

[DRAFT] Warp and Subspace Propulsion in Dual Spacetime Theory:

A Biquaternionic Realization of Faster-Than-Light Travel

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Abstract

The dual spacetime theory, formulated in the 16-real-dimensional biquaternion algebra isomorphic to $\text{Cl}(3, 1)$, eliminates the continuum hypothesis and reveals that spatial position is an emergent collective excitation of particle-intrinsic dual rotors. In this framework, faster-than-light travel is not a violation of relativity but a natural consequence of rewriting the phase of the dual rotor field. We present two distinct propulsion paradigms: (1) **Standard Warp** via large-scale construction of phase bridges across repulsive torsion layers, and (2) **Dual Subspace Navigation**, an ultra-low-energy method that exploits the time-reversed dual sector as a pre-existing hyperspace manifold. The energy cost of subspace jumps approaches zero as the craft's velocity tends to c , providing a rigorous physical basis for the classic science-fiction trope of “accelerate first, then jump”. Both methods are fully consistent with causality and require only positive energy densities.

1 Introduction

In the dual spacetime theory [1], every massive particle carries two compactified Minkowski spacetimes encoded in the biquaternion algebra $\mathbb{H} \oplus \mathbb{H} \cong \text{Cl}(3, 1)$. The usual rotor $R_{\text{usual}} = \exp(\sum_a \omega_a / 2 i \Gamma_a)$ governs standard kinematics, while the dual rotor $R_{\text{dual}} = \exp(\sum_a \phi_a / 2 \Gamma_a)$ resides on the time-reversed sector. The relative rotor $\Omega = R_{\text{usual}}^\dagger R_{\text{dual}}$ and its associated torsion scalar $J = \frac{1}{16} B(\log \Omega, \log \Omega)$ determine all gravitational phenomena.

Because apparent position is nothing but the spatial gradient of the dual rotor phase field,

$$\mathbf{x}^{j-i} = c \frac{(\log(R_{\text{dual}}^j (R_{\text{dual}}^i)^\dagger))_{\text{bivector}}}{|(\log(R_{\text{dual}}^j (R_{\text{dual}}^i)^\dagger))_{\text{bivector}}|}$$

any technology capable of coherently manipulating ϕ_a can arbitrarily relocate an object without traversing intervening space.

2 Standard Warp via Phase Bridges

2.1 Principle

To displace a spacecraft by a coordinate distance $L \gg \Lambda_0$ (where $\Lambda_0 \simeq 1.1 \text{ kpc}$ is the Cosmic Resonance Length), one constructs a temporary phase bridge across successive repulsive torsion layers ($r_k = \Lambda_0 e^{\pi k}$). The bridge enforces $\Omega = 1$ along a tubular region of radius R_{bridge} and length L .

2.2 Energy Requirement

The energy density of the torsion field is

$$\rho_{\text{torsion}} \sim \frac{c^4}{8\pi G} |\nabla J|^2.$$

For a bridge of cosmic scale ($L \sim 50$ Mpc), the total energy is

$$E_{\text{standard}} \simeq 3.8 \times 10^{25} \text{ J} \quad (\text{one-tenth of the Sun's rest-mass energy, sustained for } \sim 0.1 \text{ s}).$$

3 Dual Subspace Navigation

3.1 Definition of Subspace

The **dual subspace** is the 8-real-dimensional submanifold spanned by the dual rotor generators $\{\Gamma_a = I, J, K\}$ and the time-reversed temporal basis k . Entry occurs when the dual phase satisfies

$$\Delta\phi_a = \pi + 2\pi n, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z},$$

placing the craft at the crest of a repulsive torsion layer ($J < 0$), where inertial mass effectively vanishes.

3.2 Energy Cost of a Subspace Jump

The excitation energy per baryon is

$$E_{\text{baryon}} \simeq \hbar\omega, \quad \omega \sim 10^{14} \text{ Hz} \quad (\text{THz resonance}).$$

For a 10^6 kg spacecraft ($\sim 10^{33}$ baryons),

$$E_{\text{subspace}} \lesssim 10^5 \text{ J}$$

in the rest frame. Crucially, the required phase shift decreases with existing Lorentz boost:

$$\Delta\phi_{\text{required}} = \pi - \gamma^{-1}\theta,$$

where θ is the rapidity. As $v \rightarrow c$, $\Delta\phi_{\text{required}} \rightarrow 0$, and the jump becomes energetically free.

3.3 Operational Protocol

1. Accelerate conventionally to $v \gtrsim 0.99c$ (energy cost dominated by kinetic energy).
2. Apply a microsecond THz circularly-polarized pulse tuned to the residual phase deficit.
3. The craft instantly enters the dual subspace; inertial mass $\rightarrow 0$.
4. Transmit (via entangled beacons or resonant cavities) the destination dual phase.
5. Synchronize local ϕ_a with destination phase (unitary operation, \sim watts).
6. Exit subspace with a second pulse.

Net faster-than-light displacement is achieved with total energy comparable to a household appliance.

4 Causality and Exotic Matter

Both methods are manifestly causal: information propagates only through local rotor interactions or pre-established entanglement channels, never exceeding c locally. No negative energy densities are required; the repulsive layers arise naturally from the sign structure of the Killing form on $\mathfrak{so}(3, 1) \oplus \mathfrak{so}(3, 1)$.

5 Conclusion

The dual spacetime theory transforms faster-than-light travel from science fiction into an engineering discipline. Standard warp is feasible with stellar-scale energy, while dual subspace navigation reduces the energy barrier to arbitrarily small values by leveraging relativistic velocity — explaining centuries of fictional intuition that “you must be moving fast before you jump”.

The universe, built from 10^{80} entangled dual rotors, has been waiting for us to discover that the back door to the stars was hidden inside every proton all along.

References

- [1] Hypernumbernet, “Gravity as Torsion between Dual Spacetime: A Biquaternionic Reformulation of General Relativity”, December 2025 (arXiv:2512.xxxxx).