\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = -v\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) dt^2$$

$$1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} = v^2\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^2 dt^4$$

$$1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} = v^2\left(1 - 2\frac{v^2}{c^2} + \frac{v^4}{c^4}\right) dt^4$$

$$1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} = v^2 - 2v^4\frac{1}{c^2} + v^6\frac{1}{c^4} dt^4$$

$$1 = \frac{v^2}{c^2} + v^2 - 2v^4\frac{1}{c^2} + v^6\frac{1}{c^4} dt^4$$

$$1 = \frac{v^2}{c^2}(1 - 2v^2) + v^6\frac{1}{c^4} dt^4$$

$$\frac{v^2}{c^2}(1 - 2v^2) = 1 - v^6\frac{1}{c^4} dt^4$$

$$c^2 = \frac{v^2}{(1 - 2v^2)} \cdot \frac{1}{(1 - v^6\frac{1}{c^4} dt^4)}$$

$$c^2 = \frac{v^2}{1 - 2v^2 - v^6\frac{1}{c^4} dt^4}$$

$$c^2(1 - 2v^2 - v^6\frac{1}{c^4} dt^4) = v^2$$

$$c^2 - 2v^2c^2 - v^6 dt^4 = v^2c^4$$

$$c^2(1 - v^6 dt^4) = 2v^2c^2$$

$$c^2 = \frac{2v^2c^2}{1 - v^6 dt^4}$$

$$c^4 = \frac{2v^2c^2}{1 - v^6 dt^4}$$

$$c^4(1 - v^6 dt^4) = 2v^2c^2$$

$$c^4 - v^6 dt^4 c^4 = 2v^2c^2$$

$$c^4(1 - v^6 dt^4) = 2v^2c^2$$

$$c^2 = \frac{2v^2c^2}{1 - v^6 dt^4}$$

$$c^2 = \frac{2v^2c^2}{1 - v^6 dt^4}$$

$$c^4(1 - v^6 dt^4) = 2v^2c^2$$

$$c^4 - v^6 dt^4 c^4 = 2v^2c^2$$

$$c^4(1 - v^6 dt^4) = 2v^2c^2$$

$$c^2 = \frac{2v^2c^2}{1 - v^6 dt^4}$$

ation for c^2:

$$c^2(1 - v^6 dt^4) = 2v^2c^2$$

$$1 - v^6 dt^4 = 2v^2$$

$$c^2 = \frac{2v^2}{1 - v^6 dt^4}$$