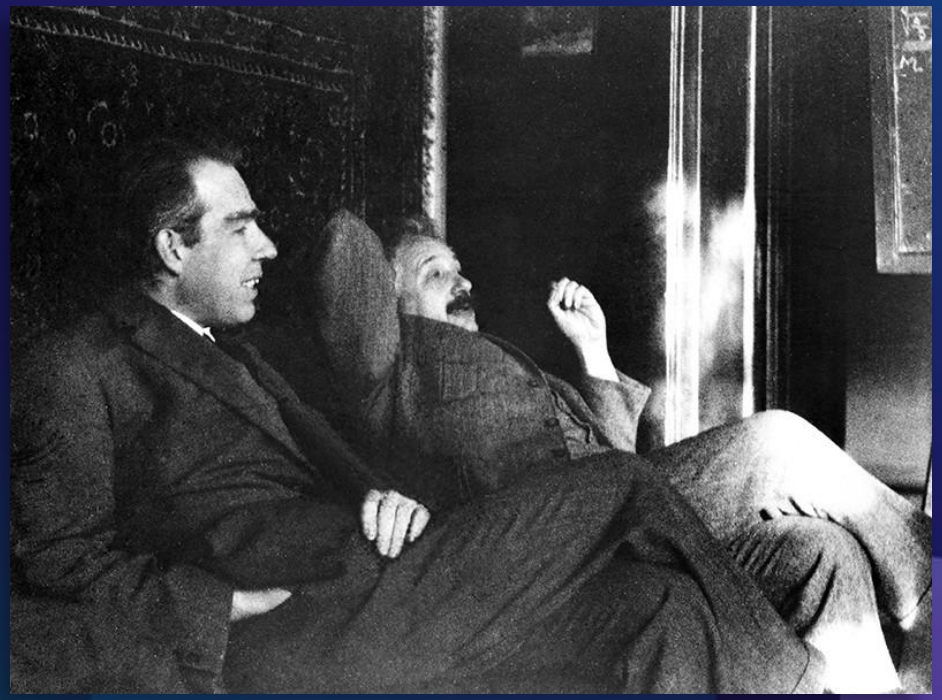
Global Physics Summit

How Artwork Was Used to Obtain Unambiguous Empirical Evidence of Superdeterminism

Manuel S Morales © 2025



Niels Bohr (left) with Albert Einstein (right) at Paul Ehrenfest's home in Leiden (December 1925)

Is Causality Spooky or Superdeterministic?

In physics, superdeterminism (a.k.a. destiny) is a theory about predetermined events that can explain quantum uncertainty and measurement correlations, which Einstein referred to as "spooky action at a distance."

Einstein's notion of local hidden variables sought to address the (spooky) quantum entanglement issue.

However, John S Bell's inequality theorem contested the theory of local hidden variables.

General Physics: April I – 10:45 am – 12:33 pm, Tuesday, March 18 // Session APR-H19 // Anaheim Marriott, Grand Ballroom Salon K

General Physics: March II 8:00 am – 9:24 am, Wednesday March 19 // Session MAR-L04 // Anaheim Convention Center, 203B (Level 2)

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Superdeterminism as defined by John S Bell

"There is a way to escape the inference of superluminal speeds and spooky action at a distance. But it involves absolute determinism in the universe, the complete absence of free will.

Suppose the world is super-deterministic, with not just inanimate nature running on behind-the-scenes clockwork, but with our behavior, including our belief that we are free to choose to do one experiment rather than another, absolutely predetermined, including the 'decision' by the experimenter to carry out one set of measurements rather than another, the difficulty disappears." – J S Bell

Theorist John S. Bell © 2014-2016 CERN

Global Physics Summit

The Method of Everything vs. Experimenter Bias of Loophole-Free Bell Experiments

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The Method of Everything vs. Experimenter Bias of Loophole-Free Bell Experiments

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Experimenter bias compromises the integrity and advancement of science, especially when awarded as such. For example, the 2022 Nobel Prize in Physics awarded for the loophole-free experiments that tested physicist John S. Bell's inequality theorem. These experiments employed the logic of conducting local experiments to obtain local evidence that contradicted local realistic theories of nature, thereby validating quantum mechanics as a fundamental non-local theory. However, there was one loophole that was wittingly not tested by the Nobel laureates. The notable exception was Bell's "super-deterministic" loophole, which was validated (2000) (2001) (2002) (2003) (2004) (2005) (2006) (2007) (2008) (2009) (2010) (2011) (2012) non-locally, thus compromising the subsequent Nobel Prize. More importantly, the discovery of two mutually exclusive and jointly exhaustive non-local hidden variables revealed why local scientific methods obtain false-positive and false-negative results. With knowledge of this fundamental omission, the inclusion of the non-local hidden variables in the local methods used in science can then advance it to be a complete study of nature.

KEYWORDS

Method of Everything, double-slit experiment, Bell inequalities, EPR Paradox, non-local hidden variables, superdeterminism, experimenter bias, artificial intelligence

1 Introduction

Ever since the heated discussions between Albert Einstein and Niels Bohr at the Solvay Conference in 1927 (Fine and Ryckman, 2020), the question of whether or not quantum mechanics is a fundamental theory has been highly debated. To further address this dispute, Albert Einstein and physicists Boris Podolsky and Nathan Rosen published a study in 1935, "Can Quantum Mechanical Description of Physical Reality Be Considered Complete?" aka the Einstein-Podolsky-Rosen (EPR) Paradox (Einstein et al., 1935). In 1964, the physicist John S Bell contested Albert Einstein's suggestion of local hidden variables (Belousek, 1996) using his theorem in the article titled "On The Einstein Podolsky Rosen Paradox" (Bell, 1964). Over the following decades, physicists Alain Aspect, John F. Clauser, and Aton Zeilinger tested the loopholes of Bell's theorem and subsequently were awarded the Noble Prize in Physics in 2022 for their local experiments (local input–cause–local output), thus validating the assumption that quantum mechanics is a fundamental non-local theory (The Nobel Prize in Physics 2022, 2022). Although the Nobel laureates closed several loopholes of Bell's theorem with their local experiments, there was one notable exception—Bell's super-deterministic loophole (Brans, 1988)—which was wittingly not closed.

In layman's terms, the near-century-old argument has been about cause and effect and whether the said function is local or non-local. It is also about the validity of the methods

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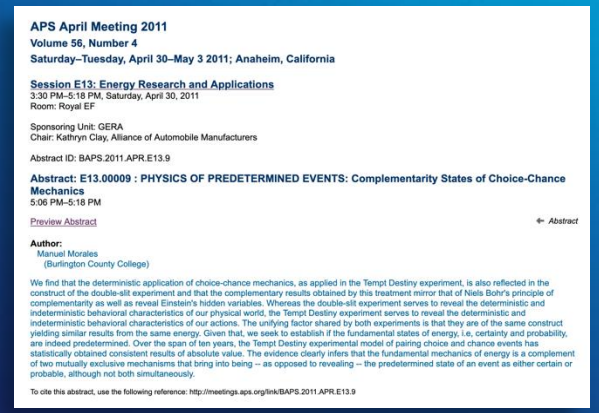
Bell's superdeterminism loophole was validated annually from (2000) (2001) (2002) (2003) (2004) (2005) (2006) (2007) (2008) (2009) (2010) (2011)* (2012).

