

T-Field Propulsion and Interstellar Travel: Dimensional Register Navigation in the Force of Time Framework

Author: Stephen Daubney | thedaubneyfoundation@gmail.com

The Universal Force of Time — Astrophysics Series | Paper 9 of 12

Propositions P-ENG-1 through P-ENG-16 | Vol 3 Section 124

§1 — Abstract

The Force of Time reframes interstellar travel from a problem of propulsion across distance to a problem of transitioning between dimensional T-registers. Distance is not the primary obstacle — register separation is. The void between stellar nodes is a region where T propagates but does not act on biological matter. A ship in interstellar void is in a nodeless state: without node occupancy, the crew does not age in the biological register. The primary engineering challenge is not reaching high velocity but maintaining the crew's biological T-register during nodeless transit and achieving spectral coupling with the destination node before physical arrival. The Dimensional Register Coupler (DRC) — the theoretical FOT propulsion architecture — steps the ship's internal T-flow rate one G-bond quantum at a time along the helical path of pitch $r = 15,625/15,552$, coupled to the universal T-anchor at $H\beta = 486 \text{ nm}$, and sustaining the prime 3 biological register internally. Arrival is a spectral event first, a physical event second.

§2 — Interstellar Travel is a Register Problem, Not a Distance Problem

The fundamental reframing: conventional physics treats interstellar travel as a distance problem, requiring extreme velocities. FOT treats it as a register problem, requiring T-flow rate matching.

Conventional framing: distance = primary obstacle solution = high velocity ($\Delta v \rightarrow c$) FOT framing: register separation = primary obstacle solution = T-flow rate matching ($\Delta \tau \rightarrow$ destination) Key insight from P-VLSC: The interstellar void is a region of increasing $v_{\text{dim}} = \text{turn} \times 10 \text{ km/s}$ There is no upper speed limit in the void (c is Earth-register-specific) The problem is not 'how fast' but 'which register' Traversal is not movement through space. It is transitioning through the Fibonacci turn lattice from the departure stellar node to the arrival stellar node.

§3 — The Nodeless Void and Biological T-Registration

The void between stellar nodes is a region where T propagates but does not maintain active nodal address. A ship in this void is in a nodeless state.

Within a stellar node (Earth, destination star): Biological register active Crew ages at v_{dim} rate of that node All biological T-processes function normally In the interstellar void (between nodes): T propagates but does not act on nodes (no node to act on) Without node occupancy, the biological register is not driven Crew does not age in the conventional biological sense This is not suspended animation as a technology. It is the structural consequence of P-NODE-1: ageing is nodal, not continuous in the void between nodes, T propagates but does not act Primary engineering challenge: maintain the crew's prime 3 biological T-register during nodeless transit.

§4 — The Dimensional Register Coupler (DRC)

© 2026 The Daubney Foundation. All rights reserved.

Force of Time is an original theoretical framework by Stephen Daubney.

Reproduction for academic commentary is permitted with attribution.

Force of Time is an original theoretical framework by Stephen Daubney. Reproduction for academic commentary is permitted with attribution.

The DRC is the theoretical FOT propulsion architecture. It does not accelerate a ship toward a destination. It steps the ship's internal T-flow rate, one G-bond quantum at a time, along the helical path connecting the departure and destination stellar nodes.

DRC operating principle: 1. The ship maintains an internal T-field at the biological prime 3 register (anchored to $H\beta = 486 \text{ nm} = 2 \times 3^5 \text{ nm}$ – the universal T-anchor) 2. The DRC steps the ship's external T-flow rate in G-bond quanta: each step = one helical pitch $r = 15,625/15,552$ 3. N steps connect departure node to destination node: $T_{\text{destination}} = T_{\text{departure}} \times r^N$ 4. The ship traverses the Fibonacci turn lattice by T-stepping, not by physical displacement 5. The crew's experienced void transit time = approximately zero (nodeless state = no biological T-action)

§5 — Arrival is Spectral, then Physical

Before physical arrival at a stellar node, the ship must first couple spectrally to the destination node's T-frequency signature.

Spectral Pre-Coupling Approach (SPCA): 1. A secondary resonant cavity in the ship holds the spectral signature of the destination node – its identifying spectral lines expressed as $\{2,3,5\}/\pi$ ratios to the $H\beta$ anchor. 2. As the DRC steps the ship's T-register toward the destination, the coupling strength between the cavity and the destination node increases. 3. When coupling strength exceeds the node-occupancy threshold, the ship transitions to the destination register. 4. Physical arrival follows immediately – the ship is already at the node spectrally before it arrives physically. Arrival is a spectral event first, a physical event second. The 'journey' has no conventional spatial trajectory.

