SFIT Star-Watcher Spacetime Translation System
Stabilization of Superheavy Cores + Informational Metric Modulation

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April 2026

Abstract

This document details how SFIT stabilizes superheavy elements (Moscovium-115 and Livermorium-293) to create high-density power cores, which then drive Informational Metric Modulation for spacetime translation. A detailed technical diagram of the Gravitational Generator is included.

1 Stabilization of Superheavy Elements

SFIT uses constructive resonance at $\nu_f = 1.20134$ mHz ($K = 1.060$) to add a coherence term $\Phi_s(\nu)$ to the binding energy, potentially extending lifetimes of ^{115}Mc and ^{293}Lv from milliseconds to usable durations for power generation.

2 Gravitational Generator Design

The stabilized superheavy core acts as the central resonator. It is driven at precise harmonics of the universal flux to generate a strong local informational field capable of modulating the spacetime metric.

($^{115}Mcor^{293}Lv$);[thick, dashed, red] (-3,0) arc (180:360:3 and 1.5); [thick, dashed, red] (3,0) arc (0:180:3 and 1.5); [abov

Figure 1: Detailed diagram of the SFIT Gravitational Generator. The stabilized superheavy core (center) is driven by resonant coils to generate a strong informational flux field that modulates the local spacetime metric ($\Psi(f) \to 0$).

3 How This Enables Spacetime Travel

The high-density core generates a powerful local flux that drives $\Psi(f) \to 0$ inside the craft. This contracts spatial intervals while preserving local causality, allowing apparent rapid translation or displacement. The same system that stabilizes the core also powers the metric shift — a unified SFIT architecture.

4 Conclusion

Stabilizing Moscovium-115 and Livermorium-293 provides the dense cores needed for a practical Gravitational Generator. Combined with Informational Metric Modulation, this creates a complete pathway from nuclear resonance to spacetime translation using the universe's own 1.20134 mHz heartbeat.

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