*Evidence of superdeterminism was first presented at the APS April Meeting 2011.



APS April Meeting 2011
Volume 56, Number 4
Saturday–Tuesday, April 30–May 3 2011; Anaheim, California

Session E13: Energy Research and Applications
3:30 PM–5:18 PM, Saturday, April 30, 2011
Room: Royal EF

Sponsoring Unit: GERA
Chair: Kathryn Clay, Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers

Abstract ID: BAPS.2011.APR.E13.9

Abstract: E13.00009 : PHYSICS OF PREDETERMINED EVENTS: Complementarity States of Choice-Chance Mechanics
5:06 PM–5:18 PM

Preview Abstract ← Abstract

Author:
Manuel Morales
(Burlington County College)

We find that the deterministic application of choice-chance mechanics, as applied in the Tempt Destiny experiment, is also reflected in the construct of the double-slit experiment and that the complementary results obtained by this treatment mirror that of Niels Bohr's principle of complementarity as well as reveal Einstein's hidden variables. Whereas the double-slit experiment serves to reveal the deterministic and indeterministic behavioral characteristics of our physical world, the Tempt Destiny experiment serves to reveal the deterministic and indeterministic behavioral characteristics of our actions. The unifying factor shared by both experiments is that they are of the same construct yielding similar results from the same energy. Given that, we seek to establish if the fundamental states of energy, i.e, certainty and probability, are indeed predetermined. Over the span of ten years, the Tempt Destiny experimental model of pairing choice and chance events has statistically obtained consistent results of absolute value. The evidence clearly infers that the fundamental mechanics of energy is a complement of two mutually exclusive mechanisms that bring into being -- as opposed to revealing -- the predetermined state of an event as either certain or probable, although not both simultaneously.

To cite this abstract, use the following reference: http://meetings.aps.org/link/BAPS.2011.APR.E13.9

The Method of Everything confirmed that there are two mutually exclusive and jointly exhaustive nonlocal variables of motion that are predetermined to only come-to-exist yet are *necessary* to conduct all local experiments.

Unfortunately, superdeterminism is assumed to be impossible to test nor a desirable venture to confirm. Case in point…

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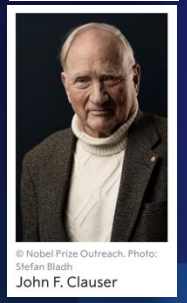
The 2022 Nobel Prize in Physics for Experiments That *Almost* Closed The Loopholes of Bell's Theorem



"Here is the loophole: Maybe, there is in the backward cones of ourselves or of our lives, some common events which decide how we are going to set the polarizers, our choice is not really free … I don't want to be a physicist in that world." – Alain Aspect [1]

"But, we maintain, skepticism of this sort will essentially dismiss all results of scientific experimentation. Unless we proceed under the assumption that hidden conspiracies of this sort do not occur, we have abandoned in advance the whole enterprise of discovering the laws of nature by experimentation." – John F. Clauser [2]

"The theory that the entire experiment, including choices and outcomes, is pre-determined by initial conditions is known as superdeterminism. Superdeterminism cannot be tested." – Anton Zeilinger [3]

However…

[1] Phillips, W. D., and Dalibard, J. (2023). Experimental tests of Bell's inequalities: a first-hand account by Alain Aspect. *Eur. Phys. J.* 77:8. doi: 10.1140/epjd/s10053-022-00557-6

[2] Shim, A. (1976). Comment on the theory of local beables. *Epistemol. Lett*. 13, 96–101.

[3] Zeilinger, A., Acin, A., Alarcon, A., Alibart, O., Anderson, C. K., Andreoli, A., et al. (2018). Challenging local realism with human choices. *Nature* 557, 212–216. doi: 10.1038/s41586-018-0085-3

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"The Complete Absence of Free Will"

frontiers | Frontiers in Research Metrics and Analytics

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In layman's terms, the near-century-old argument has been about cause and effect and whether the said function is local or non-local. It is also about the validity of the methods

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The unambiguous empirical evidence obtained confirmed that ***all*** local experiments are predetermined to be either a direct selection experiment or an indirect selection experiment, the results of which are also predetermined.

- Direct selection experiment obtains:
  - Certain outcome and generates false-negative results;
- Indirect selection experiment obtains:
  - Uncertain outcomes and generates false-positive results (e.g., wave function collapse).

Direct correlation of both mutually exclusive selection functions with their local effects is unambiguous. Thus, entanglement (spooky action at a distance) is resolved. Local effects are not causal. They are predetermined.

Repeat What Was Done Twice Before

Fig. 1 - Unfinished Artwork

Fig. 2 - Finished Artwork

Super Bowl XXI – 1987 (1986 Season)

I created artwork to be exhibited as billboards in support of the NY Giants Super Bowl XXI (1987) and Super Bowl XXV (1991) quests. Each time this took place, they went on to win the Super Bowl, thereby inspiring the completion of the artwork by painting the unfinished football silver to represent the trophy won (Figs. 1, 2). *This enabled a way to directly correlate nonlocal causes with their final local effects: the completion or non-completion of the artwork.*

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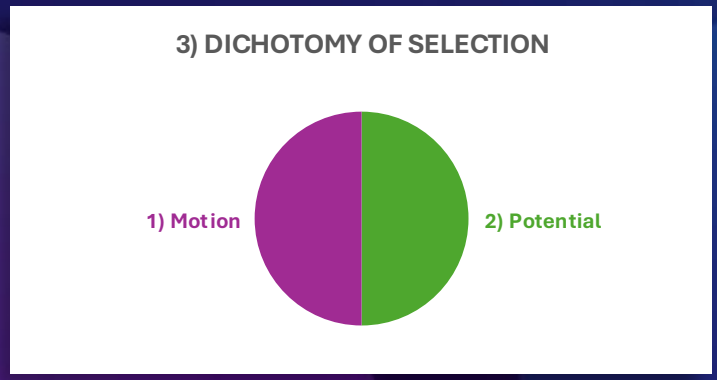
Repeat What Was Done Twice Before

Super Bowl XXV – 1991 (1990 Season)

I understood that choice is an act of motion that is predetermined by the potential of the NY Giants competing in the Super Bowl – no potential – no nonlocal selection – no local artwork.

I recognized that a selection is a nonlocal dichotomy consisting of two mutually exclusive predetermined ordered mechanisms (1 – motion, 2 – potential) that are nonlocal yet necessary for a selection to come-to-exist (3 – selection).



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Tempt Destiny Experiment – Direct Selection

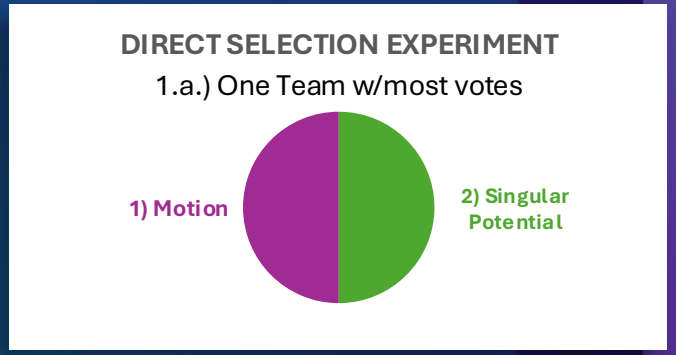
2.a.) Super Bowl XLII – 2008: News 12 Interview video

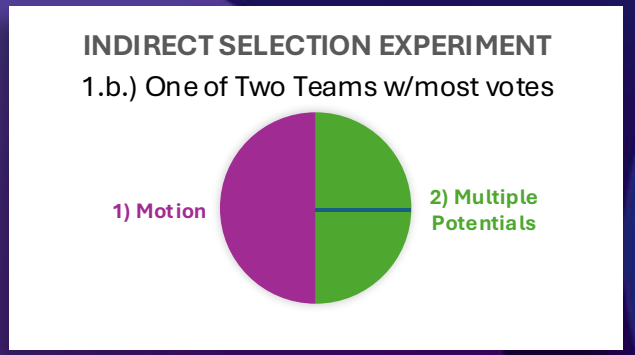
The Tempt Destiny Experiment consists of four experiments.

