ILLUSTRATED ANALYTICAL EDITION

CARET Q4-86 Dossier

An Illustrated Structural, Technical, and Linguistic Analysis

A close reading of the supplied 19-page compilation, including its report text, equipment photography, redactions, diagrammatic notation and artifact inscriptions.

Source image: supplied dossier, PDF page 6.

JULY 2026

PRIMARY-SOURCE ANALYSIS

Editorial position	**Source handling**
This edition brackets the provenance question and concentrates on what the supplied pages claim, show and imply. It distinguishes direct observation, strong internal inference and speculative reconstruction.	All reproduced source images come from the uploaded 19-page PDF. Added callout markers and clean explanatory schematics are identified as analytical additions.

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Executive Summary

This report examines the supplied 19-page CARET compilation as a self-contained technical dossier. It deliberately brackets the provenance dispute and does not use an external authenticity verdict as a substitute for reading the pages. The task here is narrower and more demanding: identify exactly what the text claims, inspect what the photographs and diagrams visibly contain, determine how the pieces fit together, and separate direct observation from inference.

The dossier is not one uninterrupted report. It combines at least four document groups: a *Q4-86 Research Report*; four unnumbered color photograph inserts corresponding to the report's black-and-white figures; five late pages from a *Linguistic Analysis Primer*; and one page from a *Q3-85 Inventory Review*. The irregular pagination is therefore meaningful. The PDF presents a curated packet of excerpts, not the full internal archive.

The central technical subject is a compact device designated **A1**, described as a "personal" antigravity generator. Two curved components, **A2** and **A3**, are said to contain information specifying their own position and orientation relative to A1. A small controller designated **S1** activates A1 and switches operating modes, although the most consequential details of S1 and the parameter-transfer process are redacted.

A1 is attributed three modes:

1. **Field mode**, defining a convex volume within which gravity has one uniform strength and orientation.
2. **Component mode**, fixing selected objects at precise positions and orientations relative to A1's centroid.
3. **Multi mode**, combining component binding with multiple field volumes.

The report calls the object-binding effect a **Rigid Spatial Relationship**, or RSR. Its own analogy is an invisible solid: separate objects remain physically disconnected, and the gap between them remains traversable, yet they behave as though one rigid body occupies both the objects and the intervening empty space.

The equipment photographs show a consistent physical design vocabulary: coaxial cylindrical sections, annular tracks, radial pins, repeating panels, threefold and eightfold structures, dark recessed channels, and white or faintly colored inscriptions. A1 carries both long circumferential strings and large single glyphs assigned to repeated sectors. A2 and A3 carry multiple inscription lanes rather than a single decorative label.

The so-called alien language is best approached not as a conventional alphabet but as a **multilayered engineering notation**. Its apparent information channels include glyph shape, order, repetition, line thickness, fill state, radial position, enclosure, nesting, port selection, and graph topology. In the *Linguistic Analysis Primer*, glyphs are distributed across circular nodes, heavy and thin links, orbital structures, switches, cascades, parent-child hierarchies, and radial scales. The geometry is not a frame around the writing; it appears to be part of the writing.

The most coherent working interpretation is a form of **executable geometry** or **material software**. At the component level, inscriptions may declare identity, compatibility, reference frame, target pose, relationship type, state, and validation data. At the system level, the diagrams may define operators, typed links, hierarchy, selection states, scope, and quantitative parameters. This is a functional reconstruction, not a literal translation.

Three conclusions are especially strong:

- The report and the images describe one internally integrated concept in which structural assembly, field control, coordinate relationships, and symbolic notation are tightly connected.

- The *Primer* captions prove that topology and visual weight are semantic: “tri-switch,” “octal switch,” “parent,” “child,” “orbital,” “non-orbital,” “heavy-state,” “cascade,” and “dual-link union” correspond visibly to count, hierarchy, nesting, fill, sequence, and connection type.
- The supplied pages support a serious reconstruction of the notation’s **grammar and likely role**, but they do not support a word-for-word translation of individual equipment strings.

ANALYTICAL FRAME

Scope note. This edition analyzes the supplied material on its own internal terms. It does not attempt to decide the ultimate origin of the documents or artifacts. Every major claim below is marked, by wording and context, as one of three things: direct observation, strong internal inference, or speculative reconstruction.

Reading Method and Evidence Standards

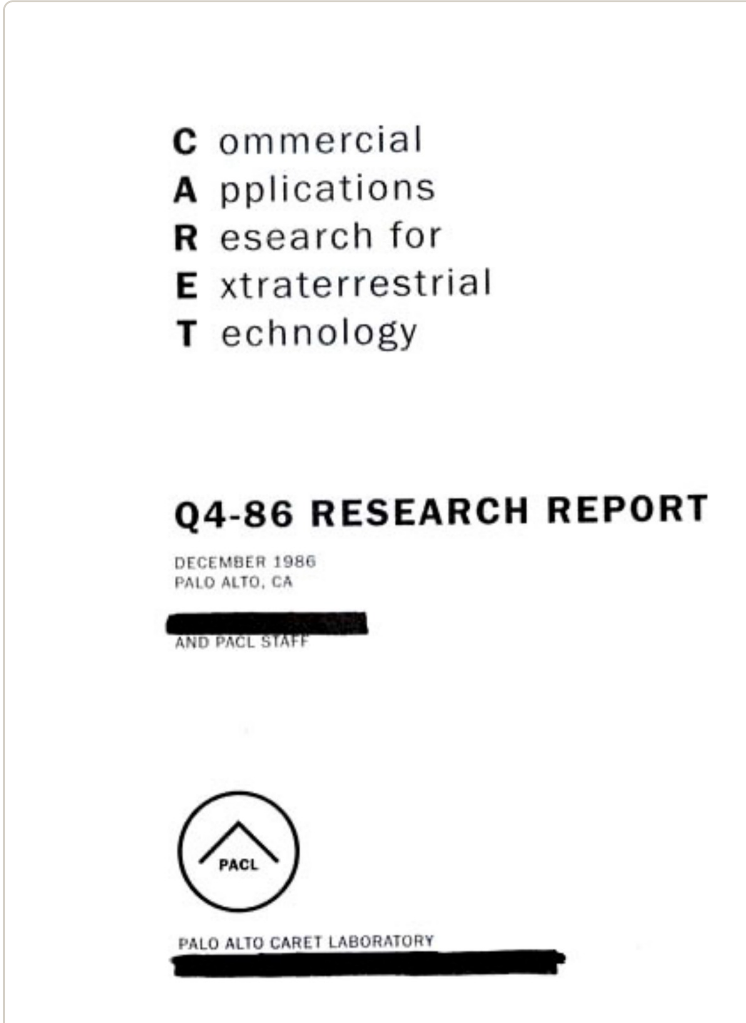
The report uses three evidence levels.

Level	Meaning	Typical wording
Direct observation	Visible in the supplied pages or explicitly stated in the report	"The photograph shows…" / "The text states…"
Strong internal inference	Not stated word for word, but supported by several mutually reinforcing details	"This most likely functions as…"
Speculative reconstruction	A model that explains the evidence but remains unconfirmed	"A plausible implementation would be…"

Two page-number systems are used throughout:

- **PDF page** refers to the page's position in the supplied 19-page file.
- **Printed page** refers to the page number printed inside the source document, when present.

The original PDF is image-based. Redacted regions are opaque black raster areas. No hidden underlying text was recoverable from those regions in the supplied copy.



C ommercial
A pplications
R esearch for
E xtraterrestrial
T echnology

Q4-86 RESEARCH REPORT

DECEMBER 1986
PALO ALTO, CA

[redacted]
AND PACL STAFF

PACL

PALO ALTO CARET LABORATORY
[redacted]

Figure 1. Cover of the supplied compilation. The acronym is expanded vertically as Commercial Applications Research for Extraterrestrial Technology. Source: supplied dossier, PDF page 1.

1
The Source Compilation

1.1 Four document families in one packet

The first structural fact is easy to miss: the file is a compilation. Its 19 pages come from distinct source documents and pagination systems.

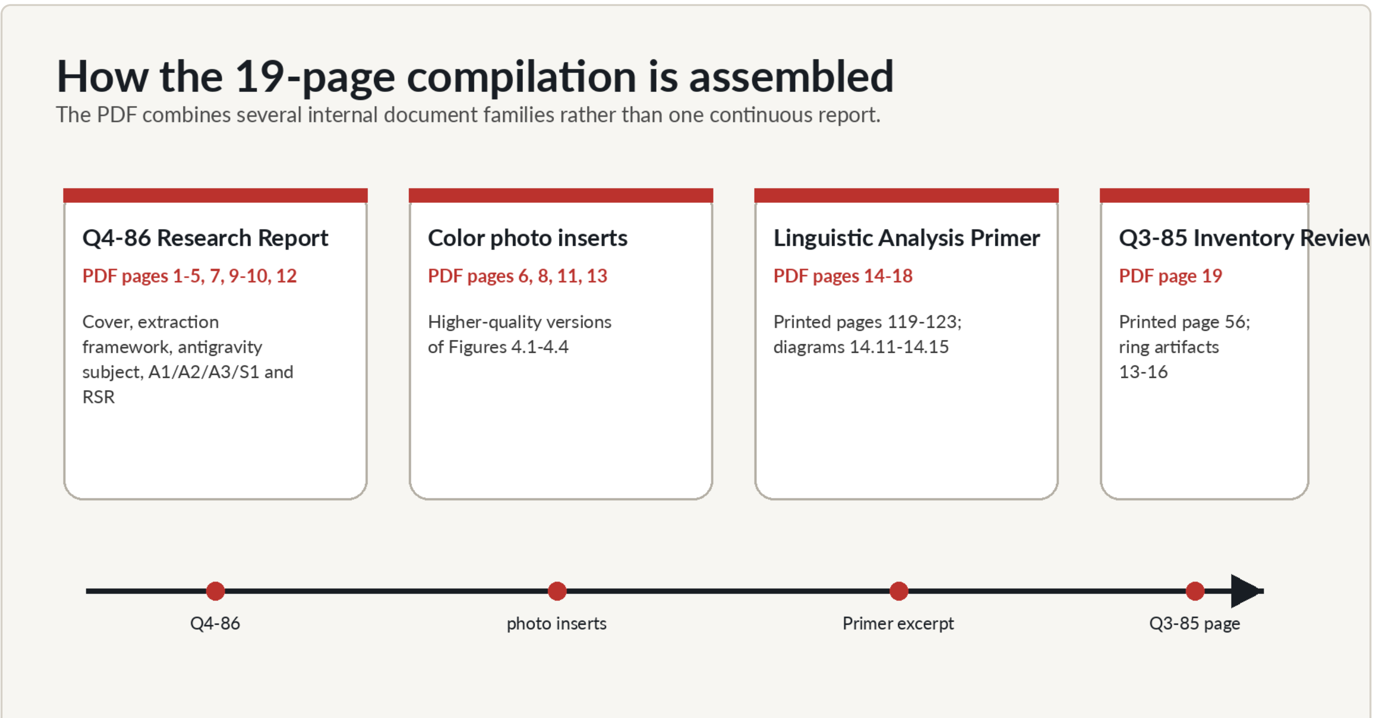


Figure 2. Map of the four document families combined in the supplied PDF.

PDF pages	Internal source	Printed pagination	Main content
1-5, 7, 9-10, 12	*Q4-86 Research Report*	approximately 1-9	Program overview, extraction, research subjects, antigravity, A1/A2/A3/S1, RSR
6, 8, 11, 13	Unnumbered color inserts	none	Higher-quality counterparts to Figures 4.1-4.4
14-18	*Linguistic Analysis Primer*	119-123	Figures 14.11-14.15, including junctions, switches, cascades and hierarchy
19	*Q3-85 Inventory Review*	56	Annular artifacts labeled 13, 14a, 14b, 15 and 16

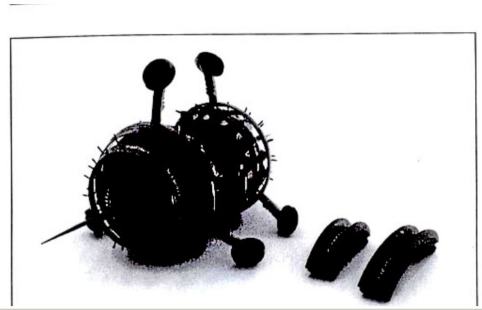
The color pages are not separate experiments. They correspond closely to the black-and-white figures embedded in the report:

- PDF page 6 corresponds to Figure 4.1 on PDF page 5.
- PDF page 8 corresponds to Figure 4.2 on PDF page 7.

- PDF page 11 corresponds to Figure 4.3 on PDF page 10.
- PDF page 13 corresponds to Figure 4.4 on PDF page 12.

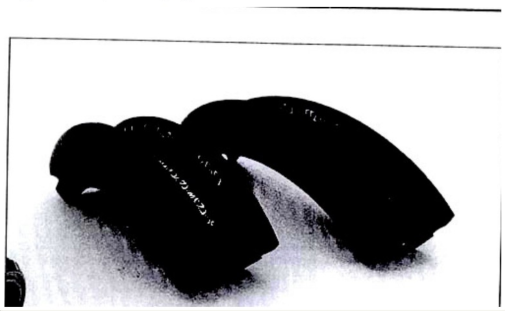
Printed report figures and their color counterparts

Figure 4.1 / PDF page 5



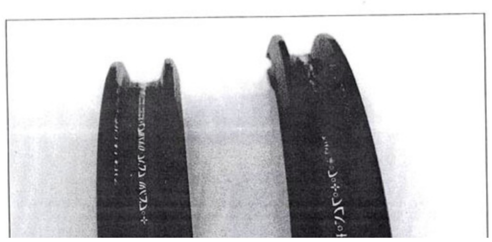
Color insert / PDF page 6

Figure 4.2 / PDF page 7



Color insert / PDF page 8

Figure 4.3 / PDF page 10



Color insert / PDF page 11

Figure 4.4 / PDF page 12

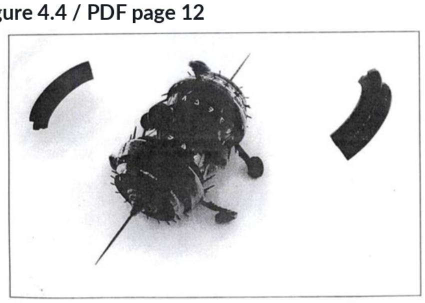


Figure 4.4
I-beam segments linked to the antigravity generator in an RSR.

