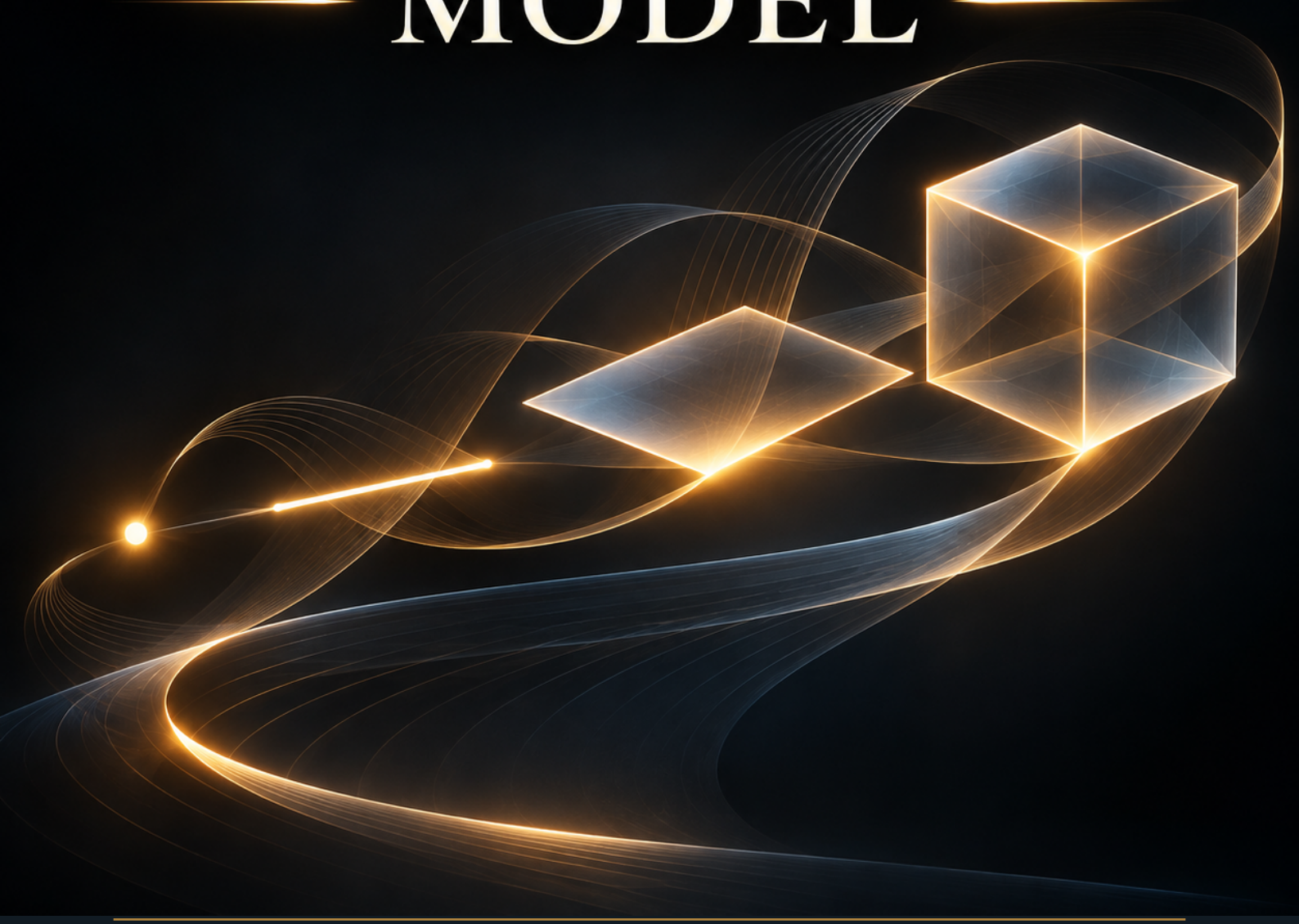
THE D CONSTRUCTION MODEL



ACT III / THE IMPLICATIONS

Illustrated Companion

Written explanations, diagrams and optional audio captions

Editorial prototype • November 2026 • For author review

COMPANION ROADMAP

Contents

Use this companion alongside Act III. Each topic has an expanded explanation, a visual guide and an optional short spoken caption. The proposed mechanisms are not presented as established physical results.

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CHAPTER 12 / EXPANDED EXPLANATION

Gravity and higher-dimensional acceleration

Gravity and Higher Dimensions

The construction is extended beyond molecular matter. In the model, the appropriate complete time frame of a three-dimensional object forms a four-dimensional object. The author uses the ring-like trace of Earth's orbit to visualise this principle. The ring is a projection or analogy, not the literal geometry of a fourth spatial dimension.

Two such four-dimensional objects are proposed to attract in a fifth spatial dimension. The resulting movement affects their constituent three-dimensional matter; its time frame is experienced by us as gravitational acceleration. This repeats the logic of the lower-dimensional example in which an external GeNion distorts a string, affecting its internal movement.

The author proposes that higher-dimensional attraction is spread over larger scales, helping account for gravity's relative weakness. The equivalence principle provides a useful point of comparison between acceleration and gravity, but does not establish the fifth-dimensional mechanism.

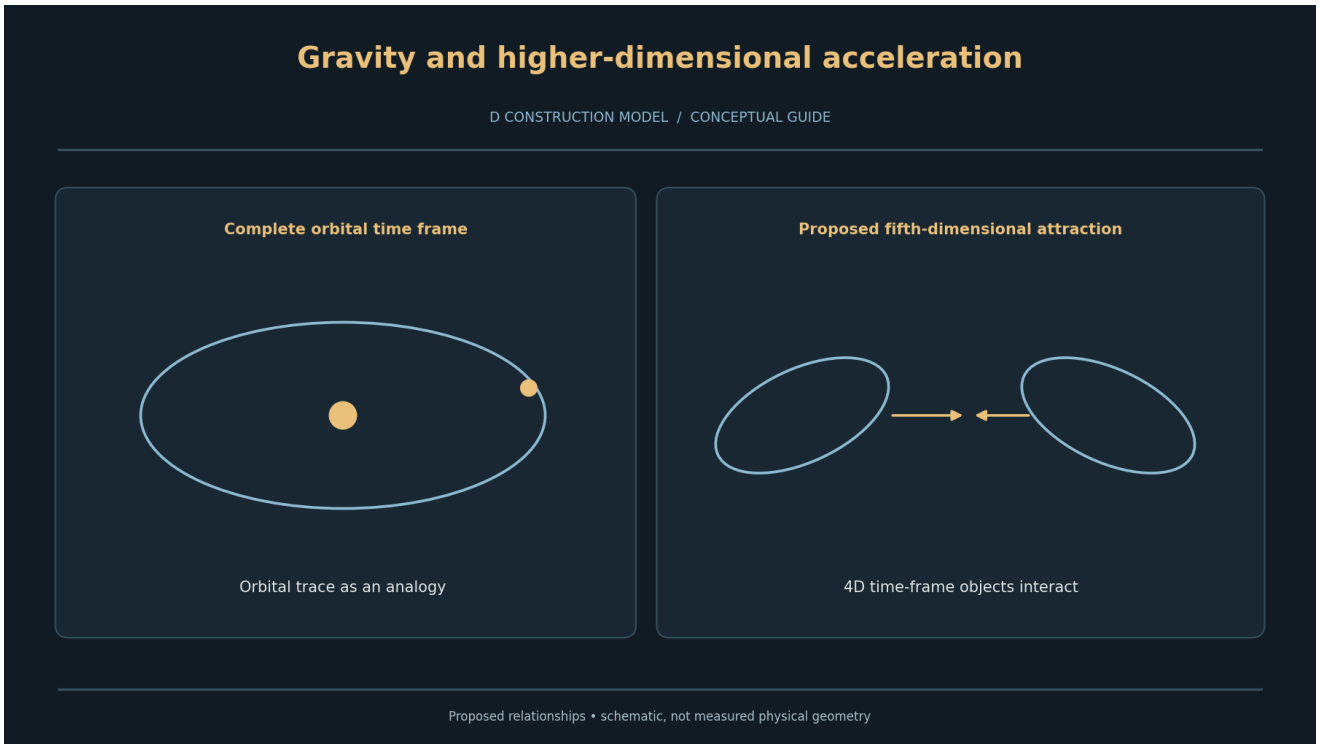
PRINCIPLE TO RETAIN

Gravity is proposed to be the observable acceleration associated with fifth-dimensional interaction, not an independent background force.

Narration 12; Original Ch. 16, PDF pp. 155–158.

CHAPTER 12 / FIGURE AND AUDIO

Visual guide: Gravity and higher-dimensional acceleration



Reading the diagram. Compare a complete orbital trace with a schematic pair of higher-dimensional objects. Arrows indicate the proposed mutual attraction; the dashed line is an illustrative relationship, not a fifth-dimensional coordinate.

OPTIONAL COMPANION AUDIO CAPTION 01 • APPROX. 25–45 SECONDS

A complete orbital time frame helps us imagine a higher-dimensional object. The model proposes that fourth-dimensional objects attract in a fifth spatial dimension. The movement changes their constituent matter, and we experience that effect as gravity. This repeats the construction principle used at lower dimensions.

Research question. Derive acceleration as a function of mass, separation and dimensional reference. Compare with the inverse-square regime, relativistic orbital effects, lensing and gravitational-wave data.