1) Two Nonlocal Cause Experiments
   a) Direct Selection Experiment
   b) Indirect Selection Experiment

2) Two Local Effect Experiments
   a) Certain completion of artwork
   b) Uncertain completion of artwork

As applied, the Method of Everything directly correlated nonlocal cause with its local effects.





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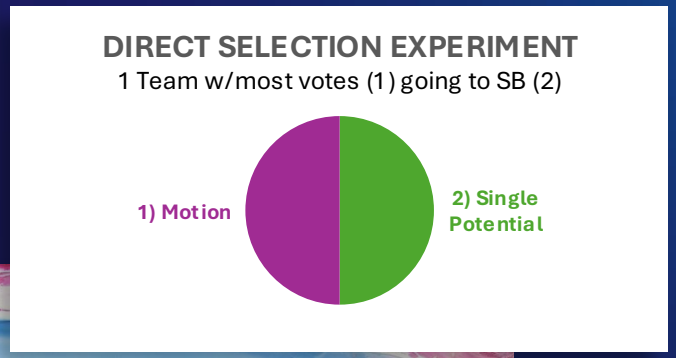
Tempt Destiny Experiment – Direct Selection Result: Certain Completion of Artwork



Certain completion of the artwork as twice before, a three-for-three record.

Super Bowl XLII – 2008 (incomplete) 2007 Season

Super Bowl XLII – 2008 (complete) 2007 Season

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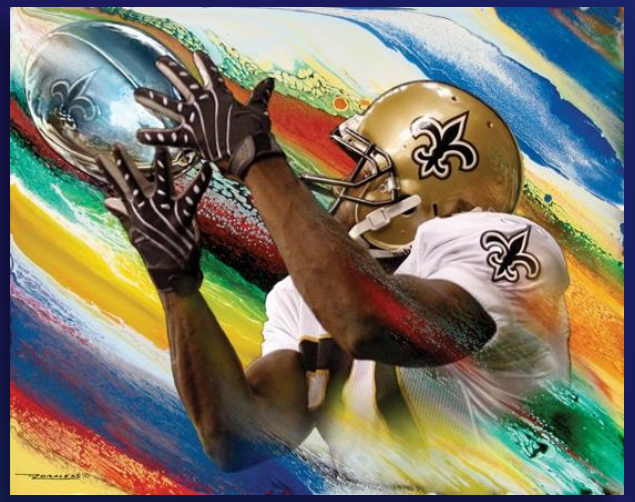
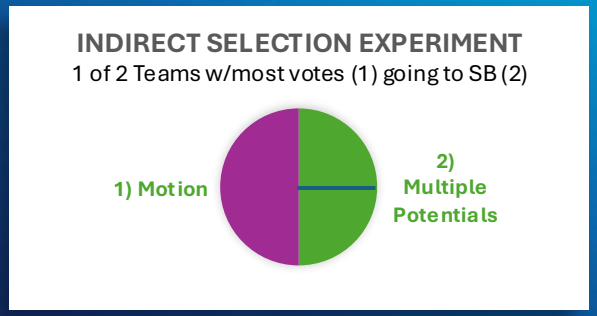
Tempt Destiny Experiment – Indirect Selection Result: Uncertain Completion of Artwork



Super Bowl XLIV – 2010 (complete) 2009 Season

Super Bowl XLV – 2011 (incomplete) 2010 Season



Super Bowl XLVI – 2012 (incomplete) 2011 Season

In the last three years of the experiment, if a direct selection did not take place, the second choice was if one of the two teams (2 – multiple potentials) competing in the Super Bowl had more votes (1 – motion) than the other, then an indirect selection would come-to-exist (3 – selection). *The results was the uncertain completion of the artwork.*

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Double-Slit Experiment (2) Local Cause – Motion as Secondary
Tempt Destiny Experiment (4) Nonlocal Cause- Motion as Primary

Certain Effect

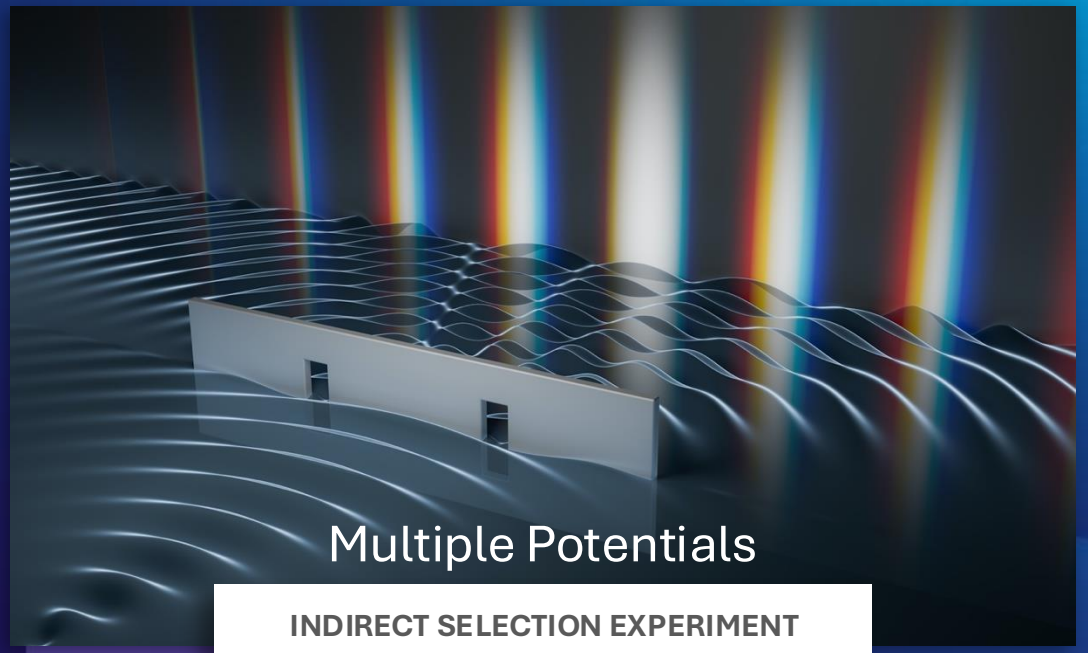
Singular Potential

DIRECT SELECTION EXPERIMENT

1 Team w/most votes (1) going to SB (2)

Two Nonlocal Experiments (Motion as initial condition)

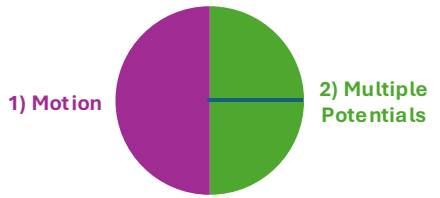
Uncertain Effects



Multiple Potentials

INDIRECT SELECTION EXPERIMENT

1 of 2 Teams w/most votes (1) going to SB (2)



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Tempt Destiny Experiment – Selection Results

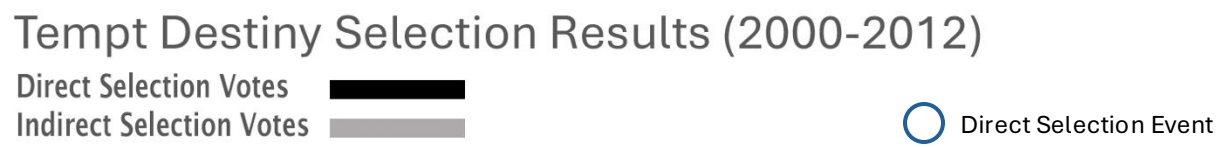
The direct selection event (3) of the team with the most votes (1) paired with the potential (2) of that team going to the Super Bowl.