Color insert / PDF page 13

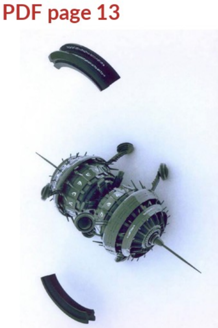


Figure 3. Side-by-side comparison of the four printed figures and their color counterparts. The matching arrangements link the color photographs directly to the report text.

This matters because it establishes a reliable cross-reference between claims and imagery. The printed captions identify what the color photographs are supposed to represent, while the color inserts reveal details that the high-contrast black-and-white reproductions obscure.

1.2 What is missing

The compilation begins near the start of the Q4-86 report but provides only the antigravity portion of its research discussion. The third research subject - the symbol and geometric system - is summarized in the executive summary, yet its main report section is absent. Instead, five much later pages from a separate *Linguistic Analysis Primer* are appended.

The printed page numbers 119-123 show that the Primer excerpt comes after a large amount of missing explanatory material. The absent preceding pages likely contained definitions, conventions, worked examples, or classification rules needed for a literal decipherment. The five included plates are therefore visually rich but semantically underdetermined.

1.3 Redaction pattern

The redactions are not random. They cluster around provenance, control, parameter definition, physical composition, and implementation.

Location	Visible context around the redaction	Most likely information category
Cover, PDF page 1	Author line and a line beneath the laboratory name	Personnel, facility or classification information
PDF page 3	Entire fourth research subject	Subject identity and summary
PDF page 4	Origin of the compact antigravity implementation	Recovery source or provenance
PDF page 4	Description and control details of S1	Controller construction or access method
PDF page 7	How field parameters are defined and transferred through S1	Operational programming mechanism
PDF pages 9-12	Long passages following discussion of A2/A3 internal information	Materials, inscriptions, control, tests or implementation

The most revealing omission is on PDF page 7. The report says that field shape, strength and orientation are defined through a process involving S1, and the crucial mechanism is immediately blacked out. That missing passage would likely have supplied the strongest direct link between the controller, the symbolic system, and A1's behavior.

2

CARET and the PACL Program

2.1 The stated mission

The cover expands CARET as **Commercial Applications Research for Extraterrestrial Technology**. The document is titled *Q4-86 Research Report*, dated December 1986, and attributed to a redacted author “and PACL staff” in Palo Alto, California. PACL is the Palo Alto CARET Laboratory.

The document frames the laboratory’s mission as the conversion of recovered technology into humanly documented applications suitable for commercial and civilian use. The program is not presented as a purely observational effort. It is an engineering and technology-transfer organization.

2.2 “Extraction” as a formal process

The report defines **extraction** as converting a raw artifact into usable, fully documented human technology. It divides the task into two broad stages:

1. Establish a complete theoretical and operational understanding of the artifact.
2. Distill the underlying principles into usable, product-oriented technology.

A completed extraction package is expected to include:

- A theoretical and operational overview.
- A compositional-materials assessment.
- At least three repeatable working prototypes.
- Assembly notes and a bill of materials.

The report says no extraction had yet fully met these requirements. That statement places the Q4-86 text in an intermediate category: it presents tentative findings and working models, not a mature engineering manual.

2.3 Four Q4-86 subjects

The visible executive summary identifies four research subjects:

1. A small or “personal” antigravity generator.
2. A three-dimensional image recorder/projector.
3. A complex system of symbols and geometric constructs capable of defining artifact functionality and manipulating behavior, compared loosely to a programming language but described as requiring no separate compilation or interpretation phase.
4. A completely redacted subject.

Only the first subject is developed in the supplied Q4-86 pages. The Primer plates appear to preserve part of the visual evidence for the third.

2.4 Controlled dissemination

The antigravity section says PACL intends to translate recovered principles into product-oriented applications, but it also advocates gradual release of downgraded derivatives over years or decades. The stated reason is to reduce technological, economic and social disruption.

Within the document’s own worldview, PACL therefore serves two roles:

- An extraction laboratory.
- A gatekeeper managing the pace and form of public technology transfer.

3

Reported Antigravity Architecture

3.1 Antigravity as an architectural technology

The report presents antigravity as much more than propulsion. It assigns the technology several roles:

- Establishing a surrounding protective field with controllable diameter and attenuation.
- Protecting a craft from weather, environmental exposure, debris and weapons.
- Damping G-forces for passengers and equipment.
- Moving doors or hatches.
- Positioning consoles and fixtures.
- Holding the craft's structural components in place without rivets, adhesives or welding.

The deepest claim is structural. A craft is described not primarily as a mechanically fastened assembly, but as a network of parts whose positions are actively maintained by field relationships.

3.2 Artifact inventory

Code	Description in the report	Dimensions and mass claimed in the report	Assigned role
A1	Two-section cylindrical generator with axial needles, two three-arm arrays and circular pads	Core 14.2 in long, 8.3 in diameter; 26.4 in total with needles; arms extend 7.6 in; pads 2 in diameter; mass 4 lb 3 oz	Source of field, component and multi modes
A2	Short curved I-beam-like segment	7.2 in long; approximately 2.6 oz	Self-positioning component in component mode
A3	Longer curved I-beam-like segment	9.1 in long; approximately 2.6 oz	Self-positioning component in component mode
S1	Small device, heavily redacted	Dimensions not supplied	Activates/deactivates A1 and switches operating modes

A1's reported mass is about 1.90 kilograms. Each beam's reported mass is about 73.7 grams.

The beams deserve special notice. A3 is 1.9 inches longer than A2 - approximately 26.4 percent longer - yet both are assigned the same mass. Their implied linear masses differ by approximately the same percentage. If they were simple solid pieces with identical cross-sections and material density, that would be unexpected. The report itself moves from an initial assumption of uniform solid material toward the conclusion that the components are internally complex. The equal-mass claim fits that transition.

3.3 Three operating modes

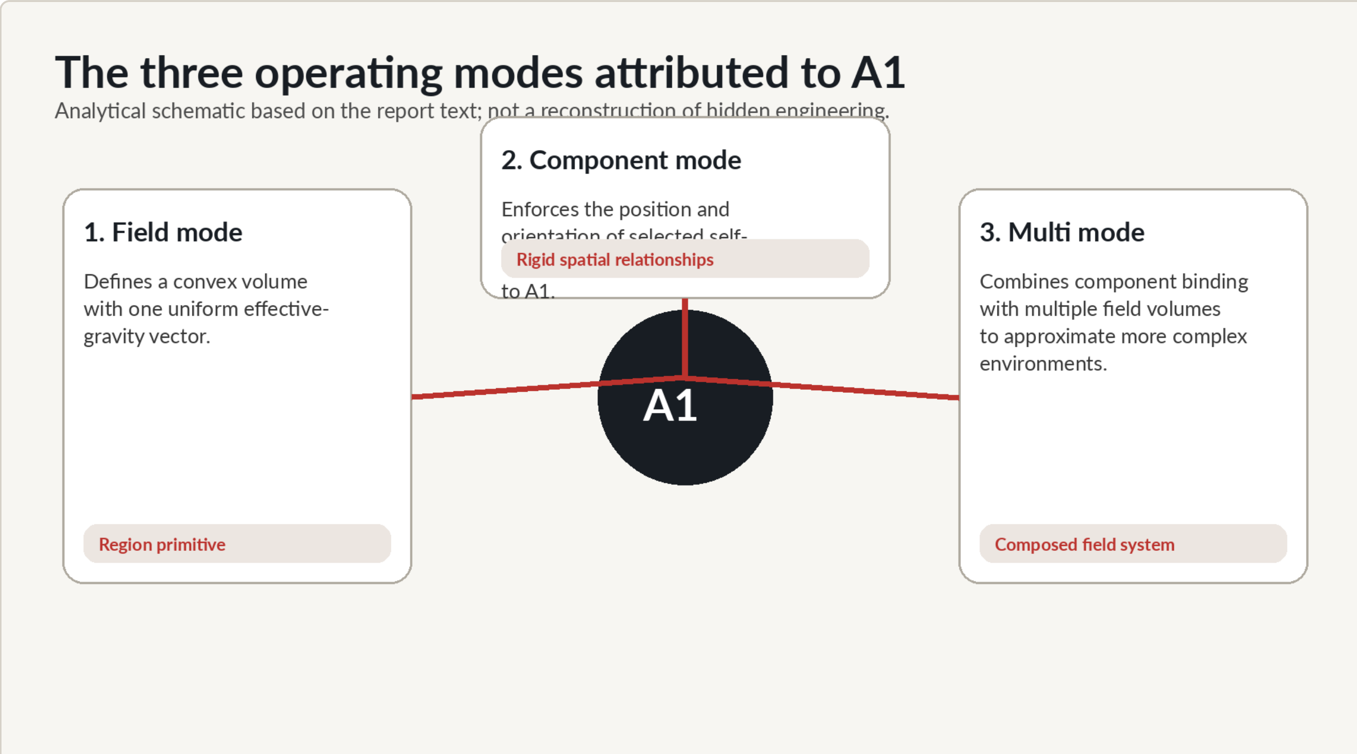


Figure 4. Analytical schematic of the three modes attributed to A1.

3.3.1 Field mode

A1 is said to define a region in which effective gravity is redefined. The report gives three unusually precise constraints:

- The field may be arbitrarily large.
- Its shape must be expressible as a **convex volume**.
- Gravity's strength and orientation are uniform throughout that volume.

In practical terms, one field is described as one convex region plus one constant gravity vector. The document gives a controlled-gravity environment inside an aircraft or spacecraft as an example.

This convexity restriction is technically interesting. It prevents a single field from wrapping around a concavity or varying continuously from point to point. The limitation is not ignored later; multi mode is presented as a way to combine several simpler fields into a more complex environment.

3.3.2 Component mode

Component mode acts on selected objects rather than on every object in a region. It fixes each affected component's position and orientation relative to A1's centroid. S1 can apparently activate or deactivate the mode, but the details of which parts are affected and where they belong are supplied by the components themselves.

A modern engineering analogy is a full six-degree-of-freedom transform for each registered component:

- Three positional coordinates.

- Three rotational coordinates.
- All defined relative to A1's reference frame.

This is more than levitation. It is a persistent pose constraint.

3.3.3 Multi mode

Multi mode combines component binding with any number of field volumes. Because several convex fields can overlap or sit adjacent to one another, their union can approximate concave spaces and piecewise-different gravity environments.

The internal logic is consistent: a single field has strict geometric limitations, while multi mode composes several allowed primitives into a larger result.

4

The A1 Generator: Extreme Visual Examination

4.1 Overall form

The color photograph on PDF page 6 gives the clearest complete view of A1. The device is olive green and dark charcoal, built around a strong longitudinal axis, with two coaxial cylindrical core sections separated by an open skeletal region.

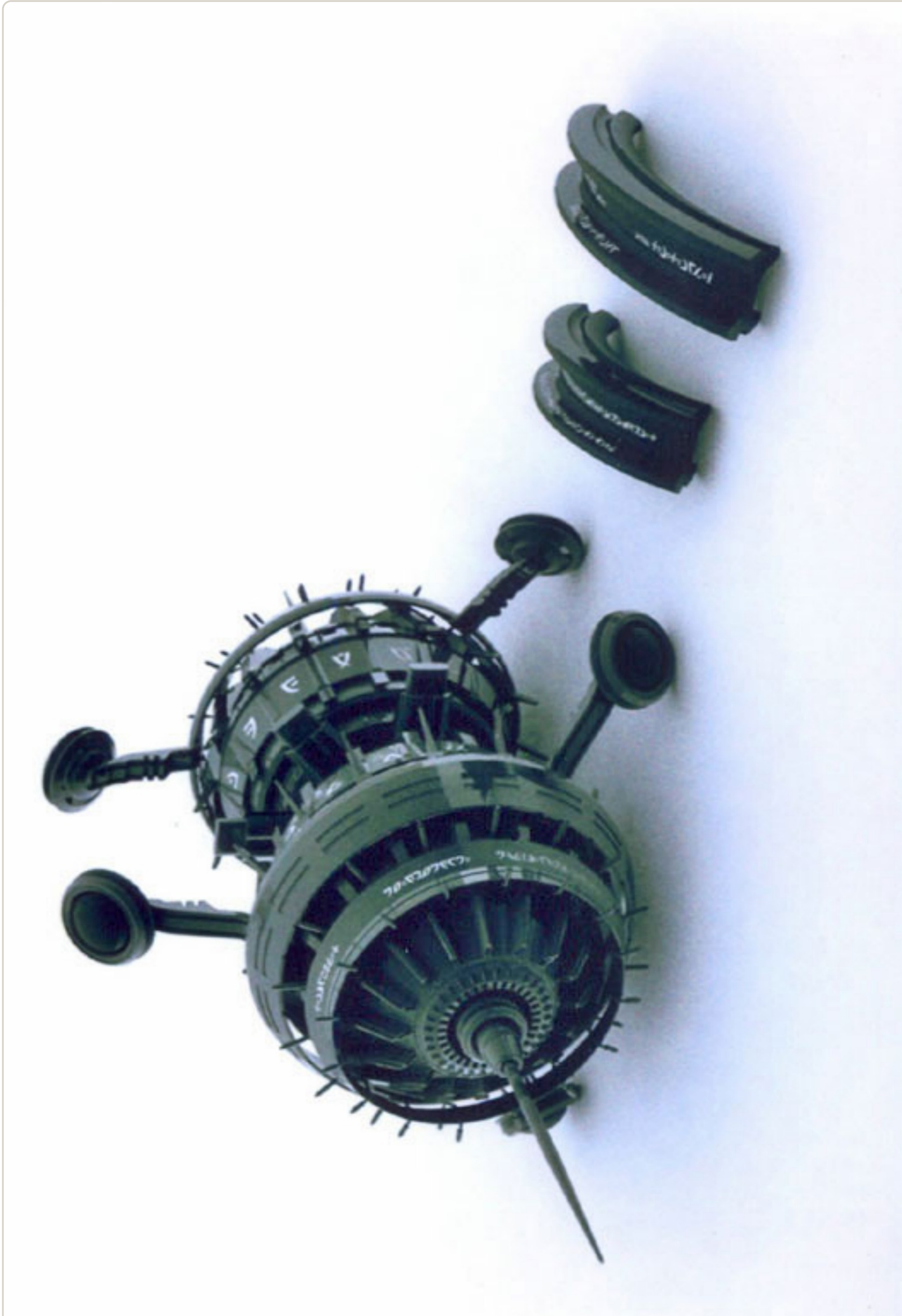


Figure 5. Color overview of A1 with A2 and A3 above it. Source: supplied dossier, PDF page 6.