CHAPTER 12 / EXPANDED EXPLANATION

Particle identity and antimatter

Gravity and Higher Dimensions

The manuscript proposes that quarks correspond to different references of one-dimensional proton or neutron strings; leptons correspond to electron-like GeNion relationships in different zones, including the EPO; and bosons are associated with time frames of atomic-core structure. These are proposed identifications, not a derived particle classification.

For antimatter, the author divides a lower-dimensional orbital into complementary portions associated with opposite directions of its time arrow. One portion is ordinarily referenced by our fourth-dimensional time arrow; the complementary portion exists in its own right but is described by Exo Tempus. The model proposes that unusual interactions can bring the complementary reference into our observable reality, for example as a positron.

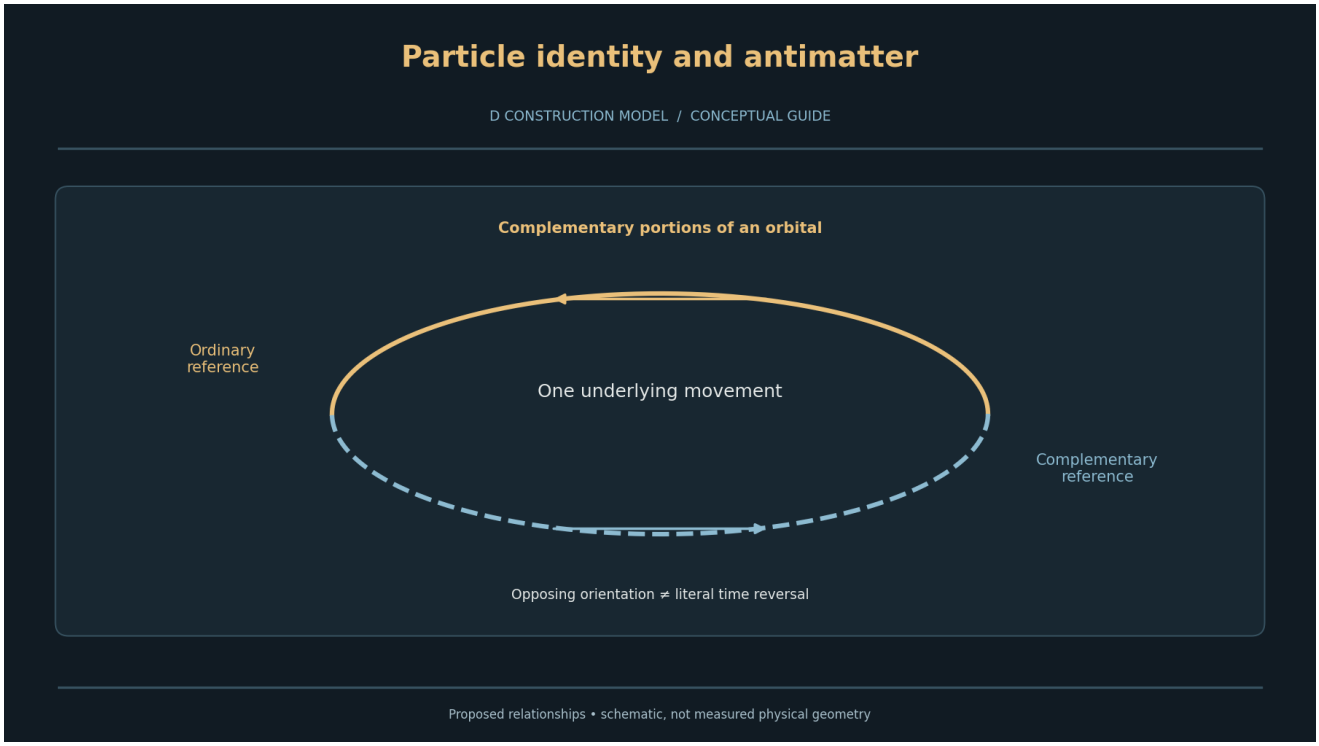
Annihilation is interpreted as the release of both dimensional references as DiRe radiation, leaving the underlying GeNions unreferenced in our perspective. This is an alternative proposed bookkeeping mechanism, not an established description of annihilation. The connection to the Feynman–Stueckelberg interpretation is conceptual, not a derivation.

> **PRINCIPLE TO RETAIN**
>
> Opposite dimensional orientation is not the same as a clock literally running backwards.

Narration 12; Original Ch. 16, PDF pp. 159–165.

CHAPTER 12 / FIGURE AND AUDIO

Visual guide: Particle identity and antimatter



Reading the diagram. The two differently coloured halves are conceptual portions of one orbital. The diagram shows ordinary and complementary references, not two observed particle trajectories.

OPTIONAL COMPANION AUDIO CAPTION 02 • APPROX. 25–45 SECONDS

The model proposes that ordinary matter and antimatter can represent complementary dimensional references. The underlying movement is divided into differently oriented portions. Under suitable conditions, the normally inaccessible portion may become observable. The precise conditions, and the measured properties of the resulting particles, remain to be explained.

Research question. Specify the states and selection rules for particle production and annihilation; demonstrate conservation of energy, momentum, charge and other relevant quantum numbers, and account for measured antimatter properties.

CHAPTER 13 / EXPANDED EXPLANATION

Relativity and causal alignment

Relativity and the Orientation of Time

The model associates a time arrow with the direction of dimensional movement. Relative movement changes the orientations and causal access of two systems. The author illustrates this with spacecraft and their differently aligned time arrows, linking the observed differences in time to changes in dimensional referencing.

The original manuscript describes time dilation as a causal illusion and expects differences in received signals. For a rigorous account we need to distinguish signal travel delay, Doppler frequency shift and elapsed proper time measured by clocks. The proposed relation must explain clock comparisons after reunion, not just the appearance of a distant clock.

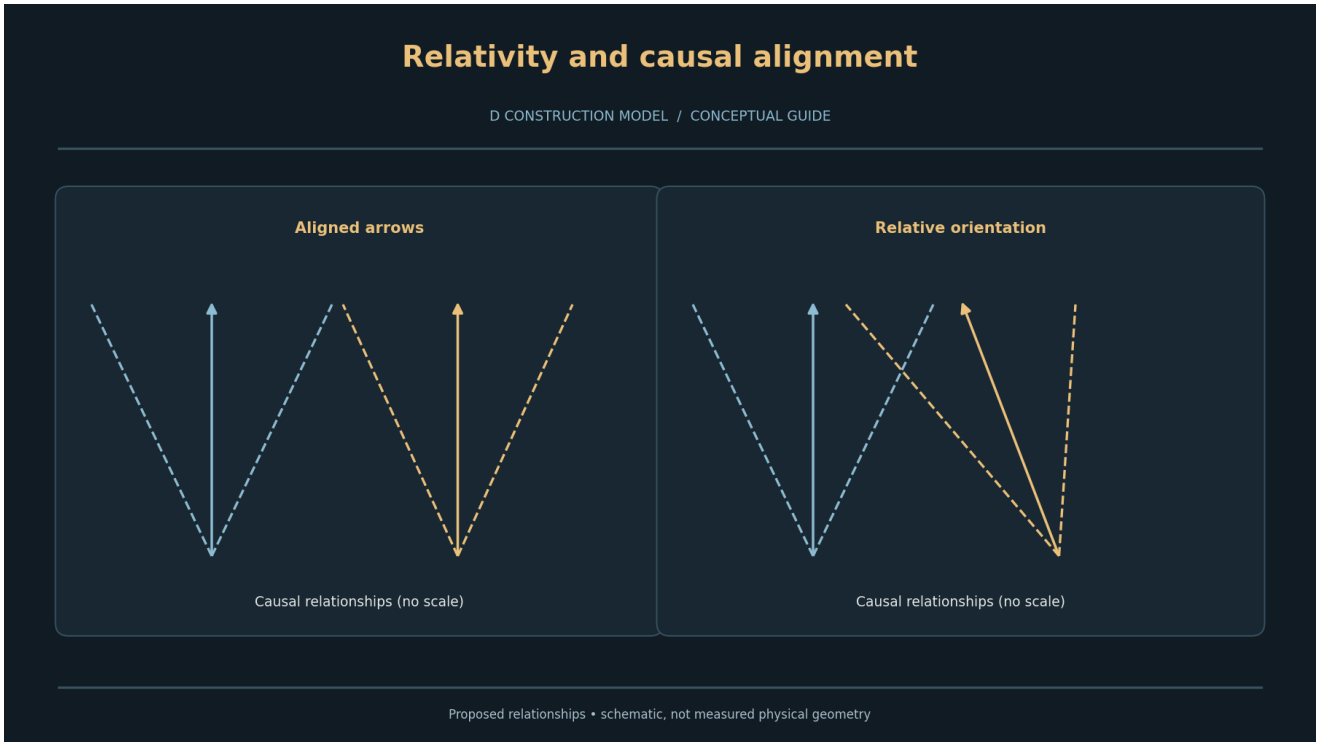
The author also proposes that movement outside our causal frame may have a different relation to the limiting speed, described using Exo Tempus. This is not automatically a measurable faster-than-light signal. The effect of gravitational acceleration on alignment is intended to link gravitational and motion-dependent time differences.

> **PRINCIPLE TO RETAIN**
>
> Time-arrow orientation describes the proposed relationship between causal histories; it is not yet a numerical transformation law.

Narration 13; Original Ch. 17, PDF pp. 165–176.

CHAPTER 13 / FIGURE AND AUDIO

Visual guide: Relativity and causal alignment



Reading the diagram. Two stylised time arrows and causal cones illustrate changes in relative alignment. Their angles are arbitrary schematic choices and have no assigned velocity.