The data shows that a direct selection event happened in 1 out of 12 attempts, confirming that a selection function can only *come-to-exist*.

1) No Motion
2) No Potential
3) No Selection
4) No Local Experiment

15,164,371 Votes Cast

Experiment	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	#9	#10	#11	#12
NFL Season	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
NFL Teams	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals
49ERS	286	66	80,703	32,959	54,050	1,531	1,305	6,562	12,812	10,437	3,668	54,938
BEARS	840	354	87,237	25,817	63,090	2,627	2,517	958	72,009	13,456	169,000	2,198
BENGALS	370	105	47,460	24,982	10,107	1,213	1,470	993	12,551	21,237	3,991	2,363
BILLS	36,169	56,372	211,756	340,536	191,264	29,789	31,892	12,067	90,822	33,862	17,689	15,481
BRONCOS	28,237	4,190	64,886	57,953	45,205	7,120	7,468	621	59,129	19,966	5,010	6,938
BROWNS	427	100	39,189	6,928	19,440	4,912	5,172	989	30,796	6,658	4,147	726
BUCCANEERS	4,243	1,078	71,816	20,949	8,988	7,561	7,757	247	42,915	6,570	4,840	900
CHARGERS	508	461	61,121	6,473	134,173	3,001	3,195	15,627	60,684	22,544	16,909	1,089
CARDINALS	315	185	81,386	7,016	8,498	5,551	5,930	792	238,436	22,884	4,445	559
CHIEFS	621	109	44,100	139,585	16,878	2,444	2,392	285	11,880	8,016	24,311	703
COLTS	4,226	989	57,475	91,467	127,812	1,452	1,358	8,928	79,441	75,675	23,212	639
COWBOYS	576	150	55,401	115,074	13,990	8,151	8,538	40,814	29,027	30,018	3,792	1,260
DOLPHINS	20,192	136,211	112,891	114,835	26,392	1,954	2,089	564	140,203	17,513	4,692	492
EAGLES	23,774	10,564	112,938	176,503	164,964	3,101	2,457	10,963	544,615	36,168	22,531	2,035
GIANTS	22,102	24,692	140,351	67,028	160,257	11,234	10,232	176,418	170,374	17,030	15,167	39,888
FALCONS	308	178	55,241	7,359	91,262	7,812	9,435	211	58,935	10,175	58,766	2,335
JAGUARS	2,025	125	42,994	6,188	31,262	3,618	4,430	35,894	35,894	7,796	5,300	586
JETS	4,505	23,060	108,250	69,228	251,871	3,451	3,620	1,147	98,794	86,322	112,315	1,203
LIONS	2,244	320	53,052	5,709	12,480	4,581	4,895	1,056	9,215	4,644	4,390	2,655
PACKERS	311	7,868	61,694	259,172	211,757	2,510	2,290	175,057	51,392	38,924	141,371	8,600
PANTHERS	325	227	50,082	95,427	22,693	2,310	2,160	896	102,619	6,680	4,009	771
PATRIOTS	845	151	78,302	72,559	53,135	2,101	1,937	15,360	37,325	11,438	84,404	24,686
RAIDERS	2,695	778	87,451	73,829	15,910	2,139	2,494	1,117	24,628	7,140	4,206	1,214
RAMS	49,721	111,093	191,151	277,767	238,297	38,989	40,993	27,098	88,987	11,648	80,073	597
RAVENS	2,609	1,918	48,584	25,046	23,278	3,101	3,207	1,102	203,483	24,900	46,812	54,885
REDSKINS	2,228	6,063	110,919	50,783	42,636	21,091	23,435	16,766	86,508	19,185	3,808	1,105
SAINTS	3,142	383	53,072	35,849	25,521	2,319	2,709	1,013	16,075	30,921	72,092	6,531
SEAHAWKS	486	100	68,112	62,438	58,196	20,211	21,286	15,075	20,789	6,548	37,865	762
STEELERS	1,203	448	67,068	20,789	227,894	21,783	23,731	4,502	498,026	12,756	143,290	2,133
TEXANS			37,238	8,052	12,798	6,799	7,695	1,034	24,554	10,334	6,248	5,121
TITANS	14,466	1,685	49,332	79,436	26,299	2,718	2,996	1,747	114,405	9,217	4,284	1,000
VIKINGS	4,084	1,127	58,724	220,192	286,059	69,937	75,262	172,453	181,974	88,533	9,980	466
Super Bowl	XXXV	XXXVI	XXXVII	XXXVIII	XXXIX	XL	XLI	XLII	XLIII	XLIV	XLV	XLVI



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Tempt Destiny Experiment – Selection Results

The data shows that an indirect selection event, i.e., if one of the two teams going to the Super Bowl had more votes than the other, occurred in twelve out of twelve attempts, including the direct selection event (false-positive).

The data also shows that a direct selection event cancels an indirect selection event. In physics, this event is called a wave function collapse.

