International Journal of Innovation Scientific Research and Review
Vol. 07, Issue, 11, pp.9220-9222, November 2025
Available online at http://www.journalijisr.com
SJIF Impact Factor 2025: 7.913

Research Article

ISSN: 2582-6131

R-SHAPED ENERGY MAGNETIC HUBS OF DIFFERENT LAYER SUGGESTIONS IN THE CURVE OF UNIVERSES

***Lie Chun Pong**

Received 24th September 2025; Accepted 25th October 2025; Published online 30th November 2025

ABSTRACT

In the framework of AdS/CFT [1][2], the geometry of spacetime is elegantly described by vacuum solutions known as anti-de Sitter (AdS) space within the Einstein field [3]. AdS space serves as a high-level model where the concept of distance (the metric) between points diverges from run-of-the-mill Euclidean geometry. It is intricately linked to de Sitter space, &the dual de Sitter space can be characterized by the disk. They exemplifies a complex shape composed of triangles and squares.In this space, the distance between points is precisely defined so that all triangles and squares are of equal size, and the outer boundary of the circle is situated at an infinite distance from any point within it.This research paper explores the concept of using string theory to connect the idea of the anti-de Sitter framework with the concept of transformation L.i.e. space. The goal is to integrate the string particle as a wave-like state-event, forming an energy sea of gravity net. This network of energy hubs will play a crucial role in connecting relativity in the universe, as well as in energy conservation. In addition, this research paper suggests an innovative concept of energy hubs could potentially reveal a relationship between extra dimensions in Kaluza-Klein theory and the mechanism of gravity. Our theory of assumption, energy hubs may serve as a bridge between relativity, quantum theory, and gravity theory. Additionally, these energy hubs may generate a force similar to dark energy, creating anassertive effect, generating a fence that imitates planetary movement in space-time, affiliated with the movement of sea-magnet, gravitational-wave strings in the universe.

Keywords: Anti-de Sitter (AdS) space, Einstein field, Energy MAGNETIChubs, Kaluza-Klein theory, Yau's framework

INTRODUCTION

The string theory affecting to the field side is relevant to our research regarding ourinnovative concept of divided adjustment in renormalization. This innovative concept refers to the possibility of matter being renormalized in the form of a specific ring field. Renormalization, is an advanced approach in quantum field theory, entails limitations in matter derivation, constraining particle movement at a specific moment, and establishing size freedom at a steady-state level, resulting in a field wall. Parameters in the Lagrangian, such as position and coupling constants, will help us, to deriveda supportive approach that brings up the utilities of gravity.

If we consider subgroups of a given order in a finite group, it's not always true that every divisor of the group's order corresponds to the order of some subgroup. For instance, A4 is the alternating group of degree 4, where there is a subgroup of order for every divisor of the group's order. There are solvable groups that are not CLT (e.g., B4) and CLT groups that may not be decipherable.Additionally, there are partial converses to Lagrange's theorem, such as Hall's theorems which provide guarantees regarding the existence of subgroups of specific orders. As an example, the alternating group A4 is the set of even permutations and serves as the subgroup of the symmetric group S4 with the elements.They are compatible with each other. According to the above, we can develop a formula that is a good fit for our L.i.e. Spacetime assumption.

So,

Let L be the non-cyclic subgroup of A4, called the Klein four-group:

Let K = H ∩ L. As H and L are both subgroups of A4, K is a constant (subgroup) of A4.

According to Lagrange's theorem, if the positive integers that divide both 12 & 8 are 1 &2. Thus |K| = 1 or 2.

Assuming |K| = 1 leads to a whole universe, so the sub-group of imaginative |Ki| = 1+1 =>2. When we consider our universe is expanding at an acceleration of speed, that makes the Laplace imaginary exponential space-time happen (L.i.e. Space-time).