OPTIONAL COMPANION AUDIO CAPTION 03 • APPROX. 25–45 SECONDS

Each system experiences its own orderly sequence. In the model, changing relative movement changes the alignment of time arrows and their causal references. The proposed mechanism must account not only for the signals a distant observer receives but also for the actual elapsed time recorded by clocks.

Research question. Provide a coordinate and metric prescription; derive clock and signal predictions; compare with special and general relativistic tests and prohibit causal contradictions.

CHAPTER 13 / EXPANDED EXPLANATION

Energy and multiple dimensional references

Relativity and the Orientation of Time

Act II described energy as transferable dimensional referencing. In the relativity chapter, the author links conservation to the fact that an interaction can be referenced by several time arrows. A change in one relationship need not erase the reference in another.

The model therefore proposes that a released reference survives as DiRe radiation and may subsequently enter a different dimensional arrangement. It interprets the persistence of the reference through overlapping causal cones as the basis for energy conservation and the speed of its transfer.

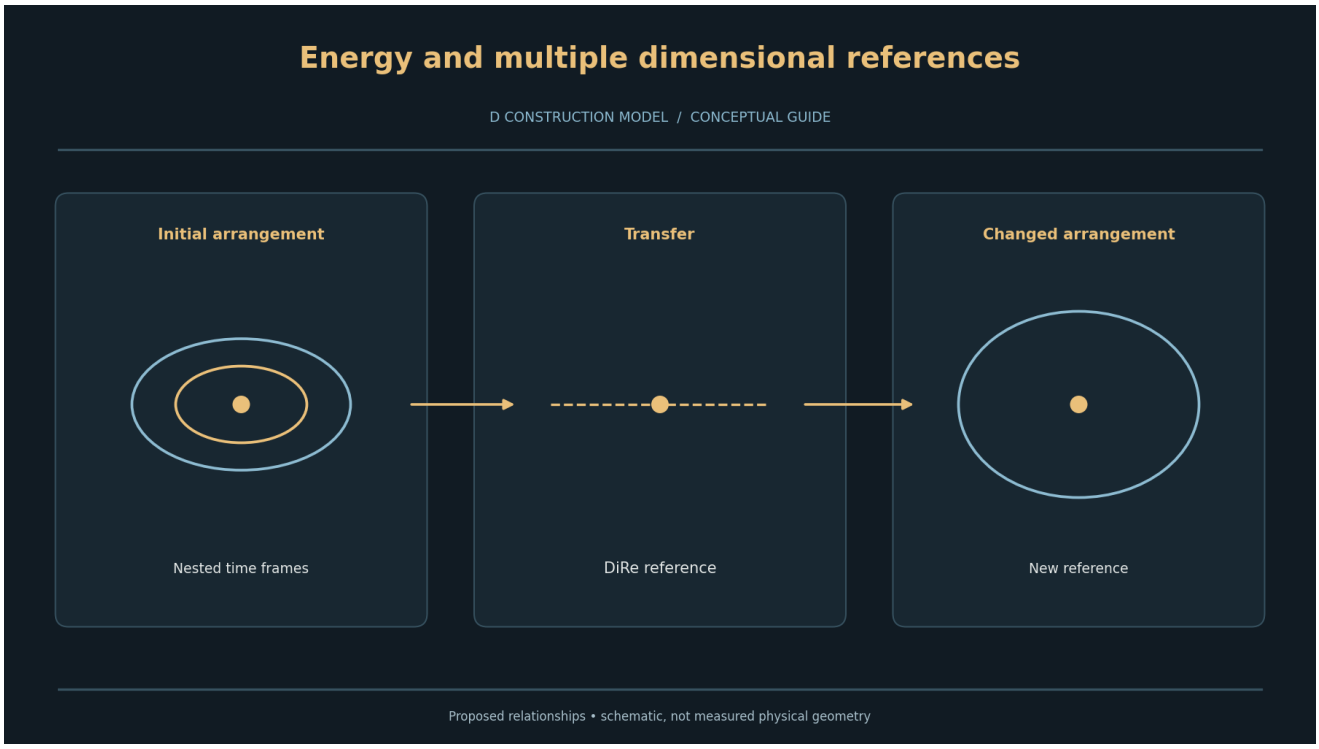
This gives the model an intended physical explanation for continuity. Yet a conservation rule must specify a quantity, and a way of adding and transferring it. A change in the geometry of a drawing cannot by itself prove that a numerical value remains constant. The original model's possible creation of new GeNions also makes global accounting an important question.

> **PRINCIPLE TO RETAIN**
>
> Reference continuity is a proposed mechanism; quantitative conservation is a result still to be demonstrated.

Narration 13; Original Ch. 17, PDF pp. 173–176; Ch. 9.

CHAPTER 13 / FIGURE AND AUDIO

Visual guide: Energy and multiple dimensional references



Reading the diagram. Read the schematic from left to right: an arrangement changes, a reference is transferred, and a receiving arrangement changes. The arrows depict bookkeeping, not a material photon.

OPTIONAL COMPANION AUDIO CAPTION 04 • APPROX. 25–45 SECONDS

The model proposes that a reference does not disappear simply because an interaction changes in one time arrow. It remains part of other dimensional relationships and can be transferred as radiation. To show that this is conservation of energy, we must define a measurable quantity and demonstrate that it is preserved.

Research question. Define the energy functional, transfer rules and conservation domain. Test against measured transitions and matter–radiation interactions, including the proposed origins mechanism.

CHAPTER 14 / EXPANDED EXPLANATION

Determinism, probability and partial access

Determinism and the Quantum Perspective

Within any given time arrow the model assumes that interactions follow deterministic rules. This does not guarantee that another time arrow can access that sequence. It may encounter the complete relative time frame as an object or only the portion made available by its causal interaction.

The author returns to Schrödinger's cat to distinguish stages of a definite movement from alternative outcomes. A time frame of an electron's orbital movement does not, in this interpretation, represent multiple mutually exclusive histories. The measurement selects a dimensional reference within a continuing interaction.

The model interprets probability as a consequence of which reference is available. A distribution of possible observed positions is not yet a derived probability law: the rule governing which portions are selected, and their relative statistical weights, must be specified. This distinction also prevents determinism being confused with practical predictability.

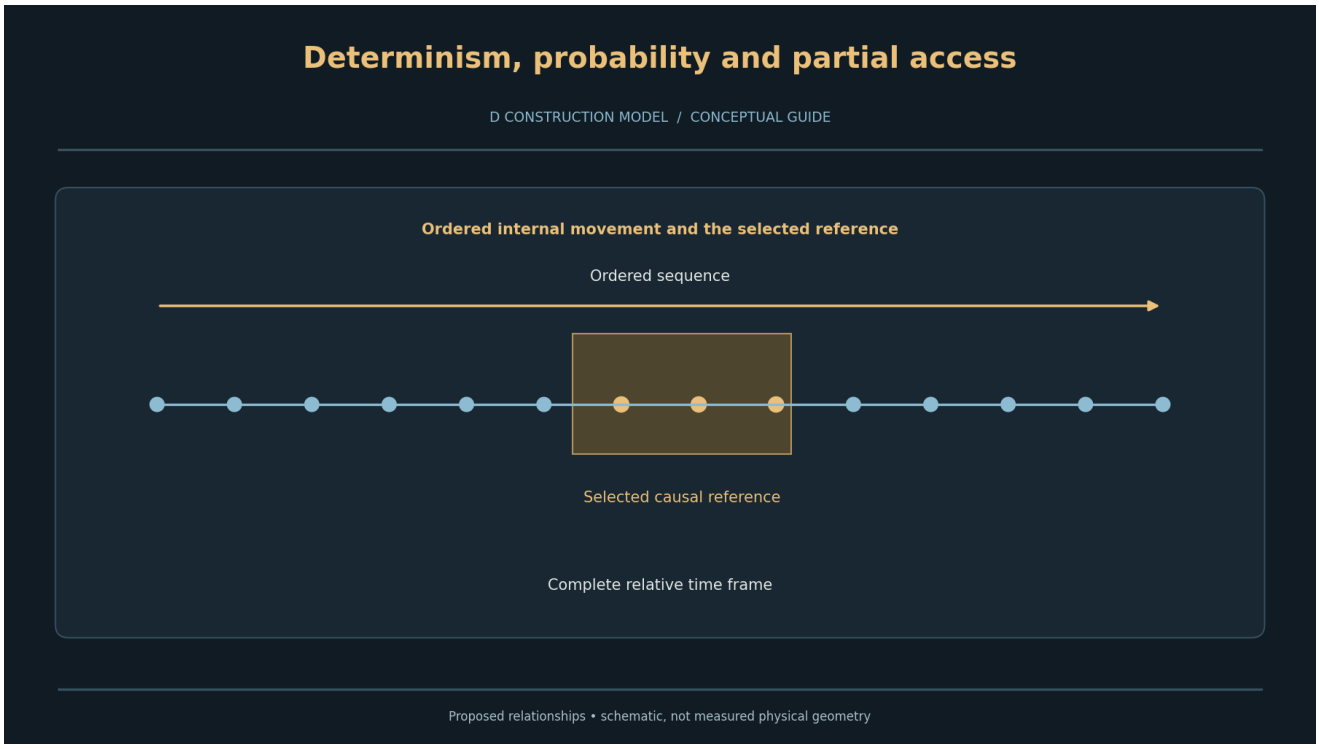
PRINCIPLE TO RETAIN

The proposed internal history is ordered; access to that history is reference-dependent.