15,164,371 Votes Cast

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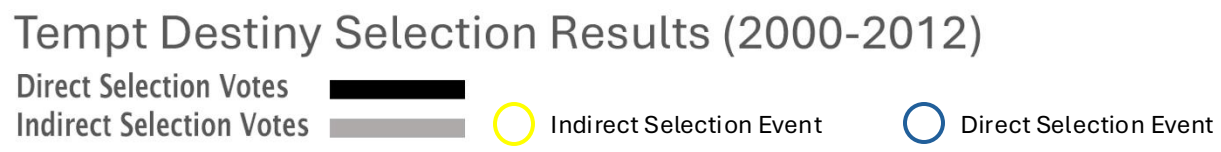
BENGALS	370	105	47,460	24,982	10,107	1,213	1,470	993	12,551	21,237	3,991	2,363
BILLS	36,169	56,372	***211,756***	***340,536***	191,264	29,789	31,892	12,067	90,822	33,862	17,689	15,481
BRONCOS	28,237	4,190	64,886	57,953	45,205	7,120	7,468	621	59,129	19,966	5,010	6,938
BROWNS	427	100	39,189	6,928	19,440	4,912	5,172	989	30,796	6,658	4,147	726
BUCCANEERS	4,243	1,078	71,816	20,949	8,988	7,561	7,757	247	42,915	6,570	4,840	900
CHARGERS	508	461	61,121	6,478	134,173	3,001	3,195	15,627	60,684	22,544	16,909	1,089
CARDINALS	315	185	81,386	7,016	8,498	5,551	5,930	792	238,436	22,884	4,445	559
CHIEFS	621	109	44,100	139,585	16,878	2,444	2,392	285	11,890	8,016	24,311	703
COLTS	4,226	989	57,475	91,467	127,812	1,452	1,358	8,928	79,441	75,675	23,212	639
COWBOYS	576	150	55,401	115,074	13,990	8,151	8,538	40,814	29,027	30,018	3,792	1,260
DOLPHINS	20,192	***136,211***	112,891	114,835	26,393	1,954	2,089	564	140,203	17,513	4,692	492
EAGLES	23,774	10,564	112,938	176,503	164,964	3,101	2,457	1,962	***544,615***	36,168	22,531	2,035
GIANTS	22,102	24,692	140,351	67,028	130,257	11,234	10,232	176,411	170,374	17,030	15,167	39,883
FALCONS	308	178	55,241	7,359	91,262	7,812	9,435	211	58,985	10,175	58,766	2,335
JAGUARS	2,025	125	42,994	6,188	31,262	3,618	4,430	35,894	35,894	7,796	5,300	586
JETS	4,505	23,060	108,250	69,228	251,871	3,451	3,620	1,147	98,794	86,322	112,315	1,203
LIONS	2,244	320	53,052	5,709	12,480	4,581	4,895	1,056	9,215	4,644	4,390	2,655
PACKERS	311	7,868	61,694	209,172	211,757	2,510	2,290	175,057	51,392	38,924	141,371	8,600
PANTHERS	325	227	50,082	95,427	22,693	2,310	2,160	896	102,619	6,680	4,009	771
PATRIOTS	845	151	78,303	72,559	53,135	2,101	1,937	15,360	37,325	11,438	84,404	24,686
RAIDERS	2,635	778	73,435	73,829	15,910	2,139	2,494	1,117	24,628	7,140	4,206	1,214
RAMS	***49,721***	111,625	191,151	277,767	238,297	38,989	40,993	27,098	88,987	11,648	80,073	597
RAVENS	2,609	915	48,584	25,046	23,278	3,101	3,207	1,102	203,483	24,900	46,812	54,885
REDSKINS	2,228	6,063	110,919	50,783	42,636	21,091	23,435	16,766	86,508	19,185	3,808	1,105
SAINTS	3,142	383	53,072	35,849	25,521	2,319	2,709	1,013	16,075	30,852	72,092	6,531
SEAHAWKS	486	100	68,112	62,438	53,196	20,211	21,286	15,075	20,789	6,545	27,855	762
STEELERS	1,203	448	67,068	20,789	227,894	21,783	23,731	4,502	498,026	12,766	43,230	2,133
TEXANS			37,238	8,052	12,798	3,795	7,695	1,034	24,554	10,334	6,243	5,121
TITANS	14,466	1,685	49,332	79,436	26,299	2,718	2,996	1,747	114,405	9,217	4,284	1,000
VIKINGS	4,084	1,127	58,724	220,192	***286,059***	***69,931***	***75,262***	172,453	181,974	***88,533***	9,980	466
Super Bowl	**XXXV**	**XXXVI**	**XXXVII**	**XXXVIII**	**XXXIX**	**XL**	**XLI**	**XLII**	**XLIII**	**XLIV**	**XLV**	**XLVI**



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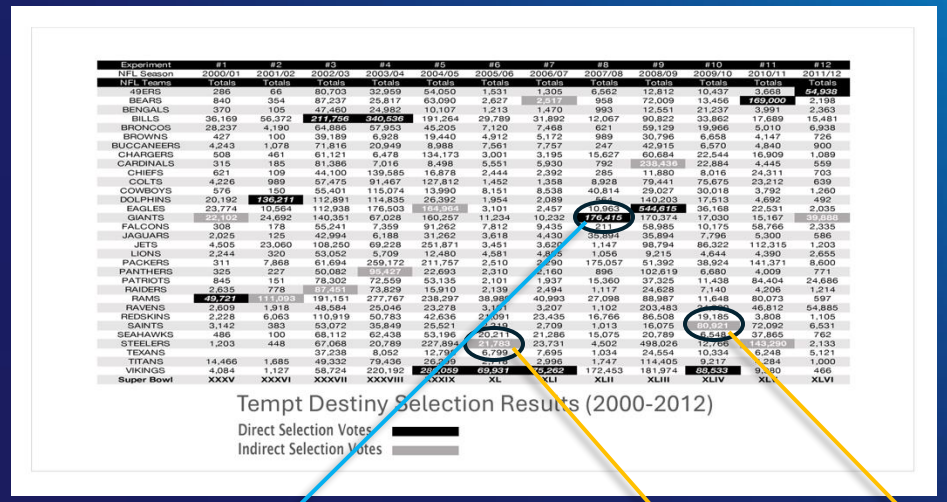
Tempt Destiny Experiment – Selection Results

No "Spooky Action at a Distance"

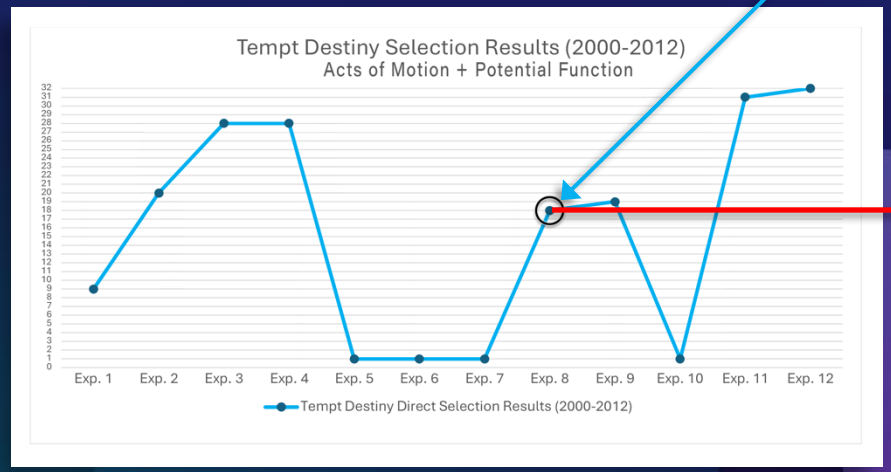
Direct Selection:

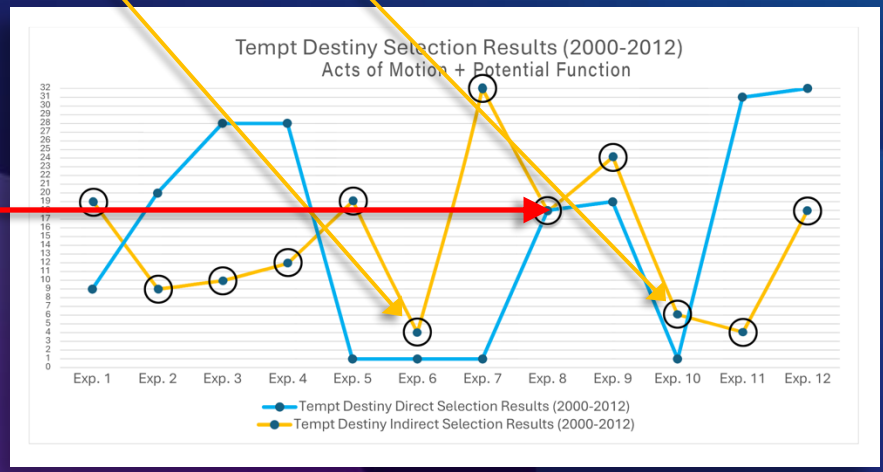
Certain completion of the artwork - one out of one event (plus two prior events as noted).