So, when applying into group theory, if we have a subgroup K of a group G, the co-sets generated by K form a partition of G. Will be the cosets generated by a specific subgroup K, which are either identical to each other or disjoint denoted as [G : K], as a result, the number of co-sets generated by that subgroup will be either |K|or |Ki|. If the order of group G is denoted as |Gi| and the order of subgroup K is denoted as |Ki|, then [G : K] = |Gi|/|Ki| will be a proportion in a transform ant of desitter and with the anti-desiiter space-time. In this case, the alternating group A4 will generate an extra 12 elements, and a subgroup H of order 6 will be expected. This means that for any element g in A4, H = gHg^(-1). As a result, gHg^(-1) ∩ V = K, where V contains all disjoint transpositions in A4. Which implies that the only way to break through this co-jointure is by L.i.e., space-time transformation.

Change magnet cards in layout concept (least action principle)

So, this research paper, modify the approach of the M theory, which we call itthe"Mplus theory", that is "M+L.i.e. Spacetime transformation" a significant important component of our research, we introduces a unique approach to understanding the concept of different layers in the curve of universes. Similar to the power grid of the rectangular, the "M + theory" combines the number of the digital power grid to make the disk like possible membrane happen. We introduce the 9-grid rectangular combination of different colours to represent the different flavours of the magnetic effect. For instance, red shift represents moving away, and blue shift represents staying still with energy increase. The color here refers to the different flavors in the standard model, which has weak and robust effects on particle interaction. With the grid of rectangular approach, we can address the problem of the blackhole digit information of dilemma, as well as solve the problem of the field theory in connection with the particle, that is, the standard model or super standard model. Without necessarily using renormalization, we can utilize this rectangular energy hub to represent the field as well as the time of gravity expanding.

As we explore into the concept of the rectangular color of flavor particle transformation, we begin to see the immense potential it holds. By leveraging the standard model theory and the concept of super symmetry break, we can integrate the layers of space hubs into the field of space net ground formation. This means that power can be converted into a magnetic field, and a field can be transformed into different layers of dimension, when the force of acceleration occurs. This potential transformation fills us with optimism and hope for the future of exploring the different dimensions of the universe.To explore relativistic fields, we can delve into Lorentz-covariant classical field theories and make certain field assumptions. Early theories focused on electric and magnetic fields separately, but they are actually aspects of the same electromagnetic field. With the development of special relativity, a more complete formulation using tensor fields was discovered. Now, in our research paper, we propose a single tensor field that represents both fields together. Therefore, the potential scalar concept of energy may provide a more accurate derivation of spacetime and spacetime energy hubs in a more accurate assumption.

We can let, the electromagnetic four-potential is defined as Aa = (−φ, A), and the electromagnetic four-current as ja = (−ρ, j). The electromagnetic field at any point in spacetime is described by an antisymmetric (0,2) electromagnetic field tensor.So, in this research paper, weassume the 4potential can be managed by the quantum fluctuation, as they can relate &link up by the strings theory assumption, so we can utilize the strings loops as a bridge of the super connector that link up the wave-like particle in the quantum mechanics as well as the relativity.In quantum mechanics, quantum fluctuation (also known as quantum vacuum fluctuation or vacuum fluctuation) refers to a temporary change in energy at any location in space. This conclusion can be deduced from Werner Heisenberg's uncertainty principle. According to this principle, the relationship between energy uncertainty and the time required for energy change is expressed as ΔE * Δt ≥ h / 4π, where h is the Planck constant. So, the energy MAGNETIChubs can be derived.

Innovative formula:

These four potential scalars can be converted and transformed by momentum as well as the energy scalar, if we utilizing the above assumption(our max minor square method concept assumption), we can derive 4A's concept, that is represented by 4[Aa]^2 = 4[(−φ, A)]^2 as a super-connector potential, similarly constant to the energy change that is 4[ΔE * Δt]^2 ≥4[h / 4π]^2, as these rectangular of square unit can be equalized. Which can be best to fit in the energy potential conservative assumption.That mean, when Aa = (−φ, A), then ΔE * Δt ≥ h / 4π,(stationary potential action principle).

(−φ, A)=ΔE * Δt

(−φ, A)≥ h / 4π in the Planck model basic assumption,

We modify it, Aa potential is equal to ΔE * Δt in the Planck model,

Aa≥ h / 4π in short run

Aa=h / 4π in long run

As we innovate a least square approach, that is,

If applying into our research innovative rectangular concept,the 4A constant will be,

4[Aa]=4[h / 4π]

4[Aa]=h / π (constant) (at stationary potential action principle）

When squared up as energy concept, the constant will be, as follows,

4[Aa]^2=[h / π]^2

We suggested utilizing a rectangular hub as a Block-chain linkage energy field (hubs) concept that makes M a compact Kähler manifold. Then, for any (1,1) form R in the first Chen class, there is a unique Kähler metric, and its Ricci form is exactly R.In algebraic specific type of manifold with presentations in theoretical physics, particularly in superstring theory.