Narration 14; Original Ch. 18, PDF pp. 176–189; Ch. 7.

CHAPTER 14 / FIGURE AND AUDIO

Visual guide: Determinism, probability and partial access



Reading the diagram. A sequence of points represents an ordered movement. A larger bracket denotes the complete time frame, while a gold window denotes a selected reference. No probabilities are inferred from the drawing.

OPTIONAL COMPANION AUDIO CAPTION 05 • APPROX. 25–45 SECONDS

Within its own time arrow, the model says that an interaction follows a definite sequence. A further dimensional interaction may encounter the whole time frame or only one part of it. Probability is proposed to arise from that restricted access, not from an absence of internal causality.

Research question. Derive a mathematically normalised distribution and measurement-selection rule. Show whether the model reproduces observed quantum statistics rather than assuming a correspondence.

CHAPTER 14 / EXPANDED EXPLANATION

Measurement and the two paths

Determinism and the Quantum Perspective

The double-slit experiment is a test of how a physical measurement arrangement affects the accumulation of detections. With suitable coherence and indistinguishable paths, an interference pattern can form. Path-distinguishing interactions can reduce or remove it.

The D Construction Model attributes the difference to the dimensional time frame available for interaction. Recording a path establishes a reference which changes the set of relationships that remain accessible. In the author's account, a measurement is a new physical interaction rather than a passive act of looking.

The same underlying idea is used to reconsider entanglement, in which two objects retain a correlated dimensional relationship. However, fixed opposing values alone cannot reproduce the full correlations for different measurement settings in Bell experiments. A developed model must address the relevant assumptions and derive joint statistics.

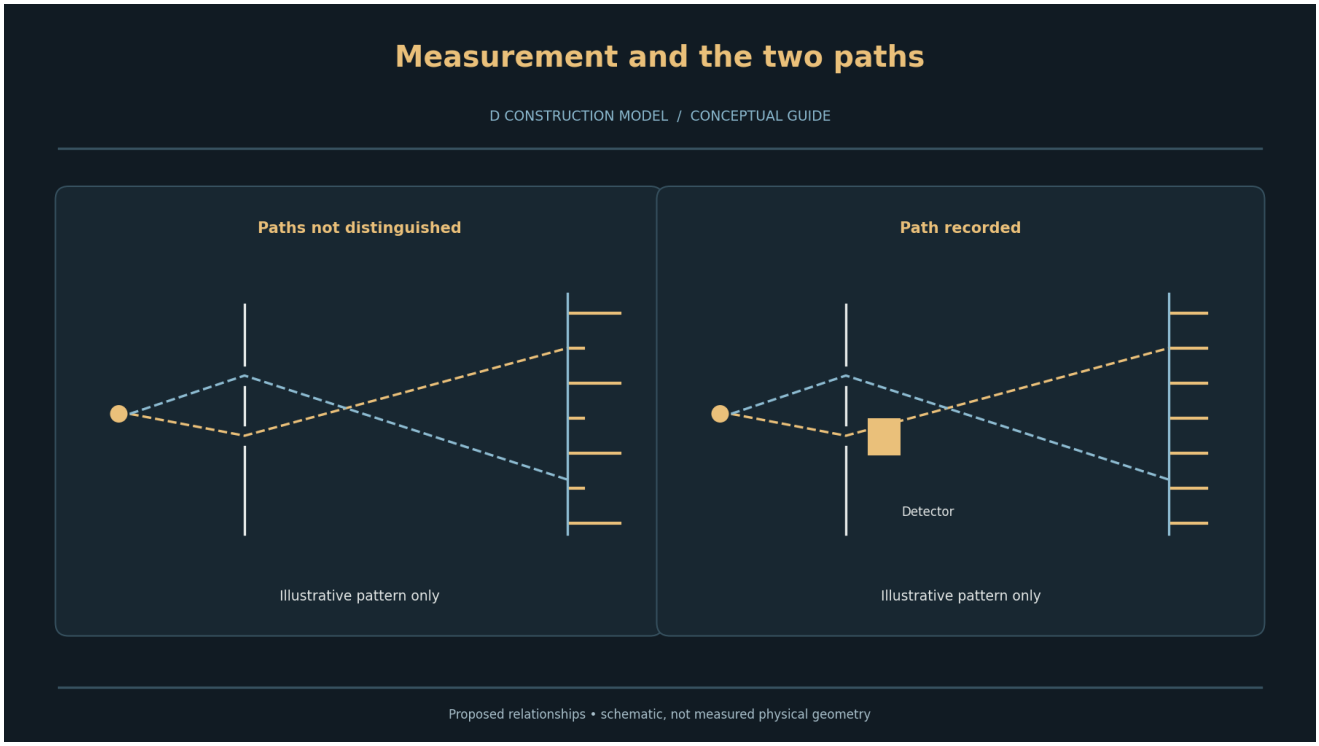
PRINCIPLE TO RETAIN

The record-producing interaction matters; no special role for human awareness is established.

Narration 14; Original Ch. 18, PDF pp. 178–188; Ch. 7.

CHAPTER 14 / FIGURE AND AUDIO

Visual guide: Measurement and the two paths



Reading the diagram. Two minimal slit layouts compare unrecorded and path-recorded cases. The right-hand marks indicate a different pattern qualitatively; they are not calculated intensity curves.

OPTIONAL COMPANION AUDIO CAPTION 06 • APPROX. 25–45 SECONDS

The model interprets the two-slit pattern as an interaction with a wider dimensional time frame. A physical path record changes the reference available to the system. It is this interaction, rather than someone consciously looking, that is proposed to change the outcome. Quantitative interference and entanglement predictions are still required.

Research question. Calculate interference visibility for different path information and derive Bell-test correlations with explicit measurement settings and no-signalling constraints.

CHAPTER 15 / EXPANDED EXPLANATION

Stars, compression and black holes

The Universe

In the author's fusion proposal, gravitational compression allows hydrogen structures to enter LiMe zones, producing neutron references required for helium nuclei. Released references are transferred as radiation and heat. This extends the proposed nuclear mechanism of Act II to stellar conditions.

Under extreme compression the manuscript proposes that overlapping LiMe zones dominate, restricting ordinary proton references and leaving neutron-like nuclear matter. Actual neutron stars may contain several constituents; the schematic does not establish their composition or equation of state.

For black holes, the author proposes that higher-dimensional movement changes causal orientation until the interior ceases to interact directly with our time arrow. Exo Tempus describes the inaccessible relationship. The manuscript uses indirect causal links to discuss continuing gravitational effects. The analogy must be distinguished from an established event-horizon geometry.

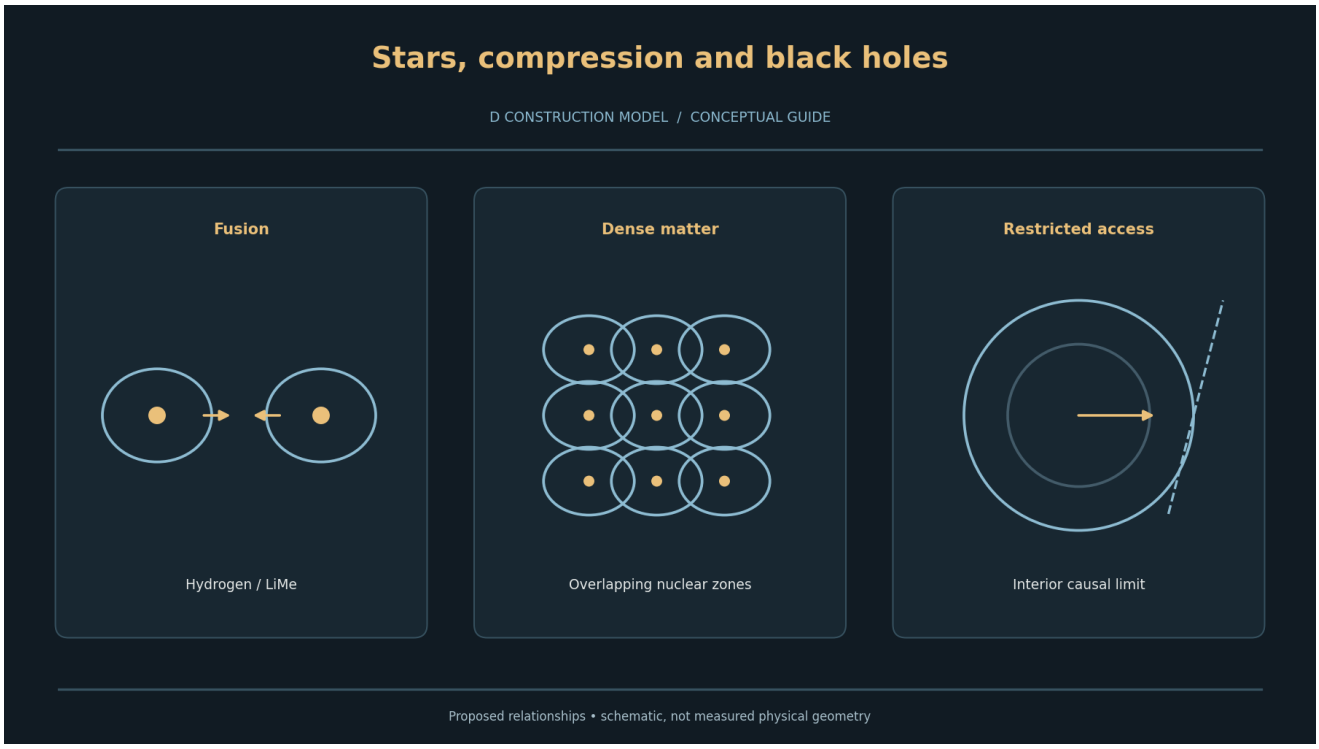
PRINCIPLE TO RETAIN

The model extends nuclear referencing under compression and introduces a proposed limit of causal access.