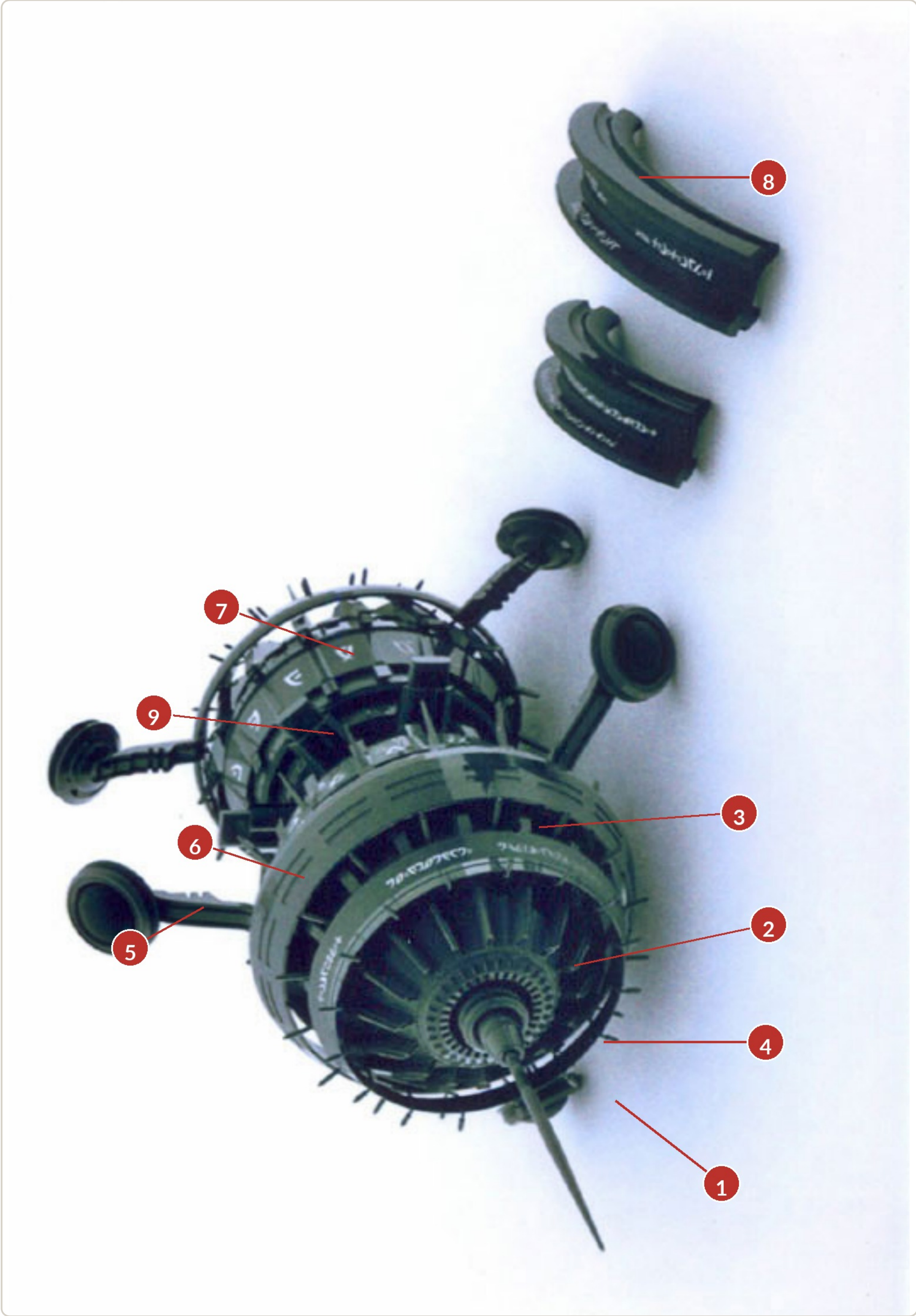


Figure 6. The same photograph with analytical callout markers added. Source image: supplied dossier, PDF page 6.

Callout guide to Figure 6:

1. Long axial needle extending from the forward center.
2. Static turbine-like radial face.
3. Circumferential band and recessed sectoring around the forward core.

4. Outer hoop with regularly spaced radial pins.
5. Broad circular terminal pad at the end of an arm.
6. Forward three-arm assembly and surrounding housing.
7. Rear ring of repeated panels carrying large single glyphs.
8. Curved A2/A3 components positioned above the generator.
9. Open skeletal region between the two main cylindrical sections.

4.2 Two coaxial core sections

A1 has two main drum-like sections. The forward section is dominated by a layered radial face. The rear section is more openly caged and carries a sequence of rectangular or trapezoidal panels. Structural struts bridge the central gap.

The two sections appear related but not identical. This is not simply one cylinder cut in half. Each end has a distinct visual specialization.

4.3 Axial needles

A long, sharply tapered needle projects from the forward center. Another axial element is visible at the opposite end in several views. Together they define an unmistakable primary axis.

Possible functions, from most conservative to most speculative, include:

- Mechanical or optical alignment reference.
- Directional field-shaping element.
- Continuation of an internal spine.
- Electrode-like or waveguide-like structure.

The supplied text does not assign a function. The safest direct conclusion is that axial orientation is architecturally important.

4.4 Dual three-arm arrays

Each core section carries three arms spaced at approximately 120-degree intervals. The two triads appear angularly offset, giving six radial appendages across the whole assembly.

Each arm consists of:

- A dark ribbed or segmented shaft.
- A broad circular end pad.
- Concentric layers within the pad.
- A dark central region that appears recessed.

Threefold symmetry may provide stabilization, coordinate registration, field shaping, mounting, or a combination of these. The report calls them arms and pads but does not define their physical purpose.

4.5 Outer cages and radial pins

Both core sections are surrounded by annular hoops carrying numerous short outward-pointing pins. Their spacing is regular enough to be intentional.

Possible roles include:

- Field shaping.
- Antenna or emitter behavior.
- Registration or indexing.
- Surface-area or coupling enhancement.
- Protective or structural cage elements.

The visual echo between these radial pins and the radial tick bands in the Primer diagrams is notable, but no direct equivalence can be established from appearance alone.

4.6 Forward radial face

The front face contains multiple concentric layers:

- A central cone and axial needle.
- A fine gear-like or perforated annulus.
- Numerous radial vanes.
- Dark cavities around the perimeter.
- A broad outer band with white inscriptions.

It resembles a turbine only superficially. The report explicitly says A1 contains no moving parts. The radial architecture should therefore be treated as a static field, coupling or structural arrangement unless other evidence appears.

4.7 Lack of human-style controls

No conventional buttons, switches, cables, displays, connectors or obvious control levers are visible. The device has seams and modular boundaries, but not a familiar user interface. This matches the text's statement that A1 has no buttons, switches or levers and can be manipulated only through S1.

4.8 Two inscription systems on A1

A1 appears to carry at least two inscription levels.

4.8.1 Circumferential strings

Long white strings follow curved bands around the forward core. They are divided into local groups rather than forming one visually continuous sentence. Their placement suggests sector-specific records, parameters, port definitions, calibration data or channel identifiers.

4.8.2 Single-glyph sector panels

The rear core is divided into repeated panels, many of which carry one large white symbol. The symbols appear related but not identical, including open crescents, hooks, angular forms and nested arcs.

The two-level organization is significant:

- Large single glyphs may identify sectors, modes, ports or operator classes.
- Smaller strings may supply parameters or local configuration data.

This same hierarchy appears in the Primer, where large central sigils coexist with smaller surrounding text rings.

5

A2 and A3: Geometry, Mass and Inscriptions

5.1 Physical form

The report calls A2 and A3 curved I-beam segments, but the photographs show more complex cross-sections than ordinary I-beams. Each component has:

- A curved longitudinal profile.
- Raised outer rails or flanges.
- A dark recessed central web.
- Multiple nested grooves.
- Stepped or keyed end geometry.
- Several distinct inscription lanes.

Figure 7. Oblique color view of A2 and A3. Source: supplied dossier, PDF page 8.

Their curvature suggests that they may occupy positions on a larger annular structure. In the alleged RSR arrangement, their arcs are broadly compatible with parts positioned around A1.

5.2 Same reported mass, different length

A2 is stated to be 7.2 inches long and A3 9.1 inches long. Both are stated to weigh approximately 2.6 ounces.

Derived comparison	A2	A3
Length	7.2 in	9.1 in
Reported mass	2.6 oz	2.6 oz
Implied mass per inch	0.361 oz/in	0.286 oz/in

The equal mass could be explained by different internal voids, different density, subtle cross-sectional differences, or rounded measurements. It is at least consistent with the report's conclusion that the pieces are internally more complex than their initially uniform appearance suggested.

5.3 Multiple inscription lanes

The top-view photograph on PDF page 11 is the best source for the inscriptions. It shows at least three textual zones on each component:

1. A principal high-contrast string on a dark central lane.
2. A fainter string on an adjacent recessed surface.
3. A shorter inscription near an outer raised edge.

Figure 8. Top-view color photograph of A2 and A3. Source: supplied dossier, PDF page 11.

Figure 9. The same view with analytical callout markers. Source image: supplied dossier, PDF page 11.

Callout guide to Figure 9:

1. Primary bright inscription lane on the longer component.
2. Fainter upper inscription track.
3. Raised outer rail or flange.
4. Keyed, forked or stepped end geometry.

5. Primary bright inscription lane on the shorter component.
6. Secondary lower lane with dimmer symbols.
7. Upper recessed channel and faint linear marking.

5.4 Recurrent visible glyph forms

The principal strings contain recurring shape families:

- Open C- or crescent-like forms.
- Hooked brackets and angular stems.
- Small circles or ring-dots.
- Crosses and plus-like separators.
- Paired curves or parenthesis-like forms.
- Tall terminal bars.
- Four-lobed or flower-like crosses.
- Compact repeated rounded marks.

A2 and A3 do not carry identical strings. They share a symbol family and some structural motifs, but the order, density and lane content differ. This is exactly what would be expected if the inscriptions include a common component-class declaration plus component-specific values.

5.5 Bright and faint layers

Some markings are brilliant white, while others are dark gray, purple or barely visible. Several explanations remain open:

- Different inscription depths or materials.
- Primary and secondary information channels.
- Active and inactive states.
- Emissive versus non-emissive markings.
- Photographic reflection and contrast.
- Overlay, revision or manufacturing layers.

The image quality does not decide among them. The important direct observation is that the text is organized into separate, parallel tracks.

5.6 Strongest internal interpretation

PDF page 9 says that in component mode the details of which components are affected, and how, seem to be provided by the components themselves. It also says A2 and A3 somehow contain information describing their position and orientation relative to A1.

The visible inscriptions are therefore the most obvious candidate for at least part of that information system. This is a strong internal inference, not a demonstrated fact; the information could also be encoded in internal material structure.

A plausible component record would include fields equivalent to:

- Component class.
- Instance identity or address.
- Parent or reference device.
- Relative position.
- Relative orientation.
- Operating mode or compatibility mask.
- Relationship type.
- State and integrity data.

A functional gloss - not a literal translation - might read:

> Register this component as type X; bind it to reference A1; enforce transform Y; apply state or mode Z; validate and terminate.

6

Rigid Spatial Relationships and Field-Based Assembly

6.1 The report's concept

A Rigid Spatial Relationship is described as an "implicit solid" between physically separate parts. The report's broomstick example is precise: two one-foot segments separated by one foot of empty space could behave like a rigid three-foot rod. A hand could pass through the gap, yet moving or rotating either segment would move the other as though material connected them.

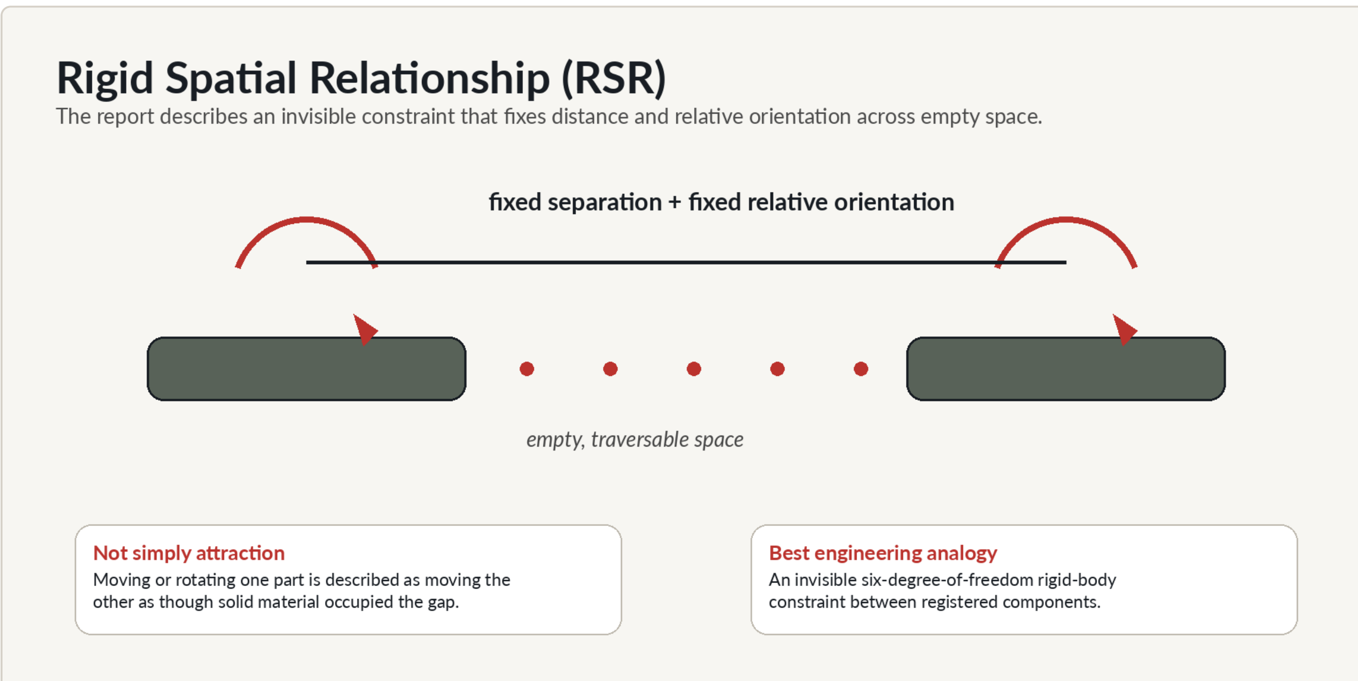


Figure 10. Analytical schematic of the report's RSR concept.