Our theory assumption, is well support by ACalabi-Yau manifold [5][6], referred to as a Calabi-Yau space, which stands as a distinctive type of manifold characterized by properties such as Ricci flatness, offering significant relevance within theoretical physics. In our research paper, we relaxation about the Calabi-Yau assumption, as a modify approach to applying into the energy magnet hubs concept, to shape the curvature potential. Within the framework of superstring theory, there by exists a proposition regarding the potential configuration of the additional dimensions of spacetime in the form of a magnet hubs as well as 6-dimensional Calabi-Yau manifold, thereby contributing to our innovative concept in emergence of ournovel concept of "mirror spacetime symmetry." Yau (1977)[5][6] subsequently substantiated the Calabi conjecture with the domain of Calabi-Yau manifolds, serving as complex manifolds, which can be applied to our model assumption, epitomizing extensions of K3 surfaces across diverse complex dimensions, thereby encapsulating a diverse spectrum of actual dimensions. Initially defined as compact Kähler manifolds characterized by a vanishing our first Chen class at a Ricci-flat metric, which can derived an alternate L.i.e. spacetime.

According to Yau, a Calabi-Yau manifold [5][6] is defined as a compact Kähler manifold with a vanishing our first Chern class and is correspondingly with Ricci flat 5D curvature of dimension (5D Spacetime). Scientist's [5][6] offer different definitions of a Calabi-Yau manifold, some of which are equivalent or non equivalent. This overview aims to present some of the common definitions and their interrelations. So, in this research paper, we introduce L.i.e. transformation for a bridge to bridge up the spacetime we connect. A Calabi-Yau manifold can explain and apply to our model assumption, of complex dimension which is often characterized as a compact Kähler manifold satisfying specific conditions.

The canonical bundle is trivial and has a holomorphic form that never disappears; it may only disappear partially by spacetime transformation. The structure group of its tangent bundle can be reduced to the special unitary group. Additionally, these bundles contain a Kähler metric with global holonomy. These conditions imply that the first integral Chen class of vanishes. However, the converse is not be smooth. The simplest examples where this happens are hyper-elliptic surfaces, which are finite quotients of a complex curvature in complex dimension. These surfaces have vanishing first integral Chen class in a non-trivial canonical bundle.

So, in order to do so, the following conditions for a compact Kähler manifold must be fulfill. First of all,the first real Chen class must vanish. Secondly,the Kähler metric must have vanishing Ricci curvature. Thirdly, the Kähler metric must have local holonomy in a specific group and the canonical bundle must be trivial to a positive power.

A compact Kähler manifold is a type of domain object that can be described entirely using a trivial canonical bundle. Enriques surfaces and their double covers exemplify complex manifolds with Ricci-flat metrics. Proving that these properties are equivalent presents a significant confront. Yau's proof of the Calabi conjecture demonstrates possesses a singular Kähler metric with vanishing Ricci curvature, is unique. So, in this research paper, we try to utilize the above concept, and try to have a sort of relaxation (in the short-run) of the assumption, which allows the hubs of folding to become possible.

Calabi-Yau manifolds [5][6]have various definitions and constraints. They can lead to specific implications for Hodge numbers and energy values. This flexibility can be derived into six dimensions. And can be well supporting our innovative concept.

The idea of a "Calabi-Yau manifold" can be defined in various ways, allowing flexibility for the manifold to fit within a Riemannian metric or as complex manifolds without a specific metric. While the Chen class can be well-defined for singular Calabi-Yau manifolds after polishing, it is still possible to define the canonical bundle and canonical class if all the singularities are Gorenstein. This means that the concept of a smooth Calabi-Yau manifold can be broadened to include possibly singular Calabi-Yau varieties. Which can support our assumption of extensive exponential flat i-space-time in the 5D presentation.

