THE HEISENBERG COMPENSATOR IS MALFUNCTIONING !

Well, no, it works perfectly, but I write this for the unlikely event that it fails and I cannot recalibrate it myself. But I don't want just any imbecile to meddle with time, so in lieu of including the explicit settings here, I provide the information required to determine them such that only those with proper understanding of temporal principles can do so.

My Heisenberg Compensator circumvents the natural law it's named after (which, as it turns out, is more inconvenience than actual law) using temporal micro-wormholes to measure all particle states to arbitrary accuracy! On the next page is an image from an electron microscope of my patent-pending device to refer to as you read the following rules.

- A two-sided mirror must be in each of the four grid positions marked as blue squares. Each mirror can be in one of only two states: A or B.

  Mirror State: A   Mirror State: B

- When a particle hits a mirror, it bounces away at the obvious 90-degree angle and continues on, speed unchanged.

- When a mirror is struck, it switches states, from A to B, or vice versa, without interfering with the particle's retreat.

- Particles fly at a speed of 1 ns (nanosecond) per grid-square, horizontally or vertically only, at all times within the matrix.

- When a particle flies through a micro-wormhole (bi-directional) it goes back in time as indicated and re-enters the matrix to again fly at its speed of 1 ns per grid-square.

  REMEMBER: If a mirror is set to State A, and a particle hits it, switching it to State B, and that particle later travels back in time and returns to that same mirror at an earlier time, that mirror will still be in State A because it won't have been switched yet, but this second collision, happening earlier, will switch the mirror to State B before the previously described collision, happening later, and so forth. So yes, the solution is a (self-consistent) temporal paradox…

Now, to recalibrate the Heisenberg Compensator:

1. Orient the four mirrors such that a particle entering at ENTER leaves the EXIT exactly 1 nanosecond *before* it enters.

2. Next, set the particle strength to the value revealed by the path data, after separating signal from noise, guided by this rhyme:

The patterns flown through,
when particles two,
that are the same
give strength its name.

PARTICLE STRENGTH = _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ CHRONOWATTS