This implies more than attraction or repulsion. The effect, as described, preserves:

- Separation distance.
- Relative orientation.
- Coupled translation.
- Coupled rotation.
- Traversability of the intervening space.

The closest engineering analogy is an invisible rigid-body constraint across empty space.

6.2 The alleged A1-A2-A3 arrangement

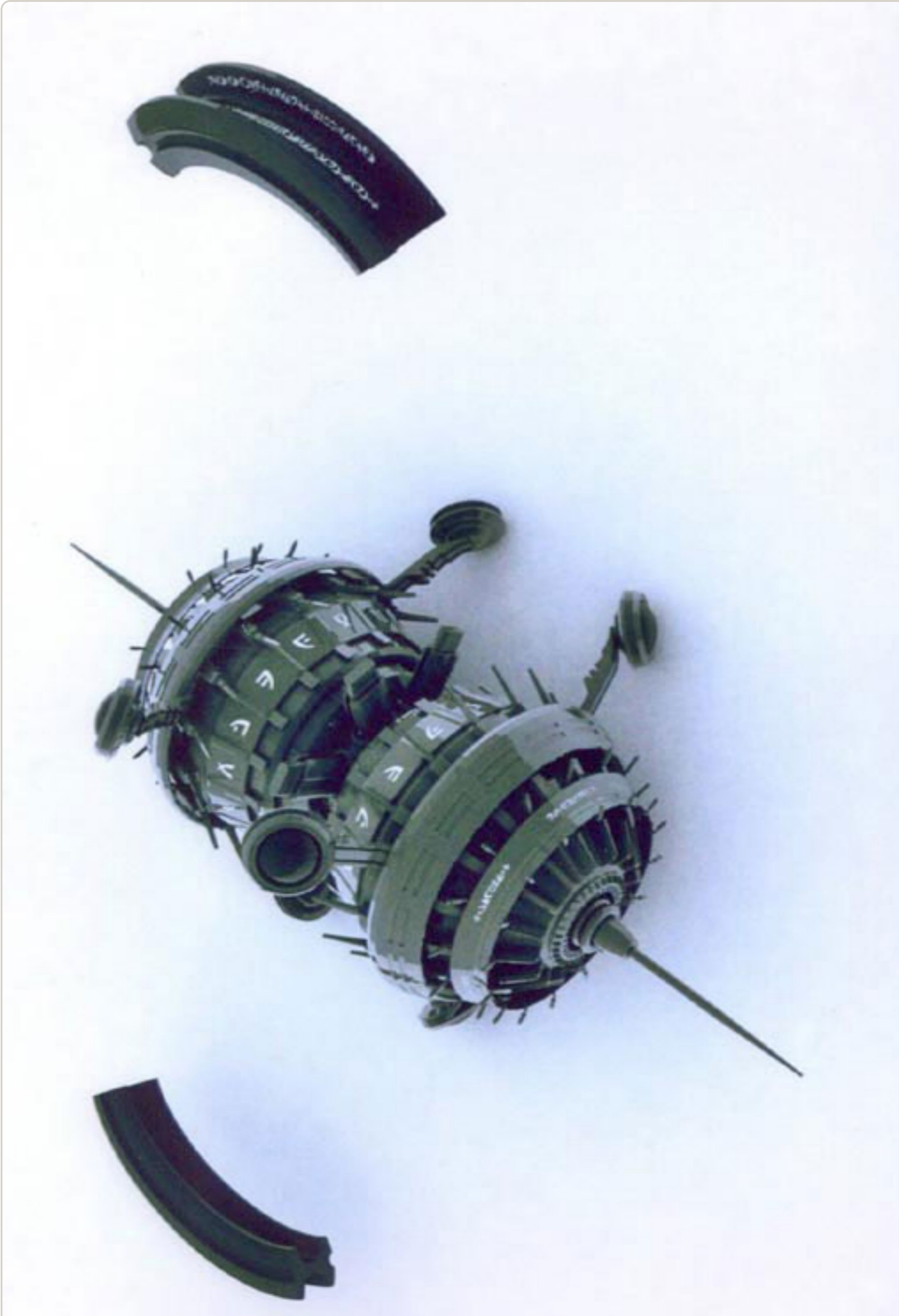


Figure 11. Color photograph presenting A2 and A3 positioned around A1 in an RSR. Source: supplied dossier, PDF page 13.

The still image cannot demonstrate resistance to applied force, dynamic self-positioning or persistent suspension. It can only show an arrangement compatible with the text: separate components occupying distinct positions around A1 without visible rods, brackets or wires.

The components' orientations are not random. Each arc is positioned in relation to the generator, and the two parts occupy different angular sectors. That is consistent with the claim that each carries a different stored transform.

6.3 A field-maintained craft

The report's broader craft model becomes coherent when the RSR concept is taken seriously on its own terms:

1. A1 or a related generator supplies the reference frame and enforcement mechanism.
2. Individual parts contain persistent self-description.
3. Component mode resolves those declarations into positions and orientations.
4. The craft becomes a graph of constrained relationships rather than a mechanically fastened shell.

In this model, an object can be structurally essential even when it does not physically touch its neighbors.

7

The Q3-85 Inventory Page

The final page predates the Q4-86 report and shows five numbered annular objects.

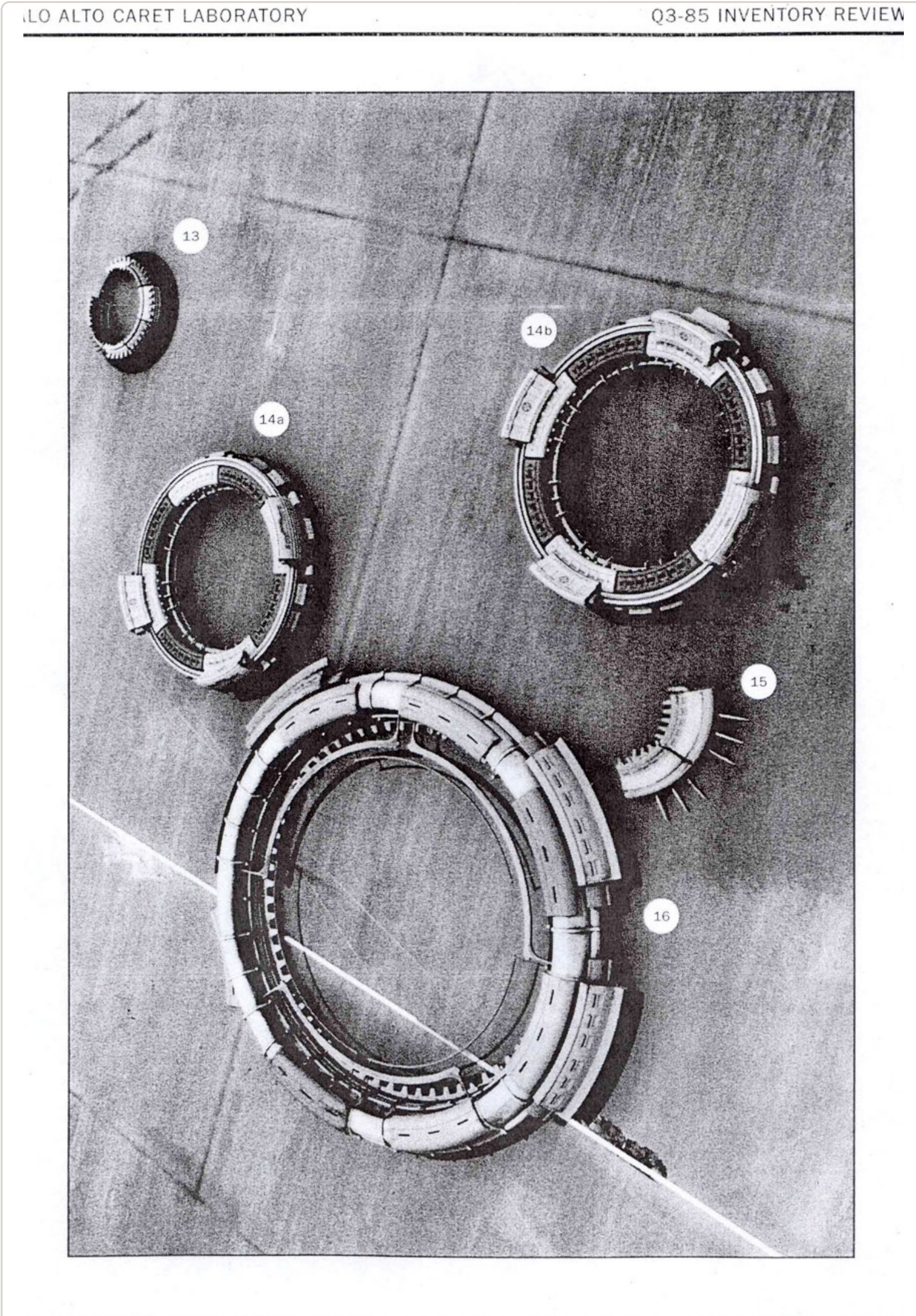


Figure 12. Q3-85 inventory photograph showing artifacts 13, 14a, 14b, 15 and 16. Source: supplied dossier, PDF page 19, printed page 56.

7.1 Item 13

A small annular component with a dark central opening and fine radial teeth or pins around its perimeter.

7.2 Items 14a and 14b

Two closely related medium-sized ring assemblies, each with:

- An open center.
- Concentric tracks.
- Repeated outer modules.
- Segmented rectangular structures around the circumference.
- Dark internal bands that may carry fine markings.

The “a” and “b” labels indicate a paired or closely related class.

7.3 Item 15

A curved partial-ring segment carrying multiple outward-projecting pins. It resembles a detachable sector from a larger annulus.

7.4 Item 16

A much larger ring with several concentric bands, repeated outer blocks, internal tracks and modular construction.

7.5 Shared design vocabulary

These objects share several features with A1:

- Annular construction.
- Radial segmentation.
- Repeated modules.
- Concentric structural layers.
- Projecting pins.
- Alternation between dark and light bands.

The image does not prove that the parts belong to A1 or the same craft. It does suggest a consistent technological design language across separate inventory and research documents.

8

The Symbolic System: More Than an Alphabet

8.1 Two manifestations

The dossier shows the notation in two related forms.

8.1.1 Linear component inscriptions

These occur on A1, A2 and A3 as strings assigned to curved bands, recessed lanes and repeated panels. They resemble component records, labels, parameters or serialized declarations.

8.1.2 Two-dimensional diagrammatic programs

These occur in the *Linguistic Analysis Primer* as networks of:

- Circular junctions.
- Central sigils.
- Concentric text rings.
- Thick and thin links.
- Radial bars.
- Orbital substructures.
- Switches with three or eight arms.
- Cascades.
- Parent-child relationships.

The report's executive summary says the system can both define artifact functionality and manipulate behavior, "without the need for a compilation or interpretation phase." That description implies a representation that is not merely documentary.

A useful analogy is a printed circuit. A conventional circuit diagram describes a circuit; a printed circuit's physical geometry becomes the circuit. The CARET notation is presented as though its geometry may similarly be both description and operative configuration.

8.2 Recurring symbol families

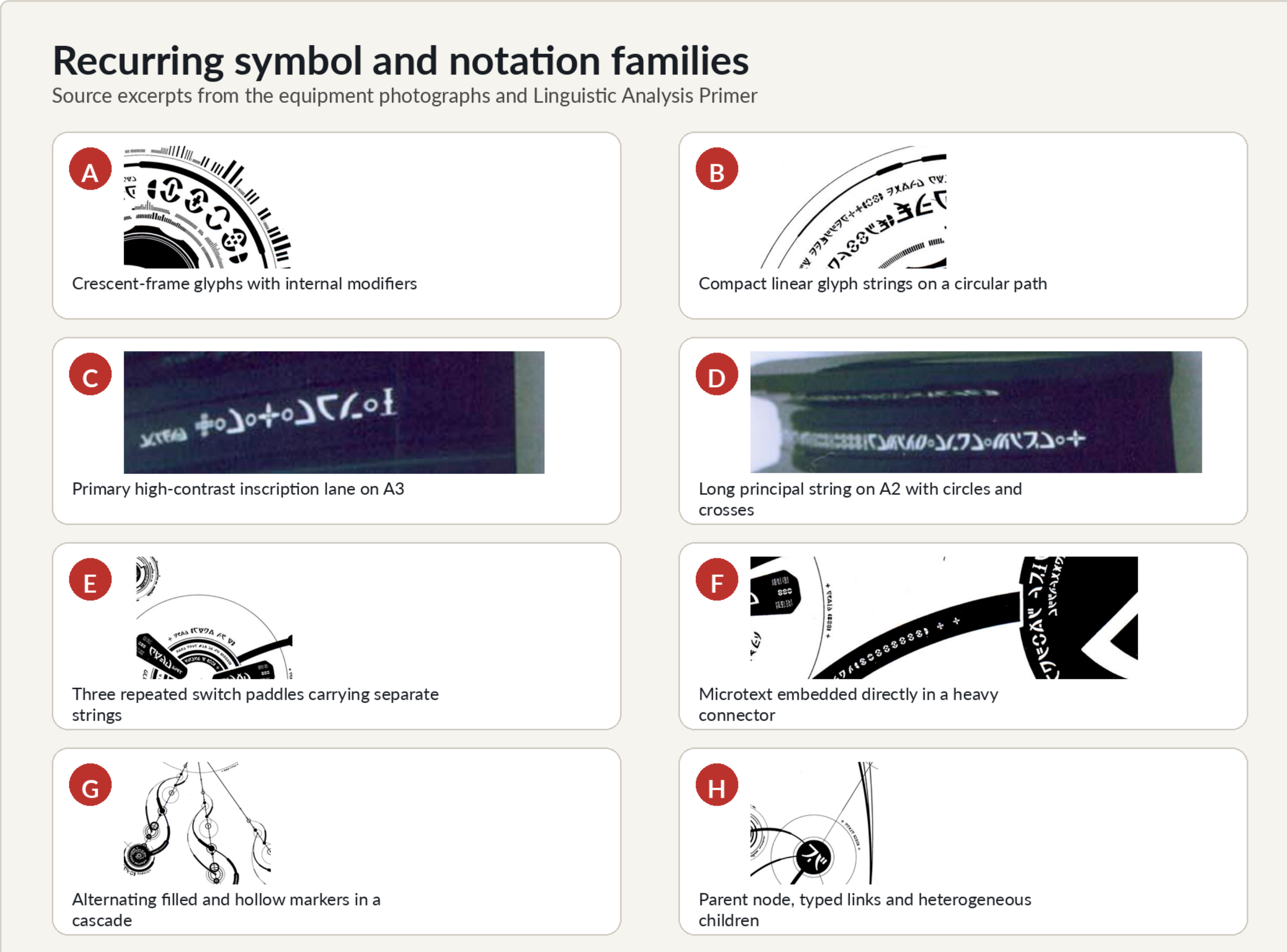


Figure 13. A contact plate of recurring symbol and notation families taken from the equipment and Primer pages.