A smooth algebraic variety in a projective space is a Kähler manifold due to the natural Fubini–Study metric. If ω is the Kähler metric on the canonical bundle KX is trivial, when X is Calabi–Yau. In 1 universe, complex dimension, height & length are the only compact examples of Calabi–Yau algebraic curves. K3 surfaces only compact simply connected Calabi-Yau manifolds in complex dimensions, represented as quartic surfaces in four-dimensional + 1 space-time. They can also be formed as elliptic fibrations, quotients of abelian surfaces, or complete intersections.

So, we can modify it as magnetic hubs (in energy form potential):

4[Aa]w=[h / π]w (constant) (at stationary action principle）

When squared up as energy concept, the constant will be, as follows, [4(Aa)^2]w=[(h / π)^2]w

Calabi-Yau manifolds that are not simply connected include abelian surfaces; instead, they connect through Enriques surfaces and hyperelliptic surfaces. Within the classification of all possible Calabi–Yau manifolds in three complex dimensions may serve for hubs dimension.

Calabi-Yau manifolds can be continuously transformed into each other, likewise Riemann curvature surfaces.For example, a three-dimensional Calabi-Yau manifold can be a nonsingular quintic threefold in CP4, which is an algebraic variety made up of all the zeroes of a quintic polynomial in the coordinates of CP4. The set of a non-singular homogeneous degree (n + 2) polynomial in (n + 2) variables in the complex projective “mirror space” CP(n+1) is a compact Calabi-Yau n-fold for every positive integer n. When n=1, it describes an elliptic curve, and for n+1=>2, it gives a K3 surface.

More generallyspeaking, Calabi-Yau varieties/orbifolds can be initiated as weighted complete intersections in a weighted projective space,and the adjunction formula is the main tool for finding such spaces. Finally, all hyper-Kähler manifolds will become Calabi-Yau manifolds by L.i.e., transformation.An algebraic curve can be used to construct a quasi-projective Calabi-Yau threefold. The total space can be represented as the set of space-time points where a specific domain holds. We can determine the relative tangent bundle for the canonical projection by using the relative tangent sequence. So, the tangent vectors can derived into the energy magnet hubs that provide an extra layer of man bream fiber that is not in the pre-image of a particular set and can be uniquely associated with ourmagnetic hubs concept of the rectangular potential shape bundle. By utilizing this, we can utilize the relative cotangent sequence, which can be developed into our energy magnet hubs potential.

CONCLUSION

This research paper explores using string theory to connect Yau’s framework with ads space, aiming to integrate the string particle as a wave-like state-event to form an energy sea of gravity net. We also suggest the novel concept of energy magnetic hubs could reveal a relationship between extra dimensions and the mechanism of gravity. These energy magnetic hubs may serve as a bridge between relativity, quantum theory, and gravity theory. As an energy magnetic potential, these hubs can serve as a tensor magnet net that may generate a force similar to dark energy, which affects galaxy movement in space-time. Hope this research paper can contribute to the world and humanity.

REFERENCES

[1] Willem de Sitter (1872–1934), “Espace anti-de Sitter et espace de Sitter.”Université de Leiden.

[2] Paul Dirac's seminal (1963) paper, 'A Remarkable Representation of the 3+2 de-Sitter Group," published in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of London, volume 263, issue 1315, pages 571-575.

[3] Einstein, A. (1915). Die Feldgleichungen der Gravitation. Sitzungsberichte der Preußischen Akademie der Wissenschaftenzu Berlin, pp. 844–847.

[4] Kaluza, Theodor. (1921). "Zum Unitätsproblem der Physik" [On the Problem of Unity in Physics]. Sitzungsberichte der Preußischen Akademie der Wissenschaftenzu Berlin (Math.-Phys. Klasse), pp. 966-972.

[5] Calabi, Eugenio. (1957). "On Kähler Manifolds with Vanishing Canonical Class." In Algebraic Geometry & Topology. A Symposium in Honor of S. Lefschetz.

[6] Yau, Shing-Tung. (1977). "On the Ricci curvature of a compact Kähler manifold and the complex Monge-Ampère equation. I." Communications on Pure and Applied Mathematics.31 (3): 339–411.

****