The following figure was generated by ChatGPT in response to a series of queries and related uploaded paper written at the end of last year entitled “Defining a Quantum Unification Gauge on the Inertial Field”. The purpose of the query was to find out if this iteration of AI was developed sufficiently to address the subject matter of this and related papers. The aim was to get a restatement of the subject authentically in terms, forms, and processes of a quantum field theory which uses conventional geometric forms as fiber bundles and gauge connections on a spacetime manifold developed as an inertial field. The figure represents a schematic as a geometric fiber bundle with an embedded gauge understood to be connectable by the cubic center to an arbitrary point on the manifold. A quick study of the form as captioned and described below, is included at the front of the paper compiled in sections generated by AI to facilitate the readers interest.

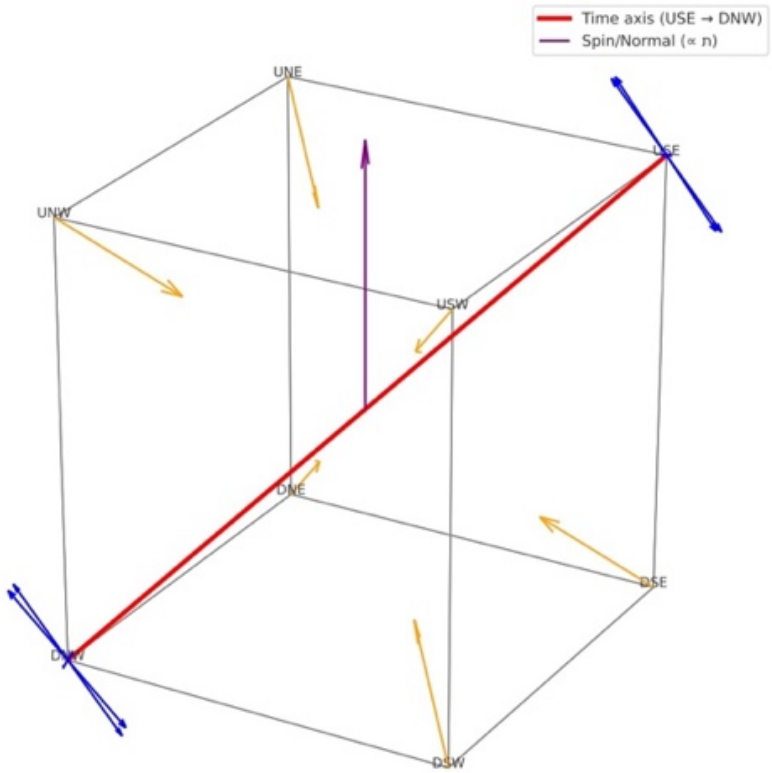

Figure 1 Torsional Gravity in a Local Section of the Torsion Bundle in a Teleparallel Spacetime

Geometric Fiber Bundle defined as a Rotational Torsion Oscillation Potential of a Quantum Gauge for Connection on a Cubic Center as local group Spin(3,1) in a double cover of SO(3,1). Local geometric directional designations are used to distinguish the operating geometry of the embedded bundle from the base manifold which is assumed to be a flat spacetime. Cubic faces are designated, **U**p, **D**own, **N**orth (to left away from viewer), **S**outh (to right), **W**est (toward viewers left), and **E**ast (on rear to right side). The corners are designated at the intersections of each three adjacent faces by the bold letters shown. The red diagonal between USE and DNW is the primary operator on the bundle, corresponding to the inflection points (1,1,1) and (-1,-1,-1) in the referenced paper at the local connection in the base manifold. It represents the axis of time as the driver of change in the base through its connection at the cubic center, where the three remaining diagonals representing the space axes intersect.

At both ends of the red diagonal—like hands of a clock—the blue bidirectional vectors indicate a torque potential to operate in either axial direction in an emergent generation of a temporal dimension. This indicates the fundamental differential torsion of the bundle tensor. A break in symmetry is shown, using the right hand rule pointing right at USE counterclockwise and the left hand rule pointing left at DNW clockwise, evidenced by the purple vertical vector. The three diagonals of the tetrad—indicated by the six vectors pointing toward the center— undergo a rotation and a boost with the differential twist of the time axis about USE-DNW. This results in a differential central acceleration toward the center of the cube gauged by the six vectors of length $\sqrt{3}\, r_0$, which is distributed equally to the six faces.

The torque about USE-DNW creates a torsional potential to transform the six space vertices, through a rotation of 120 degrees of the time axis, as UNW>DSW, DSW>DNE, DNE>UNW and USW>DSE, DSE >UNE, UNE>USW. During the same phase, the time axis at USE-DNW precesses 90 degrees to UNE-DSW. The bundle gauges the generated length of the purple normal vector as the inertial constant ת (tav) which is also a spin angular momentum vector of length $r_0 = 1$. The isotropic orientation of the bundle configures the cube edges of length $2r_0$, with a length of the diagonals from the center to each vertex $\sqrt{3}\, r_0$.

While represented as a discrete instant potential as a differential form as indicated in this bundle, when connected to a point in the inertial manifold, the spacetime distortion forms a continuous integral process shown elsewhere, including in animated form, generating a fundamentally huge sphere over one cycle. It can be envisioned as a great circle intersecting both inflection points and the emergent polar points $(0,0,\sqrt{3})$ and $(0,0,-\sqrt{3})$. As the time diagonal of the bundle precesses, the circle in spacetime advances by the same angular amount as the spin vector.