The equipment and Primer share a broad morphological vocabulary:

- Open crescents and C-shaped enclosures.
- Angular brackets and hooked stems.
- Ring-dots and small circles.
- Plus signs and cross operators.
- Four-lobed crosses.
- Split ovals or paired-lobe forms.
- Rosette-like repeated units.
- Short stacked bars.
- Large compound sigils built from arcs and rectangular strokes.

The large rotary junction on PDF page 16 is especially informative. Several outer glyphs share a common crescent-like enclosure but contain different internal marks: a diagonal element, a cross, a four-lobed form, a paired interior, or no interior at all.

This supports a **base form plus modifier** model. The enclosing shape may define an operator class, while the interior mark selects a subtype, state or argument.

8.3 The visual grammar

Visual feature	Direct observation	Most plausible function
Large central sigil	Dominant white mark inside a black node	Node type, primary operator or function
Concentric text rings	Smaller strings surrounding the sigil	Parameters, conditions, identity or state
Large outer glyphs	Related forms distributed by angular sector	Modes, options, ports or state classes
Radial bar clusters	Groups of short and long ticks	Quantitative values, phase, timing, masks or calibration
Thick black links	Curved ribbons, often with white microtext	Active or typed relationships; signal, field or constraint channels
Thin lines	Fine straight or curved lines across the page	References, geometry, dependencies or measurement axes
Solid and hollow circles	Repeated along links and cascades	State markers, ports, sequence steps or binary classes
Radial blades	Three or eight repeated arms	Switch arity, state count or port count
Nested orbital loops	Ellipses and rings around a core	Scope, phase, nested relation or repeated substructure
Filled wedges and sectors	Black regions within nodes	Active state, weighting, selection or masking
Plus or star-like marks	Repeated at string edges or boundaries	Operator, delimiter, enable marker or polarity
Text on links	Glyphs written directly along connectors	Link type, transform, condition or channel parameter

At least ten information channels operate simultaneously: glyph identity, glyph order, spatial placement, node shape, count, line thickness, fill, nesting, connectivity and angular position. Removing the geometry would destroy a substantial portion of the message.

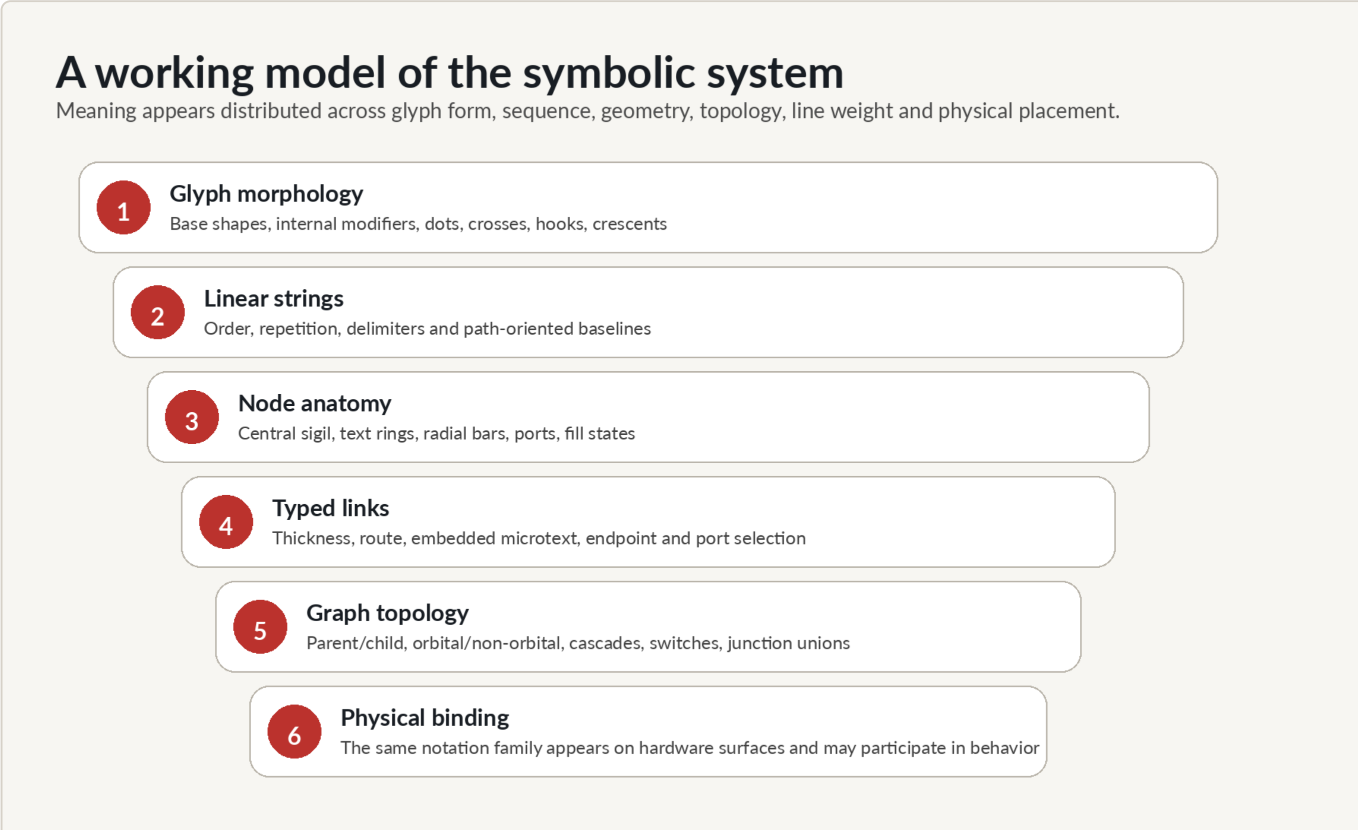


Figure 14. Working model of the notation's information layers.

8.4 Path-oriented directionality

The writing does not maintain one page-wide baseline.

- Circular strings rotate with their local rings.
- Link text follows the connector's curve.
- Beam inscriptions follow the component's arc.
- Large glyphs remain oriented to their local sector.

The most likely rule is that the containing path defines the reading frame. A ring, link or surface is not merely a location for text; it provides orientation and perhaps start/end logic.

Potential start or termination markers include:

- Target-like ring-dots at arc endpoints.
- Plus signs.
- Isolated bars.
- Abrupt transitions from text to radial ticks.
- Connector entry points.

Clockwise versus counterclockwise reading cannot be established consistently from the supplied plates alone.

8.5 Human annotations versus printed notation

PDF page 14 contains obvious handwritten additions:

- A large "#7128" near the top.
- Hand-drawn starbursts and arrows.
- A second handwritten number or code along the right margin.
- A circled freehand squiggle near the large left node.

These marks have irregular pen pressure and freehand geometry. They should not be included in a glyph inventory. The printed notation is distinguished by exact curves, regular line weights, radial alignment and consistent black-white inversion.

9

The Linguistic Analysis Primer: Diagram-by-Diagram

The five Primer plates are the dossier's densest visual evidence. Read together, they behave less like illustrations of unrelated symbols and more like enlarged views of one formal system. The recurring node identities, captioned relationship classes, consistent port logic and repeated line-weight conventions make it possible to reconstruct the notation at the level of architecture even though the earlier definitional chapters are missing.

This chapter moves from the complete D39-08-117c overview into the four isolated subsystems, identifying which features remain stable, which vary, and which caption terms provide dependable semantic anchors.

9.1 Figure 14.11 - full diagram D39-08-117c

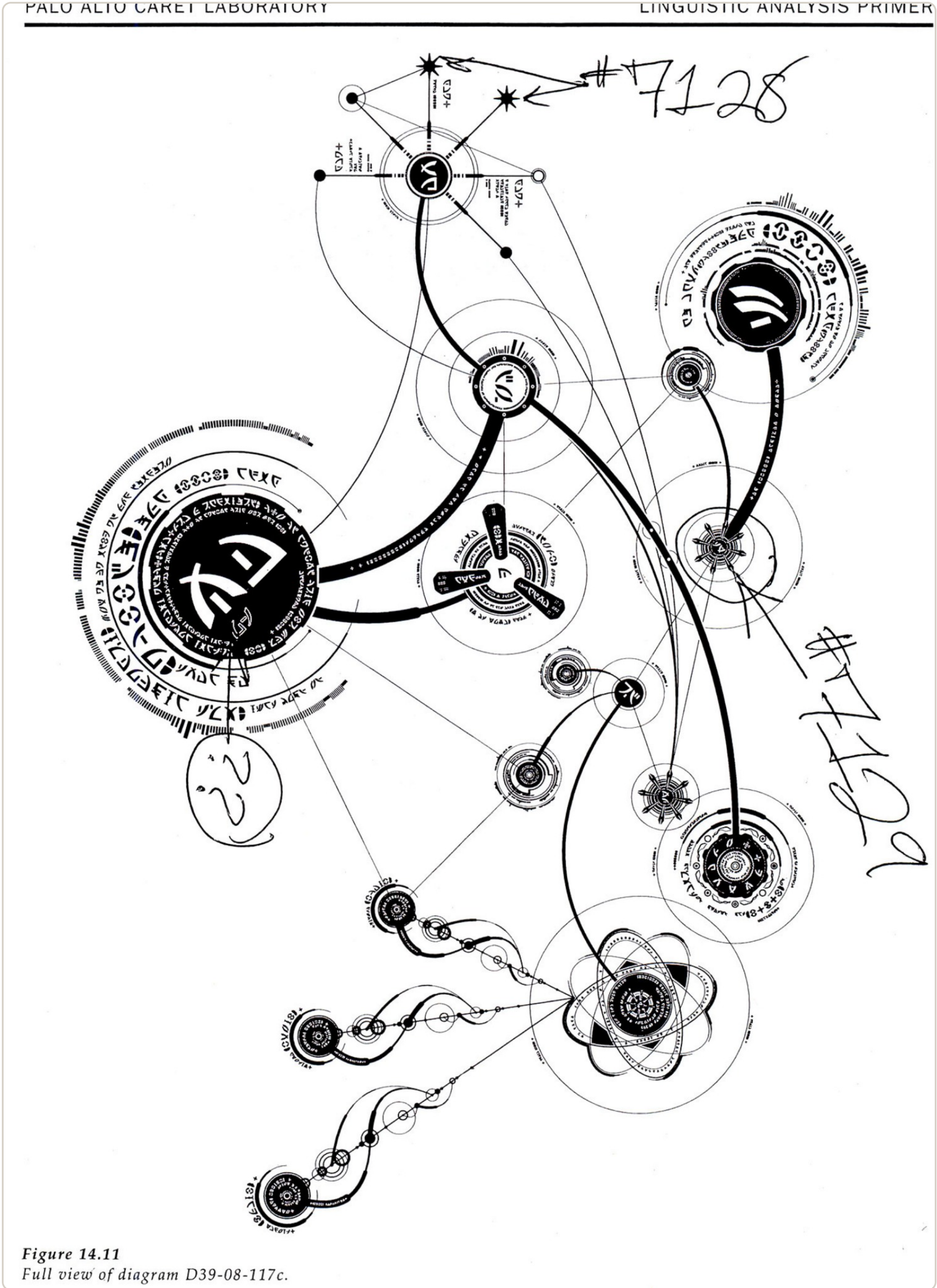


Figure 15. Full view of diagram D39-08-117c. Source: supplied dossier, PDF page 14, printed page 119.

The full diagram contains several visually distinct subsystems:

- A large compound node at left.
- A rotary node at upper right.
- A smaller upper node with radial ports and handwritten analyst marks nearby.

- A three-paddle switch near the center.
- Multiple concentric circular nodes.
- Several eight-bladed switches.
- A parent-child cluster.
- A large lower octal or orbital node.
- Three long semaphore cascades.
- Thick curving links containing white glyph strings.
- Fine lines crossing the page.
- Large faint circles defining broader spatial regions.

9.1.1 Two graph layers

The thick black links form a functional network. They attach to specific node ports and frequently carry inscriptions.

The thin lines seem to form a second layer: geometric dependency, coordinate reference, scope, measurement or cross-system association. Where thin lines cross without a dot, they do not visibly create a junction. Solid or hollow circles mark the locations that appear semantically active.

9.1.2 The later plates are enlargements

Figures 14.12-14.15 isolate subsystems from the overview:

- The lower octal junction and three cascades appear in Figure 14.12.
- The upper-right rotary junction and octal switch appear in Figure 14.13.
- The large left compound junction, tri-switch and diffuser appear in Figure 14.14.
- The parent and three children appear in Figure 14.15.

The central sigils and surrounding geometry remain stable between overview and enlargement. This strongly suggests persistent node identity rather than decorative variation.