Narration 15; Original Ch. 19, PDF pp. 189–194.

CHAPTER 15 / FIGURE AND AUDIO

Visual guide: Stars, compression and black holes



Reading the diagram. Three conceptual panels represent increasing compression, LiMe-dominated matter and restricted direct access from an interior. They are not an evolutionary sequence applying to every star.

OPTIONAL COMPANION AUDIO CAPTION 07 • APPROX. 25–45 SECONDS

The stellar applications extend the model's nuclear and gravitational principles. Compression is proposed to alter the available nuclear references. At the extreme, the author interprets black-hole interiors through limited causal access. These proposals need to account for the observed properties of both neutron stars and black holes.

Research question. Derive fusion reaction rates, the dense-matter equation of state, mass–radius relations and horizon behaviour; compare with stellar evolution, compact-object observations and gravitational waves.

CHAPTER 15 / EXPANDED EXPLANATION

Redshift and the scale of the universe

The Universe

The author does not exclude relative recession as a contributor to redshift. The manuscript explores three additional possibilities: propagation effects linked to dimensional referencing, changes in dimensional interactions across cosmic history, and changes in time-arrow orientation associated with cosmic location.

The third proposal envisages an overall centre and changes in alignment towards a putative edge. The author suggests that the fine-structure constant might vary with location and that spectral comparisons in different directions could reveal this effect. The proposal is conditional; the manuscript does not provide a completed numerical law.

The author also relates the overall scale of the universe to Dirac’s large numbers hypothesis, suggesting that interaction strengths might depend on the construction of the universe as a whole. The relationship between these ideas and the proposed redshift mechanisms needs to be specified.

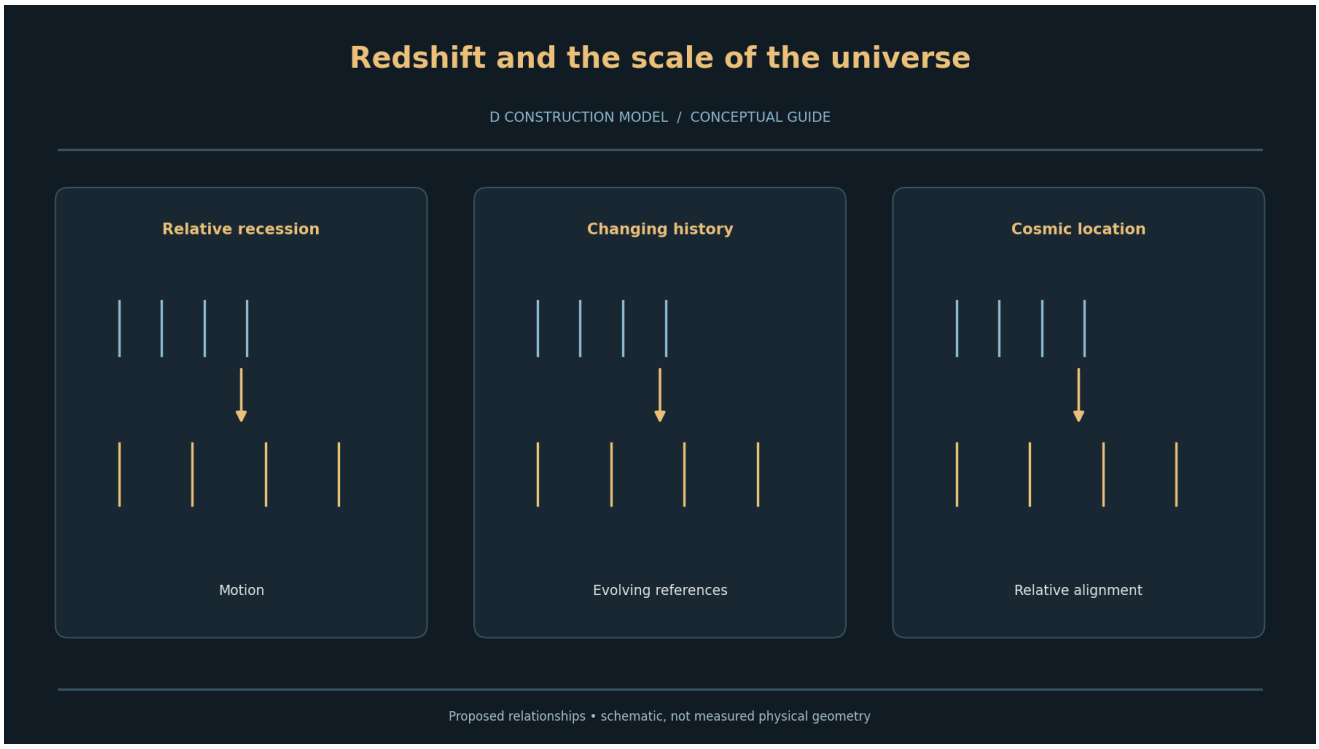
PRINCIPLE TO RETAIN

These are alternative or additional candidate mechanisms; the model has not established that expansion is unnecessary.

Narration 15; Original Ch. 19, PDF pp. 194–197; 200–203.

CHAPTER 15 / FIGURE AND AUDIO

Visual guide: Redshift and the scale of the universe



Reading the diagram. Compare three schematic spectral-reference cases: relative recession, evolving dimensional references and location-dependent alignment. The longer spacing of strokes denotes a qualitative redshift only.

OPTIONAL COMPANION AUDIO CAPTION 08 • APPROX. 25–45 SECONDS

The model allows relative recession to produce redshift, but also proposes that dimensional references might change with cosmic history or location. If this is correct, there may be other measurable consequences, including changes in spectral relationships. These ideas need distinct numerical predictions before they can be compared with cosmology.

Research question. Define the predicted redshift–distance relation and fine-structure variation; compare with spectral constraints, supernova time dilation, distance measures and tests of isotropy. Check Dirac-style scaling against measured variation limits.

CHAPTER 15 / EXPANDED EXPLANATION

The cosmic microwave background

The Universe

The manuscript proposes a cosmic region where the alignment of time arrows no longer supports the dimensional references needed for ordinary molecular matter. In this interpretation, MiFa-related bonding becomes unavailable and the material disperses.

The author recognises that MiFa-related energies alone do not naturally correspond to microwaves. He therefore suggests that the remaining three-dimensional references of the resulting molecular dispersion could be emitted as microwave radiation. He also speculates that radiation may be reflected back from the boundary.

This is a proposed alternative origin or contribution to the cosmic microwave background. It must be separated from the observed background itself. A boundary geometry, emission mechanism and propagation law are required before comparison with the measured near-blackbody spectrum, angular structure and polarisation is possible.

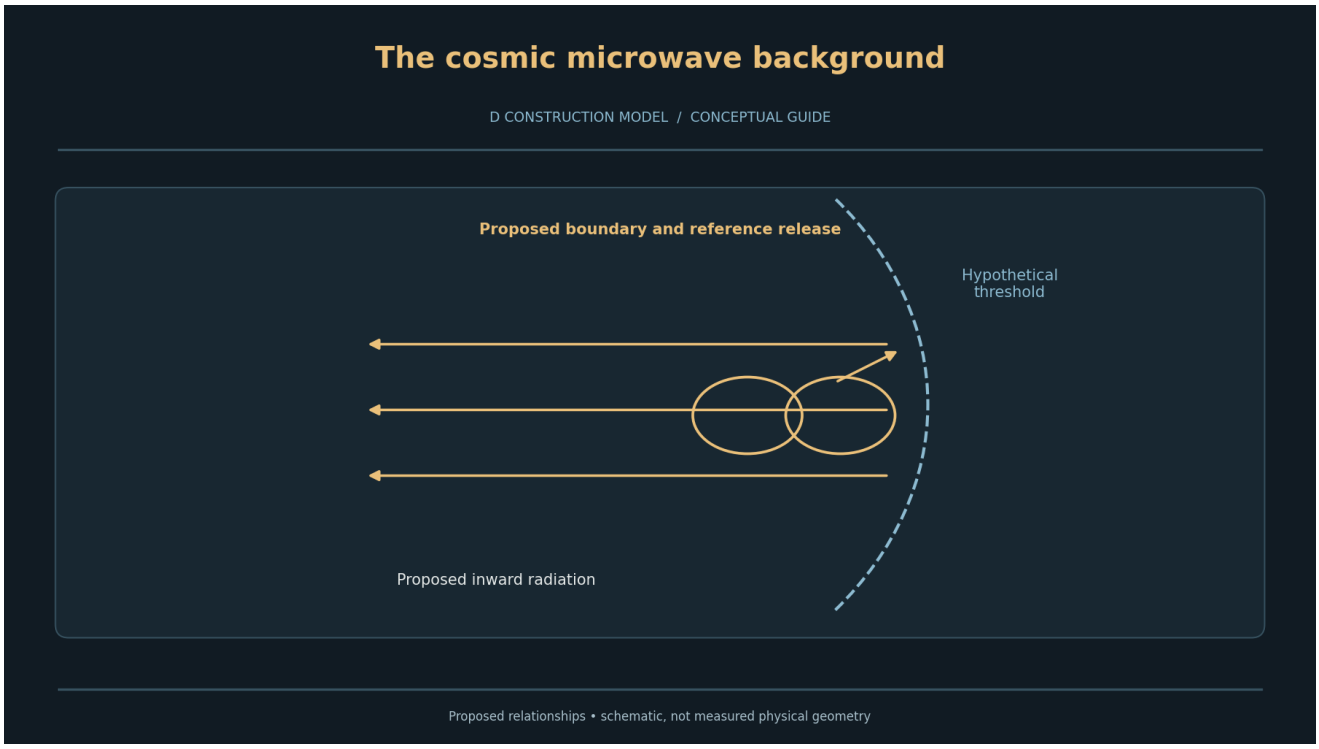
PRINCIPLE TO RETAIN

The boundary and its radiation are speculative consequences proposed by the author, not observed features established by this model.