Indirect Selection:

Uncertain completion of the artwork - two completions out of eleven events.





- Direct Selection Event – 1 out of 12 - Blue Line
  Direct Selection cancels Indirect Selection – Red Line

- Indirect Selection Event – 12 out of 12* - Yellow Line
  *If no direct selection event took place.

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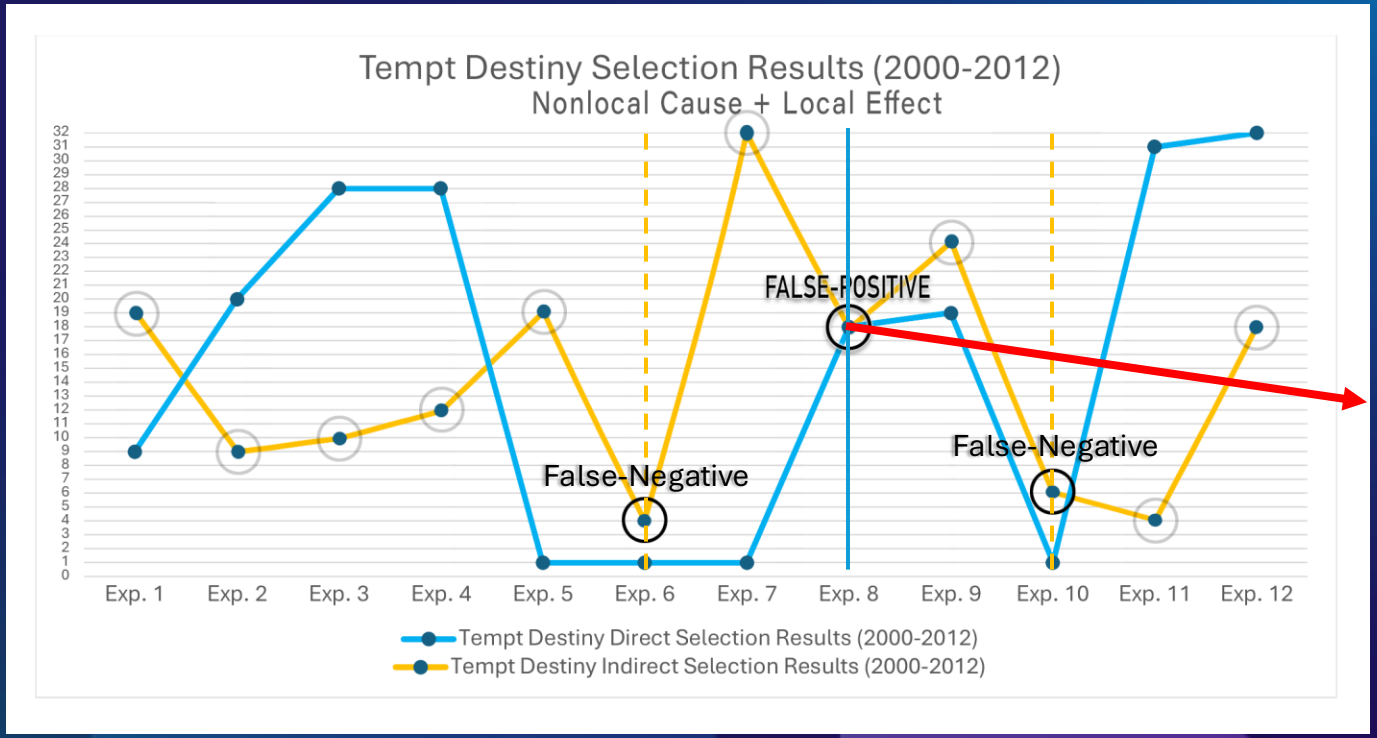
Tempt Destiny Experiment – Selection Results

Wave Function Collapse



Knowledge of which selection function caused the certain or uncertain completion of the artwork revealed three completion events.

In physical terms, false-positive results are equivalent to a wave function collapse,* in which a direct selection function cancels an indirect selection function.

*Method of Everything manuscript, Section 6.1, Double-slit experiment evaluation, page 7.

- Direct Selection Event – 1 out of 12 (two false-negatives) - Blue Line
- Indirect Selection Event – 2 out of 12 (one* false-positive) - Yellow Line

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Wave Function of Human Beings

Single Slit – Direct Selection | Double Slit – Indirect Selection

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The Method of Everything vs. Experimenter Bias of Loophole-Free Bell Experiments

Manuel S. Morales *

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Experimenter bias compromises the integrity and advancement of science, especially when awarded as such. For example, the 2022 Nobel Prize in Physics awarded for the loophole-free experiments that tested physicist John S. Bell's inequality theorem. These experiments employed the logic of conducting local experiments to obtain local evidence that contradicted local realistic theories of nature, thereby validating quantum mechanics as a fundamental non-local theory. However, there was one loophole that was wittingly not tested by the Nobel laureates. The notable exception was Bell's "super-deterministic" loophole, which was validated (2000) (2001) (2002) (2003) (2004) (2005) (2006) (2007) (2008) (2009) (2010) (2011) (2012) non-locally, thus compromising the subsequent Nobel Prize. More importantly, the discovery of two mutually exclusive and jointly exhaustive non-local hidden variables revealed why local scientific methods obtain false-positive and false-negative results. With knowledge of this fundamental omission, the inclusion of the non-local hidden variables in the local methods used in science can then advance it to be a complete study of nature.

KEYWORDS

Method of Everything, double-slit experiment, Bell inequalities, EPR Paradox, non-local hidden variables, superdeterminism, experimenter bias, artificial intelligence