9.2 Figure 14.12 - three-node AB-type semaphore cascade

PALO ALTO CARET LABORATORY LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS PRIMER

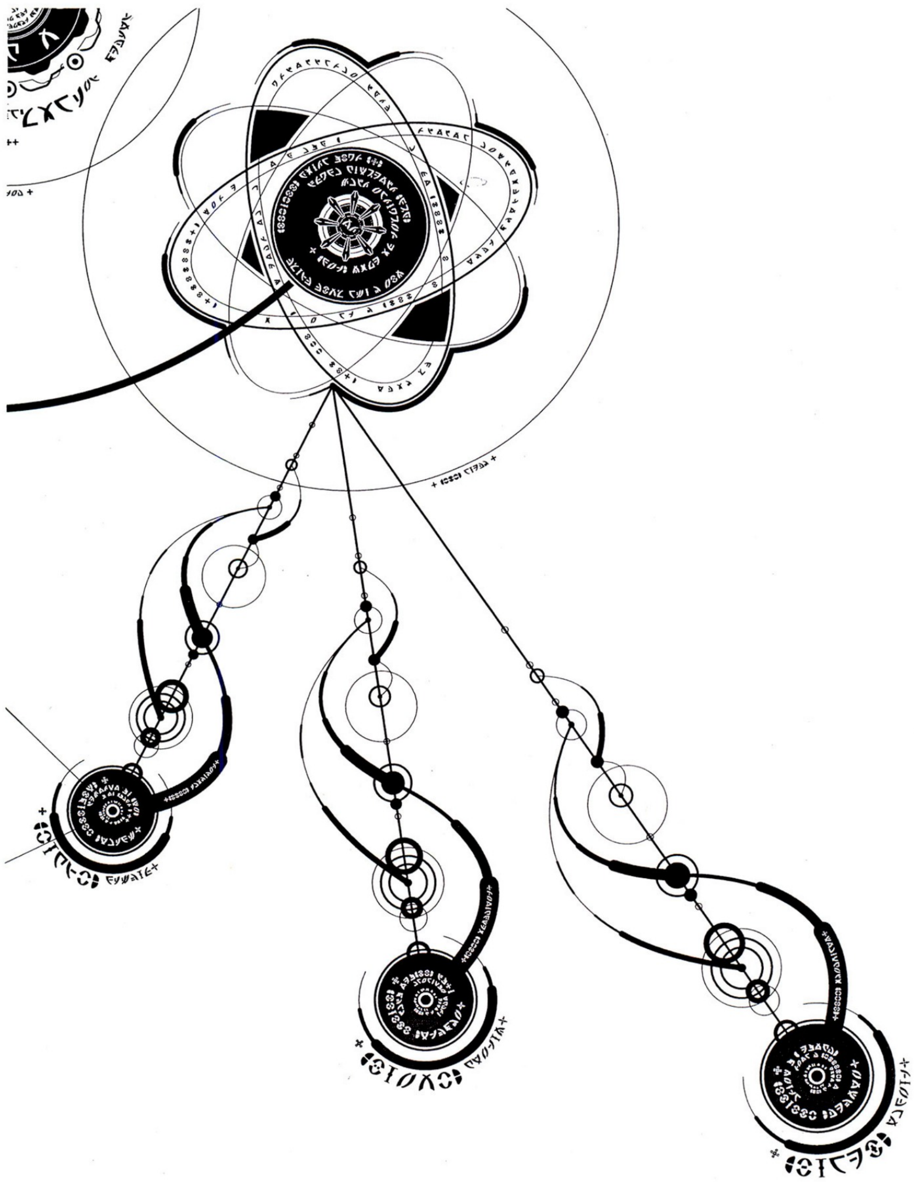


Figure 14.12
Isolated view of a three-node AB-type semaphore cascade, extending from an exterior vertex of an octal junction.

Figure 16. Isolated three-node AB-type semaphore cascade extending from an exterior vertex of an octal junction. Source: supplied dossier, PDF page 15, printed page 120.

The top structure is an octal junction formed from overlapping elliptical loops. It contains:

- A dark central disk.
- An eight-spoked internal emblem.
- Glyph strings placed along individual loops.
- Black wedge-shaped sectors.

- A heavy incoming connection.
- Three branches leaving one exterior vertex.

Each cascade repeats a shared grammar:

- A fine central guide line.
- Alternating solid and hollow circular markers.
- Thick S- or C-shaped tracks.
- Concentric rings at selected points.
- A terminal circular node with its own text bands.
- Glyphs embedded in the heavy path.

The branches are not identical, but they are clearly parameterized instances of the same structure.

The phrase **AB-type** may refer to the repeated alternation between filled and hollow states or between two classes of track condition. That interpretation is plausible but not proven.

Attachment location is visibly grammatical. The cascades begin at an exterior vertex, not at the central disk. A connection to one port is therefore unlikely to be interchangeable with a connection to another.

9.3 Figure 14.13 - rotary junction, orbital sub-junction and octal switch

Figure 14.13
Rotary junction with orbital sub-junction connecting to an octal switch.

Figure 17. Rotary junction with orbital sub-junction connecting to an octal switch. Source: supplied dossier, PDF page 16, printed page 121.

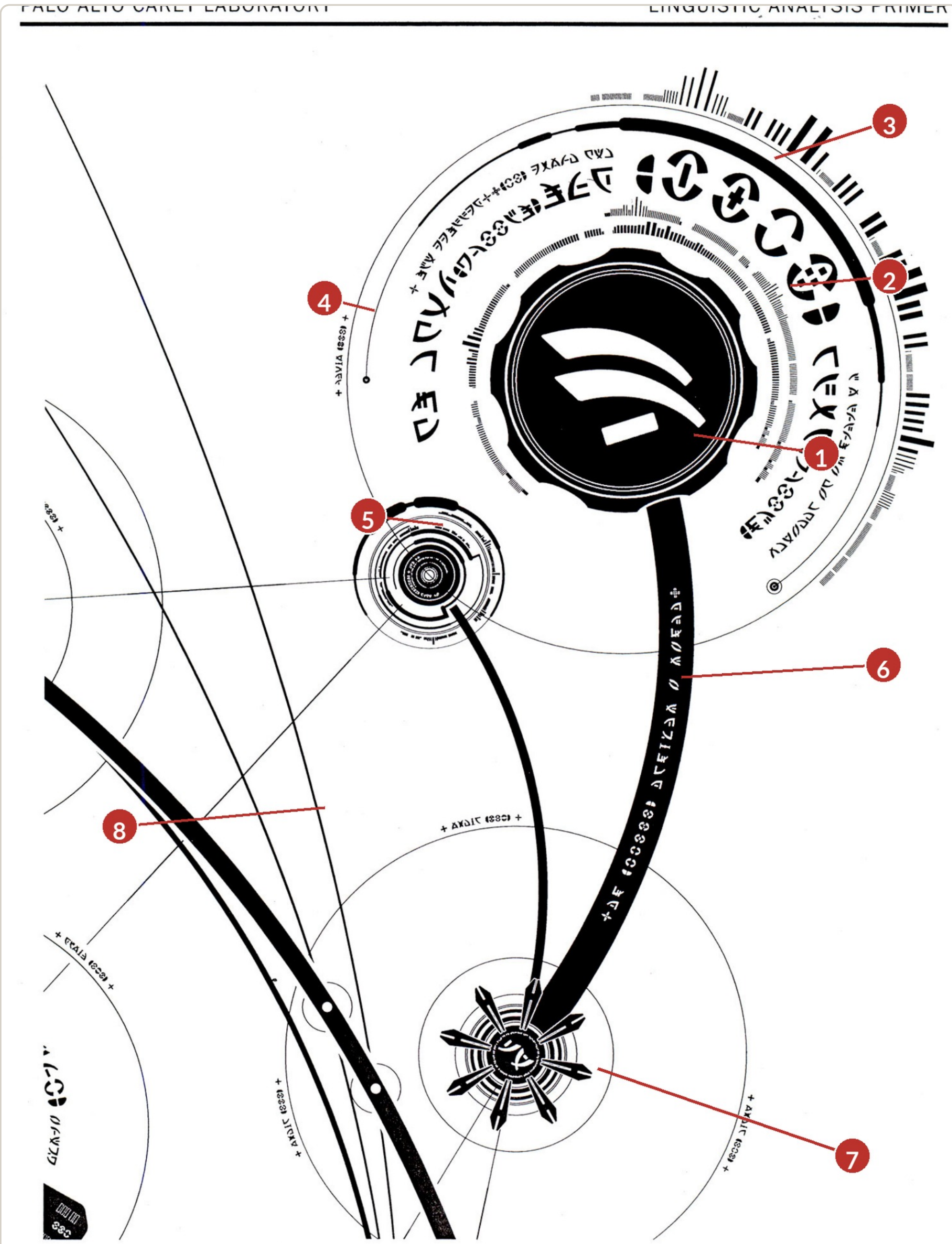


Figure 14.13
Rotary junction with orbital sub-junction connecting to an octal switch.

Figure 18. The same plate with analytical callout markers.

Callout guide to Figure 18:

1. Large central sigil, the most likely node-type or operator declaration.
2. Concentric text-bearing rings around the central node.
3. Dense radial bar bands of varying length.
4. Partial arcs terminating in target-like dots.
5. Smaller orbital sub-junction with its own nested rings.
6. Heavy typed link carrying white glyphs.
7. Eight-bladed octal switch.

8. Fine reference or dependency lines crossing the functional network.

9.3.1 Central operator

The central black disk contains two broad bowed strokes and a smaller rectangular stroke. The same sigil appears in the overview, confirming stable node identity.

9.3.2 Outer glyph family

The large outer glyphs include several variations of one crescent-shaped frame with different interiors. This is the clearest evidence for compositional morphology.

9.3.3 Radial quantitative layer

The outer bars vary in length and spacing, occur in groups, and are interrupted by gaps. They are too structured to dismiss as decoration. Possible meanings include angular values, phase windows, timing, thresholds, masks or calibration data.

9.3.4 Partial arcs and endpoint dots

Several circular arcs are incomplete and end at target-like dots. These may mark explicit limits, bounded ranges, start positions or termination points.

9.3.5 Orbital sub-junction

A smaller concentric node sits near the lower-left edge of the rotary junction and connects onward to the eight-bladed switch. The caption's word **orbital** implies a formal relation, not mere proximity.

9.3.6 Octal switch

The lower switch has eight repeated blades. Count and caption agree exactly. This establishes one high-confidence grammatical rule:

> The number of radial blades expresses switch arity, state count or port count.

9.4 Figure 14.14 - compound junction, heavy-state tri-switch and diffuser

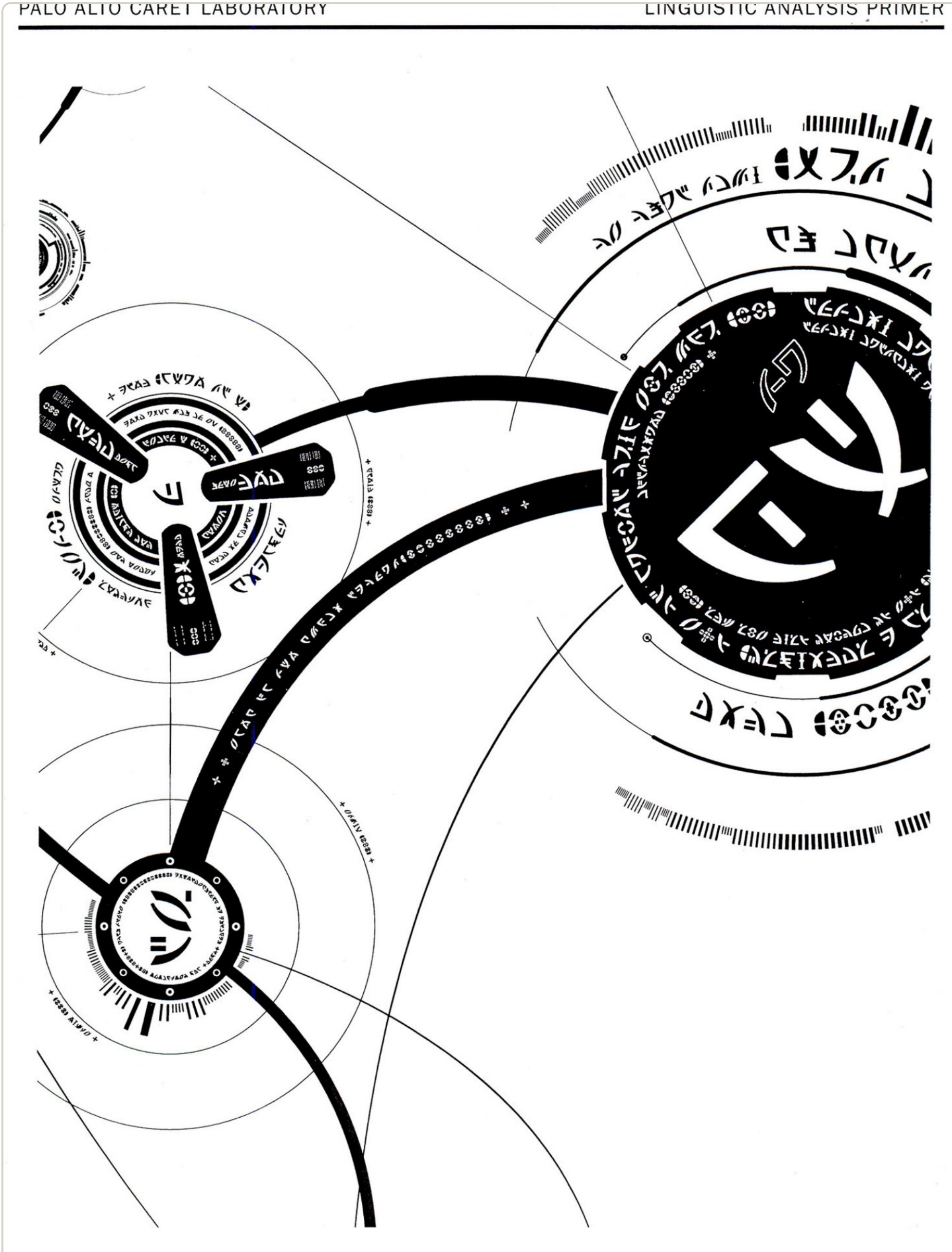


Figure 14.14
Compound junction in a dual-link union with heavy-state tri-switch and diffuser.

Figure 19. Compound junction in a dual-link union with heavy-state tri-switch and diffuser. Source: supplied dossier, PDF page 17, printed page 122.