Narration 15; Original Ch. 19, PDF pp. 197–200.

CHAPTER 15 / FIGURE AND AUDIO

Visual guide: The cosmic microwave background



Reading the diagram. The dashed arc illustrates a hypothetical threshold; inward arrows indicate the proposed release or reflection of dimensional references. It is not a map of a known cosmic boundary.

OPTIONAL COMPANION AUDIO CAPTION 09 • APPROX. 25–45 SECONDS

The author imagines a region where dimensional alignment no longer supports ordinary molecular bonding. Matter crossing this proposed threshold could release references as radiation. The suggestion is that these might contribute to the microwave background. To test it, we need a complete prediction of the radiation's spectrum and distribution.

Research question. Calculate the required geometry, energy supply, frequency distribution, anisotropies and polarisation; compare with the observed CMB and constraints on thermal history.

CHAPTER 15 / EXPANDED EXPLANATION

Higher causal zones and unseen gravitational effects

The Universe

LiMe, MiFa and SaCa are the lower-dimensional causal zones introduced in Act II. The manuscript extends this idea to overlapping fourth-dimensional causal regions, called VeRu in honour of Vera Rubin. Its required referencing object is explicitly unresolved.

The author suggests a fourth-dimensional overlap might provide additional attraction within galaxies. A fifth-dimensional overlap that cannot be referenced might yield repulsion between galaxies. These follow the model's general distinction between referenced binding zones and unreferenced repelling zones, although the extension is not worked out.

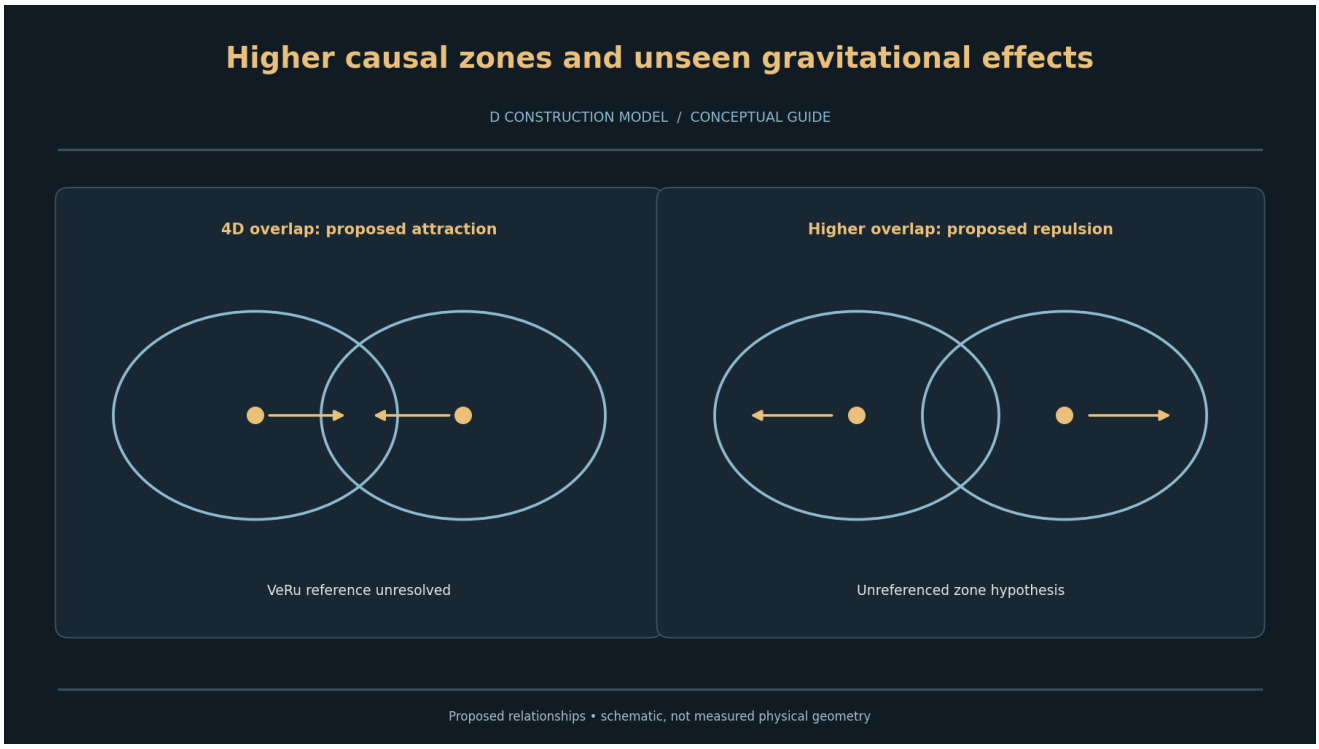
The intent is to investigate other possible explanations for phenomena attributed to dark matter and dark energy. Galaxy rotation alone is insufficient to establish such an alternative. The mechanism must also account for lensing, cluster observations, large-scale structure and the history of cosmic expansion.

> **PRINCIPLE TO RETAIN**
>
> VeRu extends the InDiCa framework as a hypothesis; its contents and governing law remain open.

Narration 15; Original Ch. 19, PDF pp. 200–203; glossary p. 222.

CHAPTER 15 / FIGURE AND AUDIO

Visual guide: Higher causal zones and unseen gravitational effects



Reading the diagram. The left panel denotes a possible extra attraction associated with galactic-scale overlap; the right denotes a proposed repulsive higher overlap. No strength, geometry or range is assigned.

OPTIONAL COMPANION AUDIO CAPTION 10 • APPROX. 25–45 SECONDS

If the causal-zone construction continues at higher dimensions, the author proposes that overlapping regions might influence the motion of galaxies. A referenced overlap might reinforce attraction, while an unreferenced overlap might produce repulsion. The precise nature of the higher zones, including VeRu, remains to be defined.

Research question. Determine the existence, referencing rule, range and force strength of VeRu and higher zones; calculate predictions for multiple independent cosmological observables.

CHAPTER 16 / EXPANDED EXPLANATION

Life, entropy and chirality

Life and Consciousness

The model proposes that the sustained activity of living organisms gives their complete time frames a different fourth-dimensional structure from those of non-living systems. This focuses on the organisation and continuity of interactions rather than a single physical snapshot.

A living system maintains local organisation by interacting with its surroundings. The manuscript interprets this in terms of wider dimensional energy flow. The proposed higher-dimensional account must not be confused with a violation of the second law: local order can increase in an open system while total entropy production is non-negative.

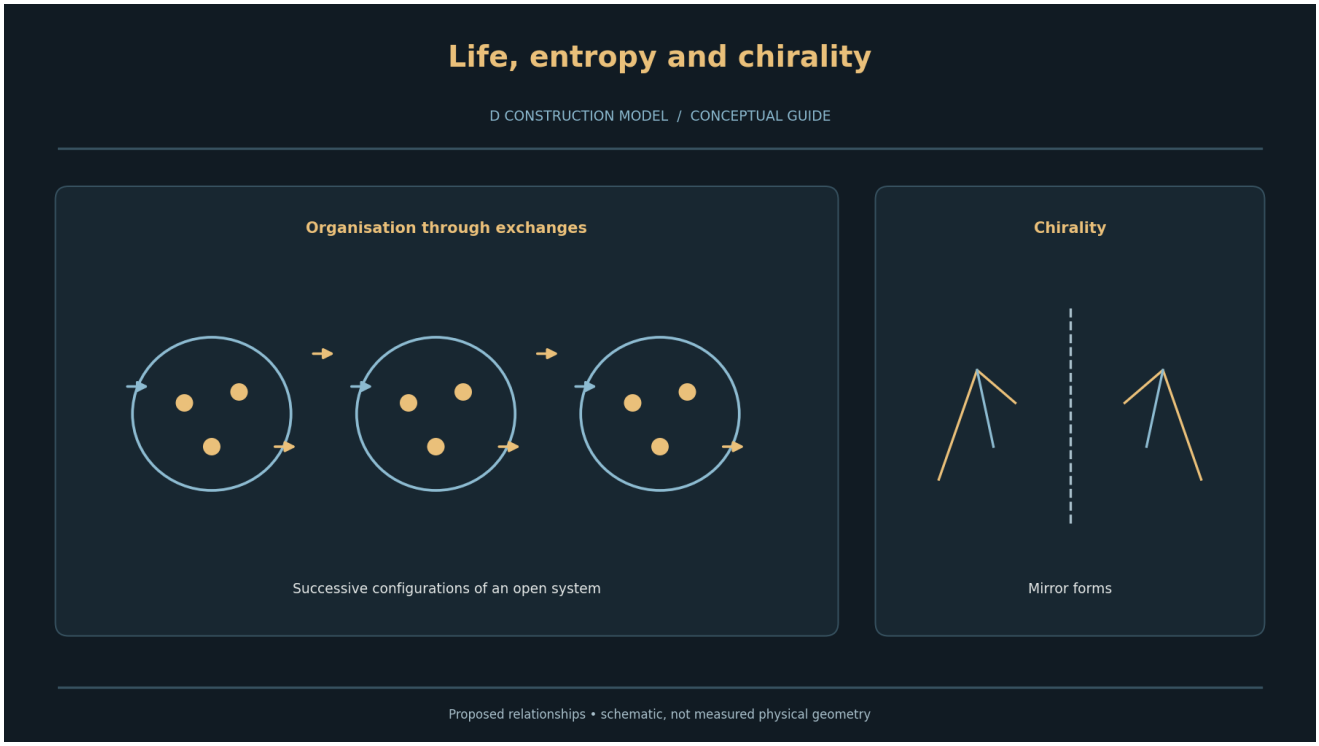
The author also explores whether time-arrow orientation could contribute to the handedness of biological molecules and the organisation of genetic information. He speculates that changing dimensional relationships might limit the conditions under which life can exist. These possibilities require a mechanism beyond the qualitative resemblance to geometry.