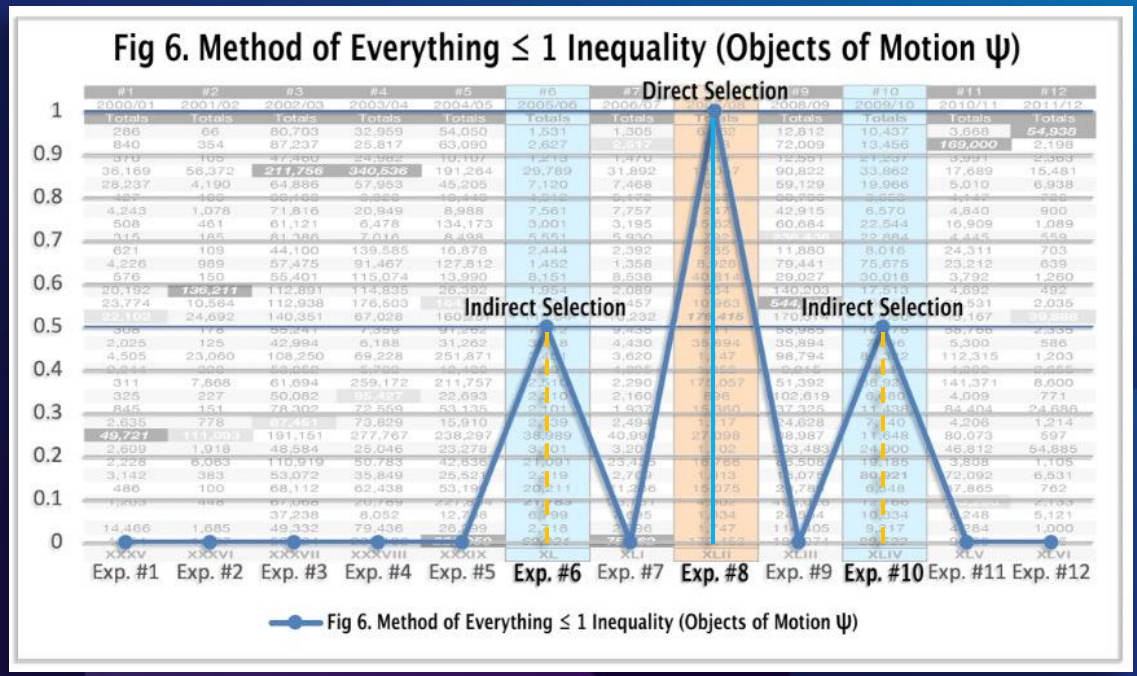
1 Introduction

Ever since the heated discussions between Albert Einstein and Niels Bohr at the Solvay Conference in 1927 (Fine and Ryckman, 2020), the question of whether or not quantum mechanics is a fundamental theory has been highly debated. To further address this dispute, Albert Einstein and physicists Boris Podolsky and Nathan Rosen published a study in 1935, "Can Quantum Mechanical Description of Physical Reality Be Considered Complete?" aka the Einstein-Podolsky-Rosen (EPR) Paradox (Einstein et al., 1935). In 1964, the physicist John S Bell contested Albert Einstein's suggestion of local hidden variables (Belousek, 1996) using his theorem in the article titled "On The Einstein Podolsky Rosen Paradox" (Bell, 1964). Over the following decades, physicists Alain Aspect, John F. Clauser, and Aton Zeilinger tested the loopholes of Bell's theorem and subsequently were awarded the Noble Prize in Physics in 2022 for their local experiments (local input–cause–local output), thus validating the assumption that quantum mechanics is a fundamental non-local theory (The Nobel Prize in Physics 2022, 2022). Although the Nobel laureates closed several loopholes of Bell's theorem with their local experiments, there was one notable exception—Bell's super-deterministic loophole (Brans, 1988)—which was wittingly not closed.

In layman's terms, the near-century-old argument has been about cause and effect and whether the said function is local or non-local. It is also about the validity of the methods

DOI: 10.3389/frma.2024.1404371

The analysis of which selection function generated the positive results obtained in the Tempt Destiny Experiment revealed human activities as a wave function.



Section 7. The Method of Everything ≤1 Inequality pgs. 8-9, Figure 6. The application of Bell's inequality theorem to MoE data.

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Wave Function of Human Beings

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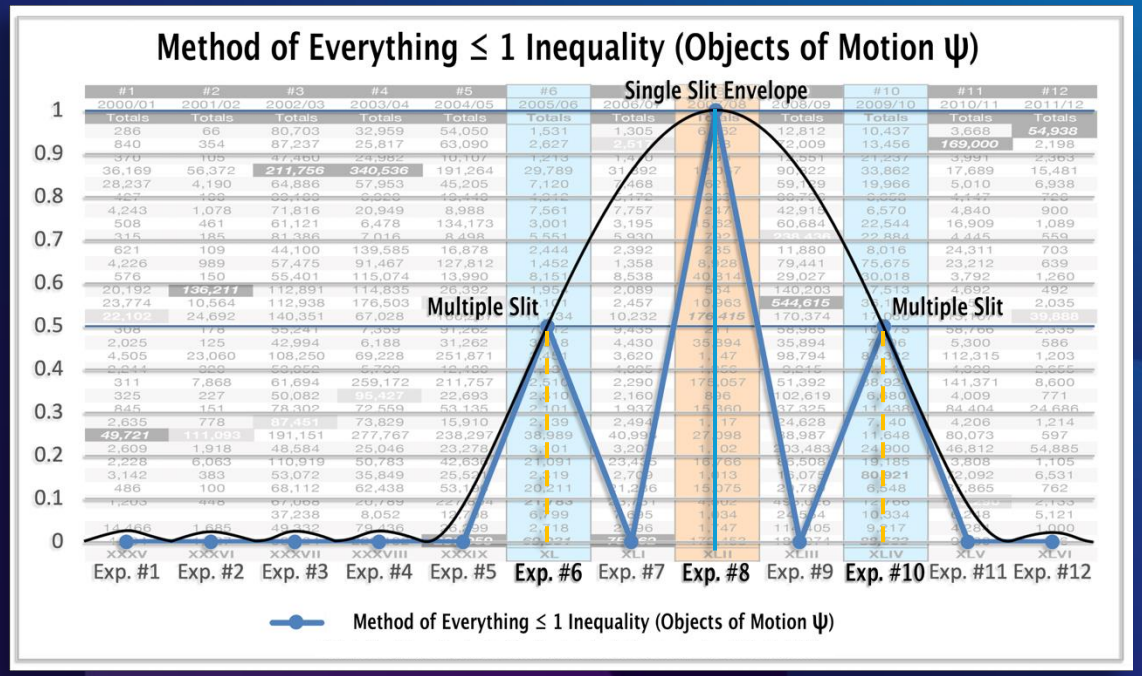
The analysis of the data is representative of a single slit envelope. As such, the findings exhibit evidence of a complete system of motion. This means that human beings are objects of motion, as such, can be tested for external validity.



Section 7. The Method of Everything ≤1 Inequality pgs. 8-9, Figure 6. The application of Bell's inequality theorem to MoE data.

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The Final Selection Experiment

Unambiguous empirical evidence confirms that everything that exists is an object of motion, including human beings. To test this fundamental law of nature, the entire human race can conduct the following experiment to see if their physical existence supersedes motion.

The Final Selection Experiment:

You wake up one morning and find yourself completely paralyzed. This means that you cannot *directly select* to talk, eat food, drink fluids, go to the bathroom, etc., nor can anyone else *indirectly select* for you.

Can you continue your existence
without the non-local functions of motion?

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How Artwork Was Used to Obtain Unambiguous Empirical Evidence of Superdeterminism

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A selection is a function that can *only* come into existence. It cannot preexist or be existent. In other words, physical effects such as weight, scale, locality, and time do not pertain. Case in point:

How much does a selection weigh, what is its scale, and where was it located when you used it to observe and measure these words?

It is impossible to conduct a single local experiment without motion. Therefore:

- *Motion causes effects of existence, not vice versa as currently practiced in science.*

How Artwork Was Used to Obtain Unambiguous Empirical Evidence of Superdeterminism

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All local experiments fall into two predetermined categories:

- Direct selection experiment obtains:
  - Certain outcomes and generate false-negative results;

- Indirect selection experiment obtains:
  - Uncertain outcomes and generate false-positive results.

Together, these two predetermined functions of motion form a complete system, regardless of microscopic or macroscopic scale. This means all local experiments are predetermined and subsequently valid effectual experiments, not causal experiments.

- Therefore, to advance science as a comprehensive study of nature, it is essential to determine which selection functions produced specific effects in past experiments and to correlate these functions with those in present and future studies to gain understanding and thereby embrace what nature has predetermined.