The large right-hand compound junction contains:

- A highly complex central sigil.
- Multiple dense rings of white glyphs on black.
- Larger glyphs on outer white bands.
- Partial arcs.
- Dense radial bars.

- Two separate heavy links.

The central sigil’s complexity fits the caption’s designation **compound junction**. It appears to represent a higher-order or composite operation.

9.4.1 Heavy-state tri-switch

The upper-left node has three large filled paddles spaced at approximately 120-degree intervals. Each paddle contains its own glyph string and repeated markings. The caption is visually literal: three paddles correspond to a tri-switch, and their heavy fill corresponds naturally to “heavy-state.”

This is powerful evidence that line weight and fill are semantic, not merely stylistic.

9.4.2 Diffuser

The lower-left circular node contains concentric rings, small perimeter circles and a radial tick arrangement. By placement and elimination, it is the most likely diffuser named in the caption.

A diffuser could represent distribution, spreading, attenuation, fan-out or conversion from a discrete state to a broader field. The supplied pages do not define which.

9.4.3 Dual-link union

The compound node participates in two heavy connections, one associated with the tri-switch and another with the diffuser. Each link has a distinct path and carries its own microtext. Relationships are therefore not generic lines; they appear to be typed and parameterized objects.

9.5 Figure 14.15 - parent junction with three non-orbital children

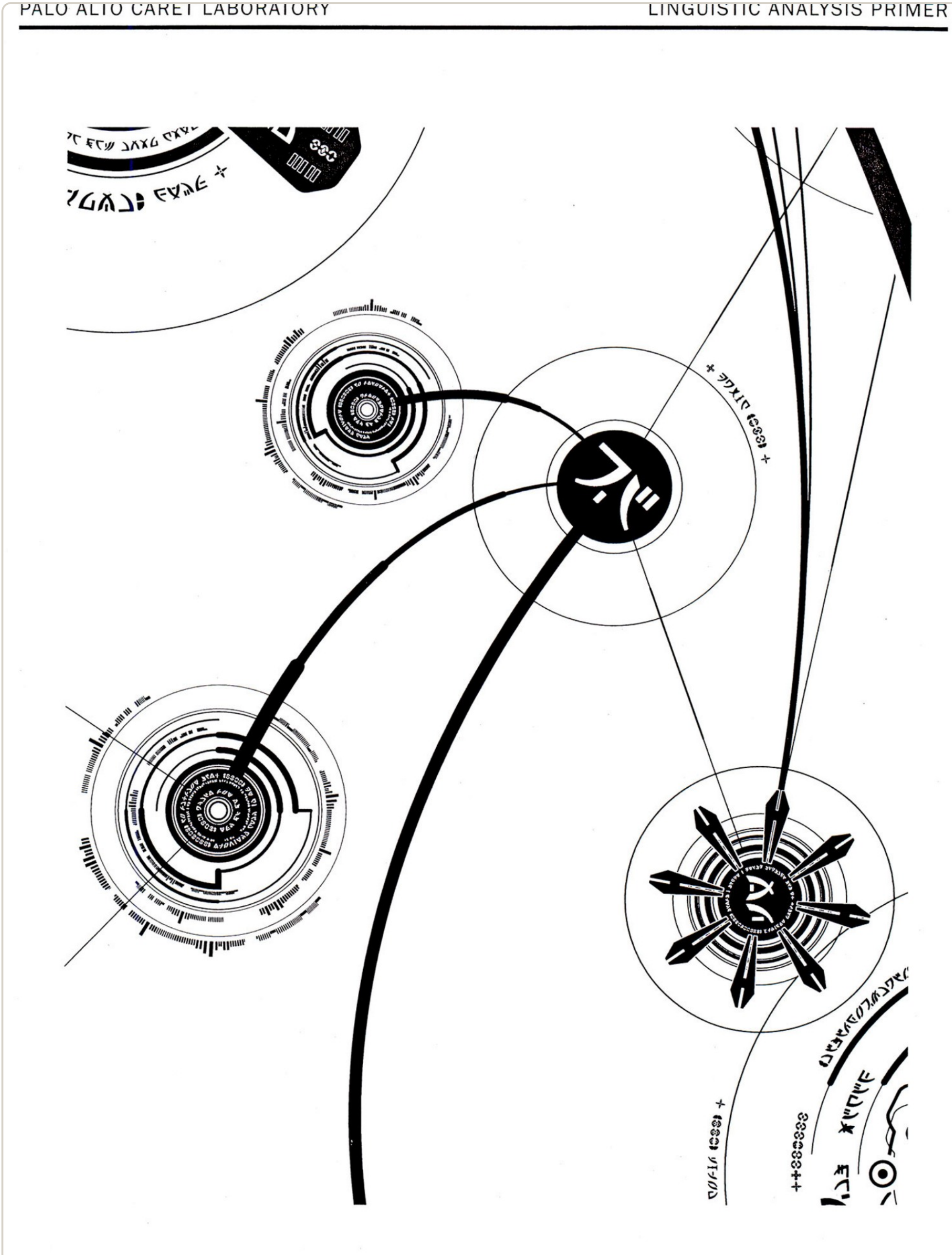


Figure 14.15
Parent junction with three non-orbital child junctions.

Figure 20. Parent junction with three non-orbital child junctions. Source: supplied dossier, PDF page 18, printed page 123.

This plate supplies the clearest evidence for explicit hierarchy.

A central black parent node has three outgoing curved links leading to three different child structures:

- An upper-left concentric circular node.
- A lower-left larger ringed node.
- A lower-right eight-bladed switch-like node.

The children are heterogeneous. “Child” therefore describes a relationship rather than a shape class.

The caption specifies that the children are **non-orbital**. This proves that orbital status is a formal relation category. A node can be a child without being nested or orbital.

The three links differ in route and thickness. Those differences may encode argument order, priority, state weight, relationship type or capacity. The port at which a link enters or exits may also establish semantic role.

10

A Partial Semantic Dictionary from the Captions

The captions do not translate individual glyphs, but they provide human labels for visible structures. This allows a partial structural dictionary.

Caption term	Visible structure	Reasonable inference
Junction	Circular node with central sigil and rings	General functional node
Rotary junction	Large circular node with extensive angular bars and arcs	Cyclic, angular, phase or rotational state
Orbital sub-junction	Smaller concentric node formally associated with a larger node	Nested or dependent orbital relation
Octal switch	Eight radial blades	Eight-way selector, state or port system
Tri-switch	Three large paddles	Three-way selector, state or port system
Heavy-state tri-switch	Three filled paddles and heavy links	Fill and line thickness encode state or weight
Octal junction	Eight-lobed orbital construction	Eight-channel or eight-vertex junction
Semaphore cascade	Repeating chain of markers, curves and terminal nodes	Serial signaling or state-control sequence
AB-type	Alternation of filled/hollow markers and paired path states	Two-class or two-state alternation
Compound junction	Multilayered node with complex central sigil	Composite or higher-order operation
Dual-link union	Junction connected through two separate heavy links	Union defined by two typed relations
Diffuser	Ringed circular node with radial markings	Distribution, attenuation, spreading or fan-out
Parent junction	Central node with outgoing links	Hierarchical source or container
Child junction	Node reached by a parent link	Dependent argument or controlled subfunction
Non-orbital child	Child connected directly rather than through orbital nesting	Hierarchy distinct from orbital relation

The caption vocabulary confirms that the analysts treated count, topology, hierarchy, nesting, line weight and sequence as meaningful.

11

Reconstructing the Grammar

11.1 A typed spatial graph

The most productive formal model is a typed spatial graph containing four primary object classes.

11.1.1 Junctions

Circular structures containing a central operator sigil, parameter rings, states and defined ports.

11.1.2 Links

Curved or straight relationships connecting specific ports. Link width, fill, route and embedded text all appear meaningful.

11.1.3 Scopes or regions

Large circles, orbital loops and partial arcs defining containment, domain, phase, operating range or reference geometry.

11.1.4 State annotations

Radial bars, wedges, solid and hollow dots, repeated markers and glyph strings.

A simplified abstract representation would be:

`Diagram = {nodes, links, scopes, states, parameters}`

A junction could be modeled as:

`J = {type sigil, text rings, ports, state mask, sub-junctions}`

A link could be modeled as:

`L = {source port, target port, weight, glyph record, state, route}`

This is not a translation from the document. It is a compact formalism that accounts for the structures repeatedly visible in the plates.

11.2 Central sigils as opcodes or type declarations

The large symbols inside dark central disks are:

- Visually dominant.
- Stable between overview and enlargement.
- Different between node classes.
- Surrounded by smaller parameter-like layers.

They are therefore strong candidates for primary operators, function classes, node-type declarations or high-level verbs.

11.3 Radial bars as a quantitative channel

Radial tick groups appear around rotary nodes, diffusers, smaller rings, switch paddles and outer scales. Their variability implies information content.

Possible encoded quantities include:

- Numeric magnitude.
- Time or sequence.
- Angular coordinate.
- Phase.
- Frequency or spectral distribution.
- Activation mask.
- Threshold.
- Calibration.
- Check or parity data.

On a rotary node, phase or angular encoding is especially plausible because the values are distributed around a circumference.

11.4 Filled and hollow states

The notation repeatedly contrasts:

- Solid and hollow circles.
- Filled and empty sectors.
- Heavy and thin links.
- Filled paddles and open ring structures.

Because the caption explicitly uses “heavy-state,” graphic weight almost certainly encodes a state distinction. The AB cascades’ alternating solid and hollow markers may be an instance of a two-state system.

11.5 Repetition and parameterization

Many structures repeat with controlled variation:

- Three semaphore branches share one grammar.
- Crescent glyphs share one enclosing shape but differ internally.
- Switch blades repeat around a center.
- Nodes reuse concentric bands with different tick sequences.
- Similar rounded marks recur in strings.

This suggests that a relatively small set of primitives generates complex expressions through rotation, repetition, nesting, interior modification, line-weight changes, port selection and sequence.

11.6 Port selection and argument order

Links connect to specific points on nodes. The diagrams do not treat a circle as one undifferentiated socket. This implies that port position may encode:

- Input versus output.
- Argument order.
- Direction.
- Priority.
- Channel class.
- Spatial coordinate.

A link leaving the upper-left sector may not be equivalent to the same link leaving the lower-right sector.

12

What the Equipment Inscriptions Most Likely Encode

A literal phonetic or word-for-word translation is not supported. There is no bilingual key, no controlled before-and-after test and no list assigning fixed meanings to individual glyphs. A functional translation is nevertheless possible at a higher level.

12.1 On A2 and A3

The most likely information classes are:

1. **Component class** - what kind of object this is.
2. **Instance identity** - which individual part this is.
3. **Reference frame** - which generator or parent assembly anchors the relation.
4. **Relative position** - radius, angular position and axial offset.
5. **Relative orientation** - intended facing and local axes.
6. **Operating state** - mode participation or compatibility.
7. **Relationship type** - RSR, boundary, channel or other linkage.
8. **Validation data** - compatibility, integrity or checksum-like information.

Multiple lanes may separate these information classes.

12.2 On A1

The large single-glyph panels may identify local sectors, field channels, ports, modules or mode classes. The smaller continuous strings may carry parameters, calibration, identity, interaction rules or compatibility data.

12.3 On diagram links

The white microtext embedded in heavy connectors most likely defines the relation itself:

- Link type.
- Direction or polarity.
- Weight.
- Channel identity.
- Transform or constraint.
- Activation condition.
- State.

The link is therefore not simply a wire drawn between nodes. It appears to be an explicitly typed object.

12.4 A cautious functional gloss

The beam strings might functionally express something like:

> Declare component class; identify instance; bind to parent reference; enforce target position and orientation; set permitted mode; verify relationship.

That gloss is useful because it integrates the report and the photographs. It must not be mistaken for a decoded sentence.

13

The Integrated Material-Software Model

The strongest synthesis of the dossier is a six-stage model.

13.1 1. A1 establishes the operative reference frame

A1's centroid becomes the root coordinate origin. Its axial needle, dual cylinders and two three-arm arrays may support orientation and registration.

13.2 2. Components contain persistent self-description

A2, A3 and other parts carry information defining their identity and intended relationship to the root frame. The visible inscriptions may be part of that record, while internal material structure may carry additional data.

13.3 3. S1 selects or introduces a configuration

S1 activates A1 and changes modes. In field mode it apparently participates in defining the field parameters, but the mechanism is redacted. It may function less like a joystick and more like a configuration carrier, program selector, coupling device or mode token.

13.4 4. Component mode resolves local declarations

When activated, A1 identifies compatible components, reads or responds to their embedded definitions and enforces the prescribed transforms.

13.5 5. RSRs replace mechanical fasteners

Components form an invisible network of rigid relations. The craft's structure becomes a graph of constraints rather than a collection of bolted or welded parts.

13.6 6. Diagrammatic programs define larger behavior

At system scale:

- Junctions define functions.
- Links define typed relationships.

- Switches select states.
- Parent-child structures establish hierarchy.
- Cascades express sequential control.
- Radial bars provide quantitative values.
- Geometry defines scope and spatial interaction.

In this model, the symbols require no compilation because they are not merely abstract instructions. Their arrangement is itself part of the operative physical configuration.

The technology would therefore fuse categories that human engineering normally separates:

- Software.
- Circuit.
- Material.
- Geometry.
- Structural assembly.
- Field control.

The distinction between program and machine becomes blurred.

14

Competing Interpretations

14.1 Interpretation A - conventional visual programming language

Under this model, the diagrams are a graphical software notation. Nodes are operations; links are data or control flow; rings and glyphs are parameters.

Strengths: The captions use language such as switch, parent, child, cascade, junction and union.

Weaknesses: It does not fully explain the claim that no interpretation phase is needed, nor why the same notation family appears physically on components.

14.2 Interpretation B - field or circuit schematic

The diagrams may depict field interactions directly, like highly elaborate electrical, waveguide or phase schematics.

Strengths: Concentric rings, radial scales, orbital structures, phase-like bars and typed links fit a field-system interpretation.

Weaknesses: Explicit hierarchy and stable operator-like central sigils are more language-like than ordinary circuitry.

14.3 Interpretation C - executable physical topology

The diagrams simultaneously define logic, geometry and field relations. Their physical structure is operative.

Strengths: This best accounts for the no-compiler claim, the self-describing components, the RSR concept and the shared hardware/diagram vocabulary.