> **PRINCIPLE TO RETAIN**
>
> Life is proposed to have an organised time-frame structure, not a new fundamental substance.

Narration 16; Original Ch. 20, PDF pp. 203–211.

CHAPTER 16 / FIGURE AND AUDIO

Visual guide: Life, entropy and chirality



Reading the diagram. Follow successive configurations of an organised system exchanging resources. The mirror forms symbolise chirality; they are not proposed molecular structures.

OPTIONAL COMPANION AUDIO CAPTION 11 • APPROX. 25–45 SECONDS

A living organism maintains its organisation through continuing exchanges of matter and energy. The model proposes that this sustained pattern gives life a distinctive higher-dimensional structure. It also asks whether the orientation of time arrows might influence molecular handedness. Neither proposal is yet a biological mechanism.

Research question. Specify a measurable distinction between living and non-living time frames; model entropy in an open system and derive testable molecular chirality predictions.

CHAPTER 16 / EXPANDED EXPLANATION

Consciousness, memory and shared structure

Life and Consciousness

The author describes consciousness as using information from previous time frames to guide action in fourth-dimensional time. Memories enable interpretation of current events and the anticipation of possible outcomes. The model treats this ongoing organisation as a possible fourth-dimensional structure.

The manuscript explores whether recording information changes dimensional references, drawing an analogy with the measurement discussion in Chapter 18. It then proposes that sleep may reframe recorded dimensional information. Neither analogy provides an established neurological mechanism.

Finally, the author suggests that interactions between individuals contribute to a larger higher-dimensional object. This philosophical conclusion follows from applying the construction principle to human relationships. It does not imply demonstrated shared consciousness, survival after death or an independently verified mental field.

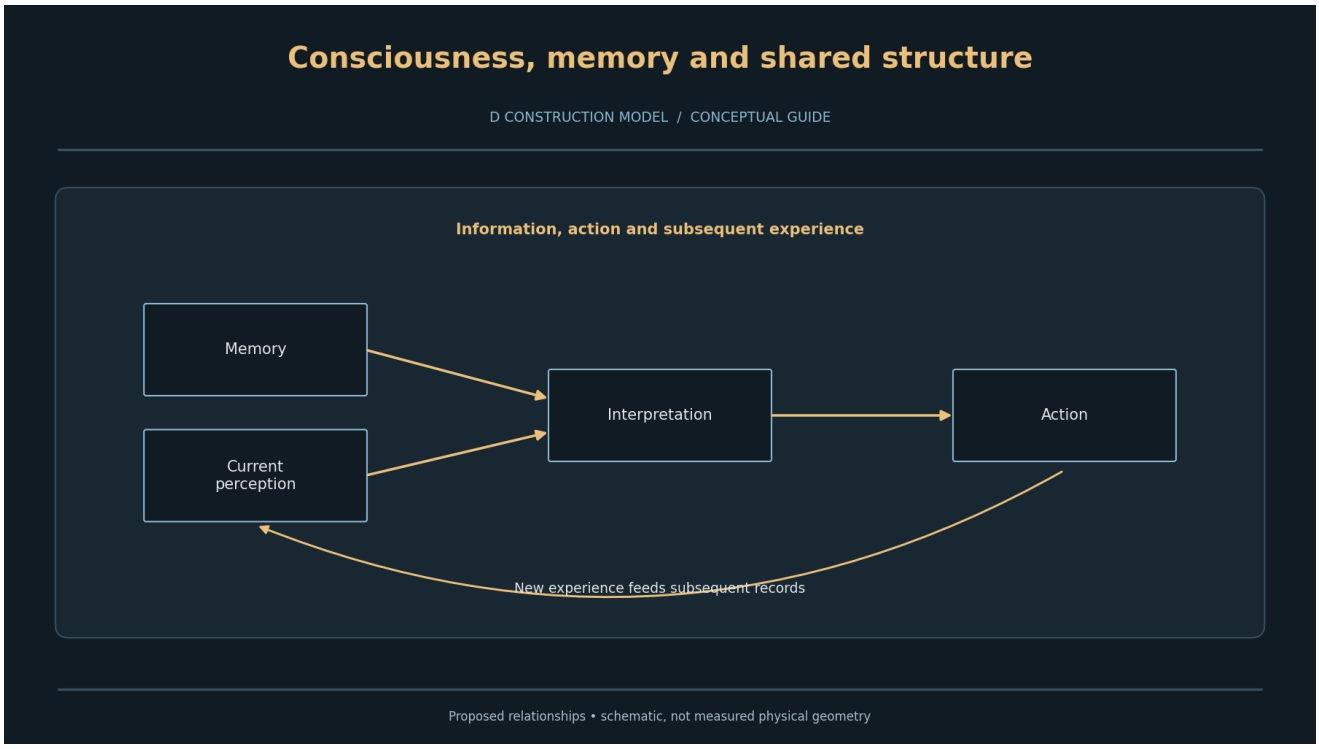
PRINCIPLE TO RETAIN

The model’s interpretation of consciousness concerns the temporal organisation of information; it is not a demonstrated explanation of subjective experience.

Narration 16; Original Ch. 20, PDF pp. 211–215.

CHAPTER 16 / FIGURE AND AUDIO

Visual guide: Consciousness, memory and shared structure



Reading the diagram. Read the information-flow sketch as memory and current perception contributing to interpretation and action. The feedback arrow represents subsequent experience feeding new records; it is not a neural circuit.

OPTIONAL COMPANION AUDIO CAPTION 12 • APPROX. 25–45 SECONDS

We use records of previous experiences and current information to anticipate the consequences of action. The author describes this as navigating fourth-dimensional time through earlier time frames. The proposed structure may be a way to consider consciousness, but its biological mechanisms and empirical implications remain open.

Research question. Identify a neural or behavioural observable that distinguishes the proposed memory and sleep mechanism from established descriptions. Avoid inferring metaphysical claims without evidence.

CHAPTER 17 / EXPANDED EXPLANATION

Origins: the Big Add hypothesis

And Everything

Act I introduced the first GeNion as a starting condition, not as the result of a derived creation rule. The original final chapter asks whether a GeNion could be formed when the full set of possible interactions in a system is complete. In the Big Add or Big Plus One hypothesis, the addition of new points allows further relationships and increasingly complex construction.

The manuscript speculates that this process might contribute to rapid early development or to conditions associated with a Big Bang. It also considers whether the relative scale of a GeNion depends on the complexity of the universe it references. These ideas go beyond the initial zero-dimensional definition and require clarification.

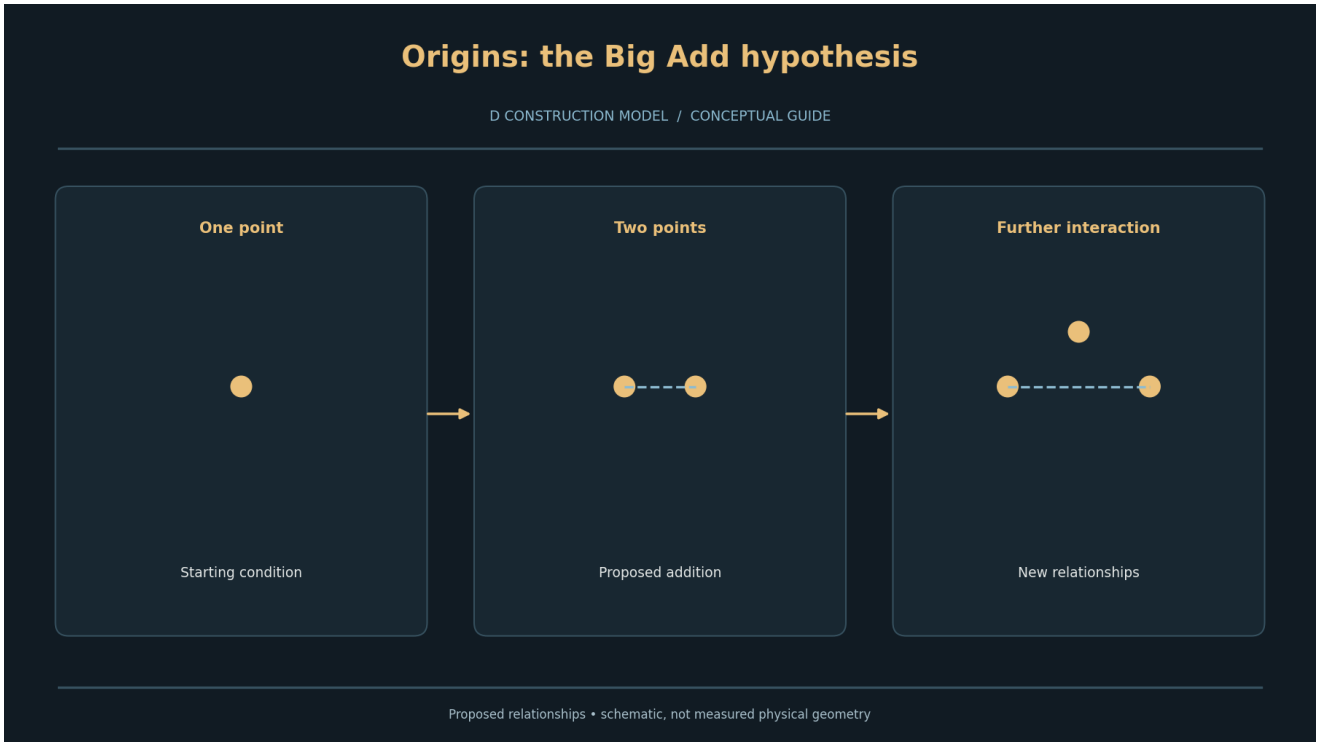
The original mathematical analogy invokes division by zero and multiplication of zero by infinity. Those operations do not establish the stated results in ordinary arithmetic. If the intended proposal is a new limit or algebraic structure, it must be defined explicitly. The diagram therefore shows the conditional creation rule as an assumption rather than a derivation.