How Artwork Was Used to Obtain Unambiguous Empirical Evidence of Superdeterminism

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Some of the implications of this breakthrough are:

- **Einstein Was Correct** – The successful testing of Bell's superdeterminism loophole in twelve consecutive annual experiments means that quantum mechanics, which is founded on the principle of uncertainty, is indeed an incomplete theory as Albert Einstein had previously suspected. The evidence confirmed that two mutually exclusive nonlocal causal functions, not just one, generate two mutually exclusive local effects – certainty and uncertainty.
- **Quantum Computing Technology Compromised** – Evidence confirms that indirect selection predetermines the effects of entanglement, which are extensively used for the development of quantum computing technology. This discovery indicates that entanglement needs to be reassessed.

(continue)

How Artwork Was Used to Obtain Unambiguous Empirical Evidence of Superdeterminism

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Some of the implications of this breakthrough are:

- **Erroneous Scientific Methods** – Crucial to one's health, the evidence of two predetermined nonlocal variables of motion that are necessary to conduct all local experiments, including lab tests, generate false-positive and false-negative results. This means that it is necessary for local scientific methods to account for *both* nonlocal variables, thereby avoiding erroneous results.
- **Medication Effectiveness** – The discovery of two mutually exclusive and jointly exhaustive selection functions helps explain why medication effectiveness decreases due to two fundamental causal variables. By identifying the source of this issue, corrective methods can now be developed and applied.

(continue)

How Artwork Was Used to Obtain Unambiguous Empirical Evidence of Superdeterminism

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Some of the implications of this breakthrough are:

- **Free Will** – The predetermined functions of motion, direct selection, and indirect selection mean that the assumption of one having free will is nothing more than an illusion. In other words, choice is a predetermined mechanical necessity, not a sufficient cognitive or artificial (AI) freedom.
- **Mathematics** – Currently, mathematics is based on quantity, not on predetermined mechanisms of motion that can only come-to-exist. In Section 9 of the MoE manuscript and in the Data Sheet 3 supplement, I presented how I dealt with this shortcoming by *using x, y, z coordinates as axioms of predetermined functions* to express the initial proven properties (building blocks) of fundamental mechanics: x – to represent motion, y – to represent potential, z – to represent direct selection, and -z to represent indirect selection as exhibited in the following $E = G^2$ equation.

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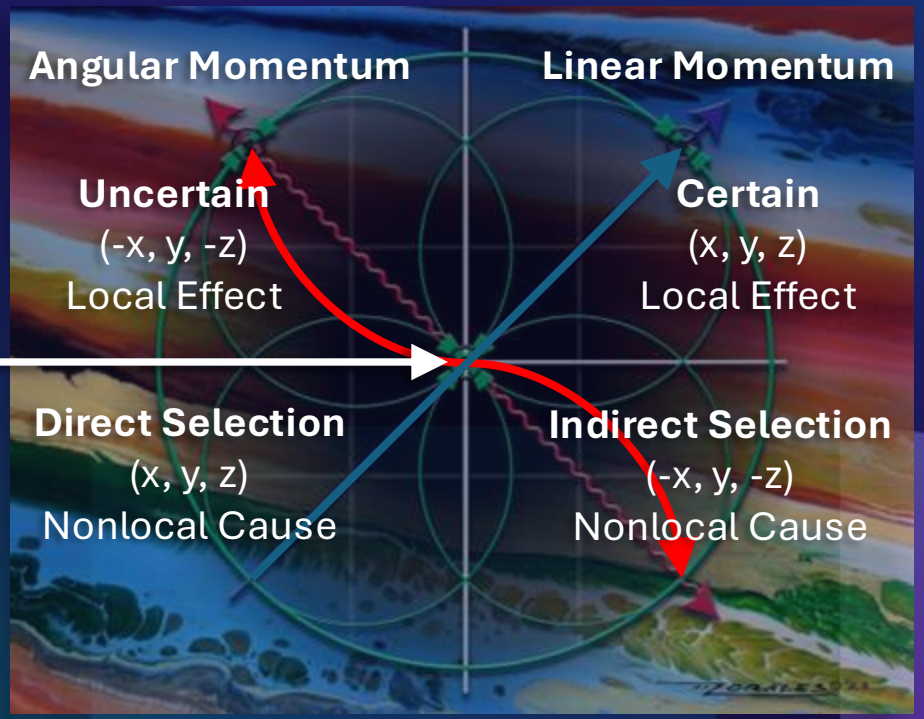
Fundamental Mechanics
Something From Nothing - $E = G^2$

(Method of Everything Manuscript - Supplementary Material: Data Sheet 3.PDF)

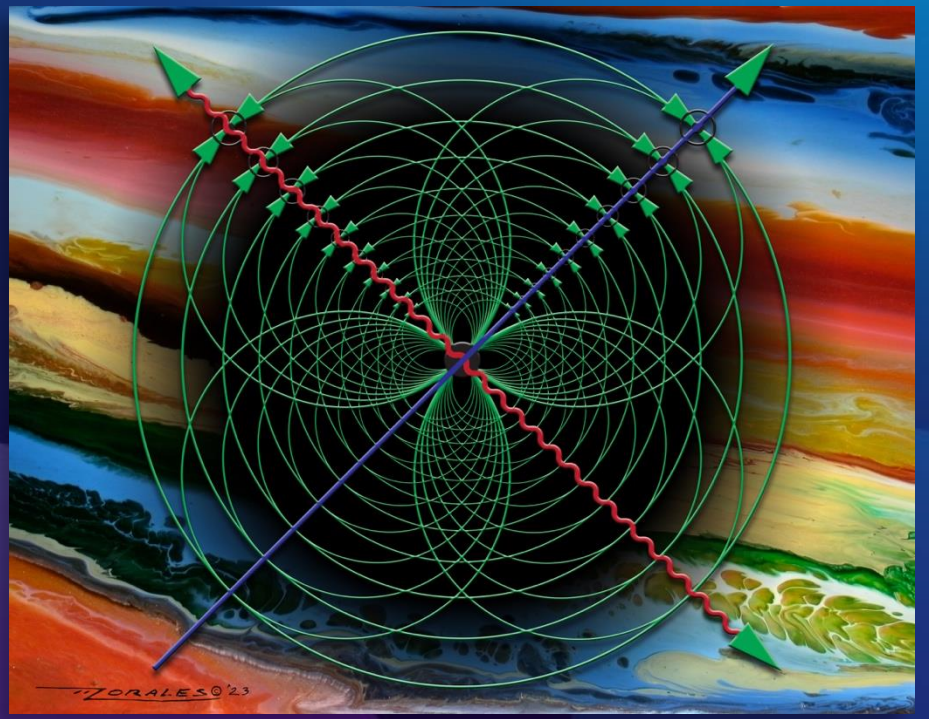
$E = G^2$
Fundamental attraction of motion with two mutually exclusive potential functions.

Object of Motion
(x, y, z)



Motion – From Nothing to Something

Evolution of an Object of Motion



Fifteen Dimensions of Motion $E = G^2$

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Tempt Destiny Experiment Info

For more information about my research and the Method of Everything manuscript, please feel free to visit the Tempt Destiny Experiment web site at:

- TemptDestiny.com
- Method of Everything: https://doi.org/10.3389/frma.2024.1404371

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