Weaknesses: The supplied pages do not show the physical mechanism by which a diagram becomes active.

Interpretation C explains the greatest number of details with the fewest disconnected assumptions, but it remains a reconstruction.

15

Internal Coherence: The Strongest Reinforcing Details

15.1 Geometry is central everywhere

The report uses precise geometric language: centroid, convex volume, orientation and spatial relationship. The Primer encodes information through topology and geometry. The hardware itself is radial, annular and highly symmetric.

15.2 Component information matches visible inscriptions

The report says A2 and A3 contain their own placement and orientation information. The components visibly carry several lanes of distinct text.

15.3 Caption names match morphology

- A tri-switch has three paddles.
- An octal switch has eight blades.
- A parent node has three children.
- Orbital and non-orbital are visibly different relation classes.
- Heavy-state elements are visually heavy.
- Cascades contain repeated serial structures.

15.4 Overview and detail plates preserve node identity

The same central sigils and geometry recur between Figure 14.11 and the enlarged Figures 14.12-14.15. This indicates stable notation.

15.5 Color and black-and-white figures correspond

The matching arrangements link the color equipment photographs directly to the report captions.

15.6 Equal beam masses fit the claim of hidden complexity

The longer and shorter parts are assigned the same mass, which is consistent with nonuniform internal structure.

16

Uncertainties and Missing Evidence

Open-minded analysis is strongest when it marks the edge of the evidence.

16.1 No literal glyph key

The supplied pages do not provide controlled mappings such as “this glyph means activate” or “this ring represents distance.” A sentence-level translation would be invented rather than decoded.

16.2 Limited equipment resolution

The Primer pages are sharp, but the hardware inscriptions are lower resolution, perspective-distorted and unevenly lit. Fine differences between similar glyphs may be lost.

16.3 S1 is absent

The controller is described but not shown. Its physical form and its connection to the symbolic system are precisely where redaction is heaviest.

16.4 No energy model

There is no power source, energy consumption, heat output, emission signature, operating duration or failure mode.

16.5 No quantitative field measurements

The supplied pages contain no force curves, acceleration plots, payload tests, range data, response times or stability measurements.

16.6 Still photographs cannot demonstrate RSR mechanics

The photographs show arrangement, not resistance to force, dynamic motion or continued suspension.

16.7 Materials are not disclosed

The extraction framework demands compositional assessment, but the relevant results are missing or redacted.

16.8 The Primer is severely incomplete

Only printed pages 119-123 are included. The missing earlier chapters likely contain the definitions needed for deeper decipherment.

17

A Concrete Decipherment and Research Program

A rigorous next-stage analysis should treat the notation as a measurable dataset rather than as a collection of impressions.

17.1 1. Preserve source geometry

Render every page at high resolution and retain the original coordinate system. Never normalize or rotate strings without recording the transformation.

17.2 2. Separate human handwriting from printed notation

Exclude the handwritten numbers, arrows, starbursts and circled marks on PDF page 14 from the glyph corpus.

17.3 3. Segment by information channel

Catalog separately:

- Central sigils.
- Outer large glyphs.
- Small text rings.
- Link microtext.
- Radial bars.
- Filled sectors.
- Solid and hollow markers.
- Hardware inscription lanes.

17.4 4. Define canonical glyph families

Cluster shapes by enclosure, stroke skeleton and interior modifiers. A crescent frame with five interior variants should be recorded as one family plus modifiers, not as five unrelated characters.

17.5 5. Record path and orientation

For every string, store:

- Source page.
- Object or node.
- Track or ring.
- Clockwise/counterclockwise orientation.
- Start and end markers.
- Neighboring ports.
- Local angular position.

17.6 6. Use the captions as supervised labels

The captions provide known structural classes: tri-switch, octal switch, parent, child, orbital, non-orbital, cascade, compound junction and diffuser. These can anchor a graph-grammar model.

17.7 7. Compare invariant and variable regions

For repeated structures, identify which parts remain constant and which change. Constant elements are likely type declarations; variable elements are likely parameters.

17.8 8. Compare hardware and Primer tokens

Search for exact or near-exact glyph sequences shared between:

- A1 circumferential bands.
- A1 sector panels.
- A2/A3 inscription lanes.
- Node rings.
- Link microtext.

Repeated strings across media would be among the strongest clues to function.

17.9 9. Correlate known physical variables

A2 and A3 differ in length and alleged position. If one can establish their specific RSR transforms, differing text regions could be tested against geometry, while shared regions could be tested against component class.

17.10 10. Build a formal graph representation

Represent every Primer plate as a machine-readable graph with node types, ports, link types, line weights, nested scopes and state markers. Then test whether captioned structures can be recognized automatically.

17.11 11. Seek missing Primer pages

The highest-value new evidence would be earlier Primer chapters containing definitions, legends or worked examples. Any page that explicitly maps one glyph, line type or geometric convention to a human term would multiply the value of the existing plates.

17.12 12. Make falsifiable predictions

The working model predicts that:

- Octal switches consistently contain eight equivalent radial elements.
- Tri-switches consistently contain three.
- Heavy-state examples consistently use increased fill or line weight.
- Orbital relations consistently involve formal nesting or looping.
- Components of the same class share invariant glyph clusters.
- Component-specific pose data occupies variable string regions.
- Link text varies with relationship type rather than node identity alone.

A good model should survive or fail against such predictions.

18

Confidence Assessment

Finding	Confidence
The PDF combines multiple source documents	Very high
The color inserts correspond to the printed report figures	Very high
Hardware and Primer inscriptions belong to the same broad symbol family	High
Geometry, line weight and topology are grammatical	Very high
Central sigils identify node or operator types	High
Radial blade count encodes switch arity or state count	Very high
Filled/hollow and thick/thin distinctions encode state	High
Beam inscriptions relate to component identity or configuration	Medium-high
Beam inscriptions specifically encode A1-relative pose	Medium
Radial tick groups encode numeric or phase-like information	Medium
Plus signs and ring-dots are delimiters or operators	Medium
The diagrams are directly executable by the artifacts	Medium, based on the report’s claim
A precise spoken sound or lexical meaning for an individual glyph	Very low
An exact sentence-level translation of a hardware inscription	Not supported by the supplied pages

19

Page-by-Page Source Guide

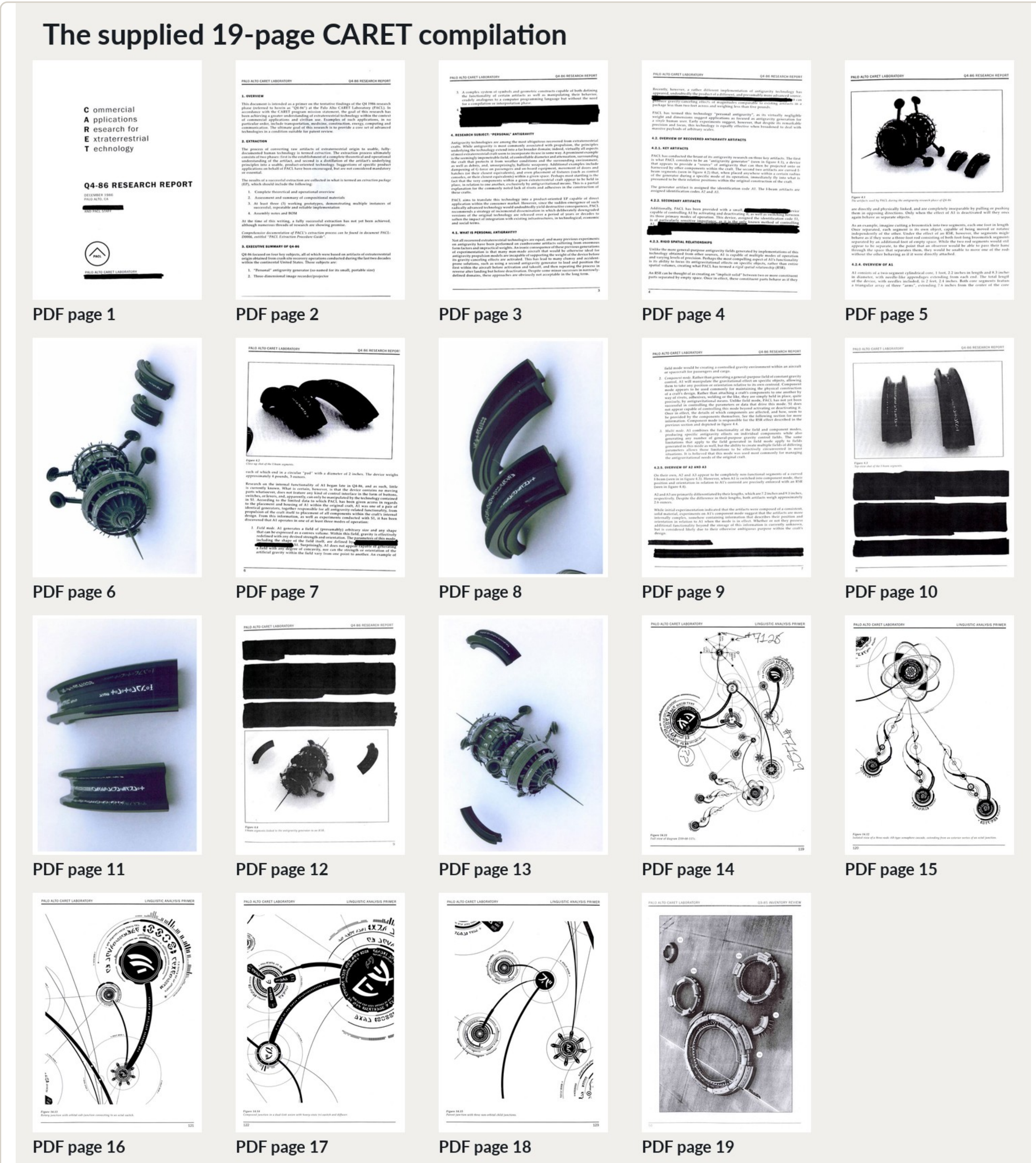


Figure 21. Contact sheet of all 19 pages in the supplied compilation.

PDF page	Contents and analytical value
1	CARET acrostic cover; Q4-86; December 1986; Palo Alto; author redacted; PACL emblem
2	Mission, extraction process, extraction-package requirements, first two research subjects
3	Symbol/geometric system as third subject; fourth redacted; broad antigravity applications and technology-release policy
4	Compact personal antigravity; A1/A2/A3/S1; RSR introduction; source and control details redacted
5	Figure 4.1; implicit-solid broomstick analogy; beginning of A1 dimensions
6	Color overview of A1, A2 and A3; best overall equipment image
7	Figure 4.2; A1 mass, lack of moving parts, paired generators, beginning of field mode; programming details redacted
8	Color oblique view of A2/A3; strong view of rails, channels and text lanes
9	Field, component and multi modes; beam lengths and equal masses; self-contained placement/orientation information
10	Figure 4.3, top view of beams; lower text heavily redacted
11	Color top view; clearest hardware inscriptions and multiple text tracks
12	Three large redactions; Figure 4.4 captioned as beams linked to A1 in an RSR
13	Color RSR arrangement, showing separated components around A1
14	Full diagram D39-08-117c; network overview; human annotations including #7128
15	Octal junction with three AB-type semaphore cascades
16	Rotary junction, orbital sub-junction and octal switch; clearest modified crescent glyph family and radial bars
17	Compound junction, heavy-state tri-switch and diffuser; strong evidence for line-weight semantics
18	Parent junction with three heterogeneous non-orbital children; explicit hierarchy
19	Q3-85 inventory page; annular artifacts 13, 14a, 14b, 15 and 16

Glossary

A1 - Compact two-section device described as a personal antigravity generator.

A2 / A3 - Curved components said to contain information defining their positions and orientations relative to A1.

CARET - Commercial Applications Research for Extraterrestrial Technology.

Component mode - A1 mode said to fix selected components at defined positions and orientations relative to A1.

Convex volume - A region in which a straight line between any two internal points remains inside the region; the report says a single field must have this property.

Extraction - CARET term for converting a recovered artifact into documented human technology.

Field mode - A1 mode said to define a convex region with uniform effective gravity.

Junction - A circular functional node in the Primer diagrams.

Multi mode - A1 mode combining component binding with multiple field volumes.

Orbital relation - A formal nested or looped relation in the Primer, distinct from ordinary parent-child linkage.

PACL - Palo Alto CARET Laboratory.

RSR - Rigid Spatial Relationship; an invisible constraint described as creating an implicit solid across empty space.

S1 - Small control device said to activate A1 and switch modes; key details are redacted.

Semaphore cascade - Repeating serial structure of nodes, markers and heavy paths in Figure 14.12.

Typed link - Analytical term for a connector whose width, route, endpoints and embedded text appear to carry meaning.

Conclusion

The supplied CARET packet presents a surprisingly unified technological model.

A1 is described as a root field generator and coordinate reference. A2 and A3 are portrayed not as passive beams but as self-describing components that contain their own intended relationships to A1. S1 selects or mediates operating configurations. RSRs replace mechanical fasteners with enforced spatial transforms. Field mode defines convex gravity regions; multi mode composes them into more complex environments.

The symbolic system is the conceptual glue. Its most plausible role is not ordinary speech but direct specification of function and relationship.

At the component level, the inscriptions may declare:

- What an object is.
- Which system it belongs to.
- Where and how it must be positioned.
- Which modes affect it.
- What relationships it can form.

At system level, the Primer diagrams may declare:

- Which functions exist.
- How they are connected.
- Which states are active.
- Which nodes contain or control others.
- How signals, constraints or fields propagate.
- What quantitative or phase parameters apply.

The best open-minded description is therefore:

> A spatial, typed, hierarchical and potentially physically active programming language - a form of material software in which glyphs and geometric construction are not separate from the machinery's operation.

The supplied pages support a meaningful reconstruction of grammar and probable function. They do not yet support a responsible word-for-word translation. The most productive next step is systematic vectorization and graph modeling, anchored by the Primer captions and tested against the distinct inscriptions and alleged poses of A2 and A3.

Primary source. *Isaac_caret-q4-86-research-report.pdf*, supplied as a 19-page image-based PDF. All source photographs and diagram excerpts reproduced in this edition come from that file. Analytical callouts and clean schematics are explicitly identified as such.