

- The **five Yikamu dimensions** (angles in Mandombe: 0°, 45°, 90°, 135°, 360°) map to **electron shells** in atomic structure.
 - With a maximum capacity of 110 electrons, this aligns with the known **maximum electron configuration** for atoms with five electron shells.

5. Mazita Za Mpamba and the Periodic Table

- The **110 Mazita Za Mpamba** (compound elements of Mandombe) correspond to the **110 elemental configurations** on the **Periodic Table**.
 - The geometric rules of rotation and reflection that determine shape/structure of Mazita follow the rules of topology, lattice structure, and condensed matter physics.
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6. Matiza and Phase Changes

- The **four orientations of Matiza** initiate transitions in matter, symbolizing the **four states of matter**:
 - **Solid, liquid, gas, and plasma.**
 - These orientations represent phase transitions, akin to changes in thermodynamic states.
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7. Dikenge Kongo Cosmogram and Fundamental Interactions

- The **Dikenge Kongo Cosmogram's** four orientations align with the **four fundamental forces**:
 - **Gravity, electromagnetism, strong nuclear force, and weak nuclear force.**
 - This links African cosmological symbolism with the foundational forces of the universe.
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8. Nun/Olokun as Undifferentiated Spacetime

- **Nun/Olokun** represents **undifferentiated spacetime**, akin to the combined essence of **dark energy, dark matter, and baryonic matter**.
 - This symbolizes the primordial state from which the structured universe emerges.
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9. Atum/Re and Ikin of Ifa

- **Atum/Re**, akin to the **Ikin of Ifa**, represents the **seed of creation**, the quantum field from which particles ("light") emerge.
 - This is analogous to particles arising from the quantum vacuum.
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10. Obatala, Olodumare, and Light/Dark Energy

- **Obatala** symbolizes **light**, representing the observable universe and electromagnetic radiation.
- **Olodumare** embodies **dark energy/matter**, the unseen matrix sustaining and shaping the cosmos.
- This parallels the duality of light (observable) and dark energy (unobservable but pervasive).

Dikenga Cross • Light from Dark

4 Fields

- Binary
 - Diametric
 - Oppositional
 - Complimentary
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What is the relationship between photons and string theory?

In string theory, all matter fundamentally consists not of points [**Singini**] moving around but of small curves which both move and flex [**Mvuala**].

Curves can split apart, and can join together again. This sounds like it makes the possible motions of particles observed through experimentation a lot more intuitive since curves or "strings" move and flex in a way that is both complex yet elegant. This means that string theory is a very subtle way of describing complex systems of particles interacting in a fluidic manner. Most famously, it is a very easy way to describe particles which interact gravitationally, compared to the point-particle description.

Strings

There are two types of particle, [**Butila**] and [**Lambuka**], arising from the two types of curve — there are closed particles [**Mvuala Piluka**], which have curves that join up on themselves, and open particles [**Mvuala Mpamba**], which are curves with two endpoints moving around separately.

These curves can in principle perform very complicated undulations and coilings which have seemingly nothing to do with the particle physics we know and love. However, it takes a huge amount of energy to make the curves longer than they have to be, so in almost all scenarios they are restricted to extremely boring behaviour. Because this behaviour keeps the

curves as short as possible while still flexing around, the energy caused by extending and vibrating the curve exactly cancels the fixed-point energy of the particle, leaving it massless.

This behaviour is associated with oscillation in a single direction. Thus, the main object we get out of open particles are small bundles of energy with zero mass moving through space at the speed of light associated to oscillation in a single direction — this sounds exactly like photons.

Light

In fact, when you go through the theory carefully, it turns out the lowest-energy excitation of open particles have all the pivotal properties of photons. The main extra ones are a gauge symmetry associated to changes of coordinates ($G_{ij,j} = 0$) and the ways they interact with other particles — and when put together en masse and considered at large scales — ‘cohere’ into electromagnetic fields.

The fluidic nature of this substance sometimes referred to as **Hilbert space** can be understood to operate via what physicist Jacob Barendes calls **indivisible stochastic processes**. So that rather than needing to collapse the wave form function, what we are observing are the interaction of small domains of perhaps point-like particles.