> **PRINCIPLE TO RETAIN**
>
> The Big Add is a speculative origin rule, not a proof of creation from nothing.

Narration 17; Original Ch. 21, PDF pp. 215–218.

CHAPTER 17 / FIGURE AND AUDIO

Visual guide: Origins: the Big Add hypothesis



Reading the diagram. The successive dot groups symbolise the proposed addition of a GeNion when an interaction set is complete. Their number and order illustrate the idea only, not physical time or a growth rate.

OPTIONAL COMPANION AUDIO CAPTION 13 • APPROX. 25–45 SECONDS

The Big Add explores the possibility that completion of a system’s interactions could give rise to another fundamental point. New points would make further interactions possible. This is a speculative origin hypothesis. A valid creation law, its conservation properties and its relationship to cosmic history still need to be established.

Research question. Define a creation criterion and state space, well-defined mathematics, energy accounting and a model of cosmic evolution. Do not treat undefined arithmetic as evidence.

CHAPTER 17 / EXPANDED EXPLANATION

Co-developing dimensions and the research programme

And Everything

The final chapter revisits the simplified step-by-step construction. In a more complete system, lower-dimensional movements form higher-dimensional objects, while those higher-dimensional interactions in turn affect the lower-dimensional ones. The author proposes that the dimensions develop together, rather than requiring a universally ordered programme.

This also qualifies the early descriptions of complete time frames. A time frame can be complete relative to a particular interaction, yet the relevant references may change as further interactions develop. The permanent motion-blur analogy remains useful for a stable relationship without requiring every object to be immutable.

The manuscript also revisits the proposed dimensional complement rule for InDiCa zones and speculates that the most influential dimensional scale determines their referencing. Its suggested numerical correspondences with higher-dimensional string theories are questions to investigate, not established mathematical equivalences.

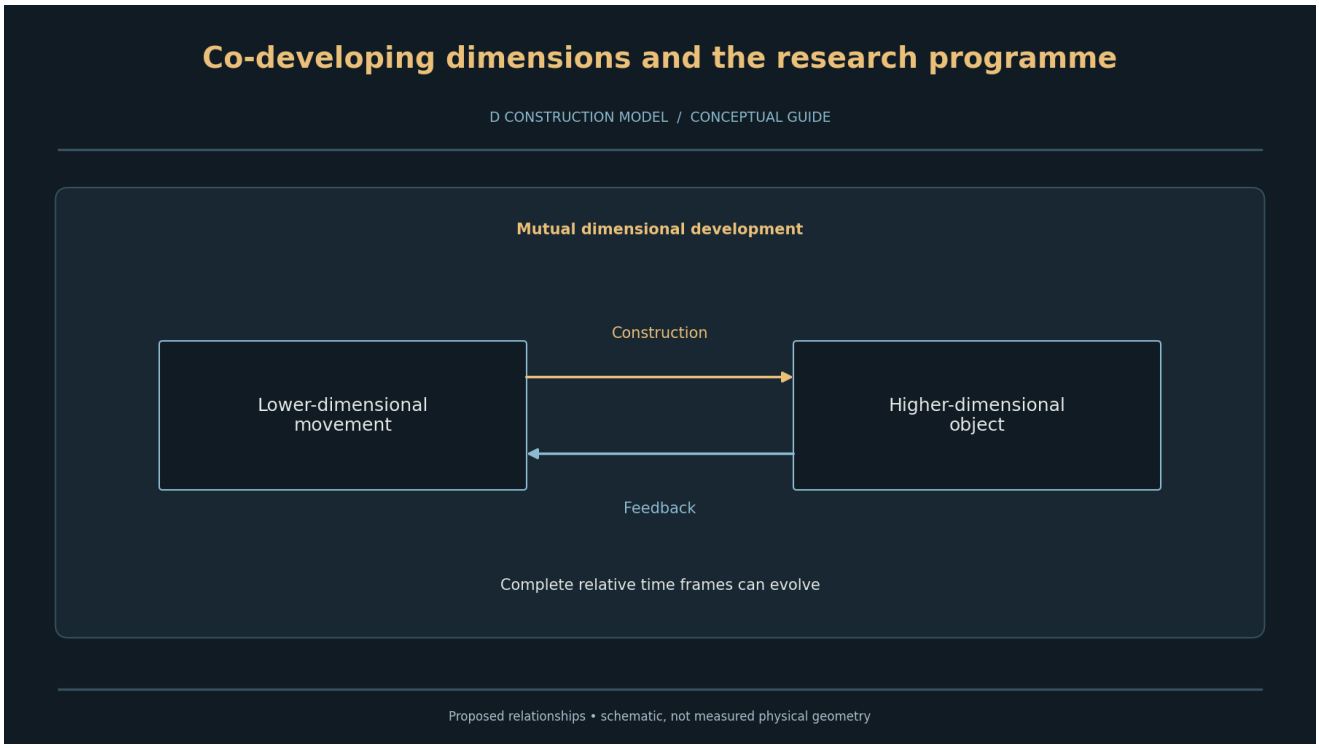
The next research stage should give each postulate a precise rule, record dependencies between explanations, and identify predictions that can be tested separately. The technical annex is planned as that third layer; it is not completed here.

> **PRINCIPLE TO RETAIN**
>
> Complete relative time frames may evolve through mutually dependent construction.

Narration 17; Original Ch. 21, PDF pp. 218–221; glossary.

CHAPTER 17 / FIGURE AND AUDIO

Visual guide: Co-developing dimensions and the research programme



Reading the diagram. The layered diagram shows lower-dimensional movement producing a higher-dimensional object and a feedback arrow showing the proposed higher-to-lower influence. It is a dependency sketch, not a simulation.

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The construction is not necessarily a series of isolated steps. Higher-dimensional relationships may affect the movements that produce them. A time frame can be complete relative to an interaction while its references evolve through new relationships. The research task is to turn these proposed relationships into precise, testable rules.

Research question. Formulate coupled dynamics and stability conditions; derive the causal-zone complement rule rather than assuming it; establish whether any similarities with string theory are mathematically substantive.

REFERENCE / KEY TERMS

Act III glossary

Fourth-dimensional object

The appropriate complete relative time frame of a three-dimensional object’s interaction.

Fifth-dimensional attraction

Proposed interaction of fourth-dimensional objects, experienced through gravity.

Time-arrow alignment

The model’s directional relationship between dimensional movements and their causal access.

Exo Tempus

The model’s terminology for existence outside a particular time arrow’s direct causal access.

DiRe

Dimensional Reference radiation; the proposed carrier of transferred dimensional references.

VeRu zone

Proposed intra-dimensional causal overlap at the fourth-dimensional level; the required reference is unresolved.

Big Add

Speculative creation proposal in which completion of a system’s interactions gives rise to another GeNion.

Relative time frame

A complete movement encountered as a whole in a particular interaction; references may develop as relationships change.

RESEARCH / HANDOVER

From concept to investigation

The three levels of the project serve different purposes. This companion is the explanatory layer. A future technical research annex should establish the mathematical and observational work required to investigate the model independently.

01 Foundations

Define GeNion interaction, causal geometry and the emergence and stability of complete relative time frames. Specify which rules are assumptions and which results follow from them.

02 Quantitative predictions

Translate the proposed mechanisms into measurable quantities, including energy conservation, particle properties, gravitational acceleration and time differences.

03 Discriminating tests

Prioritise predictions that differ from existing accounts. Preserve the chlorine isotope and PaCh proposals from Act II; add clock comparison, quantum correlations and cosmological observables from Act III.

04 Evidence and revision

Log existing observations, negative results, open questions and changes to the model. Do not treat similarities with familiar theories as validation.

Source basis: Whole book D con.pdf, original Chapters 16–21 (pp. 155–221), and the agreed Act I–II narration and companion format. Research questions and schematic diagrams are editorial additions for author review.