§6 — Scale Invariance Confirms the DRC is Discovery, Not Invention

The same numbers that govern atomic hydrogen, DNA geometry, and atmospheric layer spacing also govern the interstellar drive architecture. This scale invariance is not a design choice — it is a confirmation that the DRC is following the T-lattice.

The helical pitch $r = 5^6/(2^6 \times 3^5) = 15,625/15,552$ appears at: Atomic scale: B-DNA pitch turn ratio Planetary scale: Mercury orbital precession (missing helix ratio) Solar scale: G1 base → observable photosphere (Section 121) Galactic scale: spiral arm winding ratio (Section 122) Engineering: DRC step quantum per register transition The Fibonacci turn G-bond quantum: Atmospheric layer spacing (WN-GRAV-020 to 027) Bond lattice step operators (P-BND series) DRC register stepping interval The DRC does not introduce new physics. It applies the existing $\{2,3,5\}/\pi$ T-lattice architecture to a new engineering domain.

§7 — Registered Propositions: P-ENG-1 through P-ENG-9

P-ENG-1 Interstellar Travel is a Register Transition Problem	Interplanetary and interstellar travel in FOT is not a problem of reaching sufficient velocity to cross a distance. It is a problem of transitioning between dimensional T-registers — moving from the T-flow conditions of one stellar node to those of the next. Distance is a consequence of register separation, not a primary obstacle. The void between stellar nodes is traversed not by velocity but by T-register stepping.
P-ENG-2 The Void is Nodeless — Crew Does Not Age in Transit	The interstellar void between stellar nodes is a region where T propagates but does not act. A ship in nodeless transit has no node-occupancy and no active biological T-register. From the FOT perspective, the crew's experienced time during void transit is not governed by velocity or distance but by node crossings. A path through zero intermediate nodes has effectively zero experienced time — the ship jumps from the departure stellar node to the arrival stellar node with no intermediate T-action.

<p>P-ENG-3 The Prime 3 Biological Register Must Be Maintained</p>	<p>All biological life in the FOT framework operates in the {2,3,5} prime register with prime 3 as the helical/biological prime. The crew of any interstellar vessel must remain within a prime 3 T-field at all times. A ship that loses its prime 3 register coupling loses the T-structure that sustains biological processes. The DRC must generate and maintain an internal prime 3 T-field independent of the external register, for the duration of nodeless transit.</p>
<p>P-ENG-4 The DRC Steps T-Flow Rate in G-Bond Quanta</p>	<p>The Dimensional Register Coupler operates by stepping the ship's external T-flow rate in G-bond quanta, each of size $r = 5^\circ/(2^\circ \times 3^5) = 15,625/15,552$ — the first helical turn ratio confirmed in B-DNA, Mercury's precession, and the solar inner sphere. N steps connect departure to destination: $T_{dest} = T_{dep} \times r^N$. The ship does not move through space — it moves through the Fibonacci turn lattice by sequential T-register transitions.</p>
<p>P-ENG-5 Arrival is Spectral Before it is Physical</p>	<p>Before physical arrival at a stellar node, the ship must spectrally couple to the destination node's T-frequency signature. The destination's spectral lines, expressed as {2,3,5}/π ratios to the Hβ = 486 nm anchor, are injected into the SPCA (Spectral Pre-Coupling Array). As the DRC steps the ship's register toward the destination, coupling strength increases. When coupling exceeds the node-occupancy threshold, the ship transitions registers. Physical arrival is instantaneous from that point — the ship is already at the node spectrally.</p>
<p>P-ENG-6 The Hβ = 486 nm Anchor Couples ALL Registers</p>	<p>Hβ = 486 nm = 2×3^5 nm is the universal T-anchor of the FOT framework. The DRC uses Hβ as the internal T-standard — the one frequency that is invariant across register transitions because it is the fundamental solar T-frequency. Every departure node, every destination node, and every intermediate Fibonacci turn address carries a unique spectral signature relative to Hβ. Navigation in FOT is spectral address navigation.</p>
<p>P-ENG-7 No Orbital Positions, No Launch Windows, No Trajectories</p>	<p>Time-equalized navigation (P-ENG-13 area): when the ship's interior T-front is equalized with the solar equalization surface (the ecliptic), all external nodes project onto a single equalized T-front. From inside the time-equalized hull, planets and destination stars appear co-planar at their equalized nodal positions. Travel between nodes is movement within this plane — no orbital positions to calculate, no launch windows, no gravitational arcs. The destination is at its spectral address on the equalized front.</p>

Summary: The FOT Interstellar Architecture

Concept	Conventional	FOT
Travel mechanism	High velocity propulsion	T-register stepping (G-bond quanta)
Distance	Primary obstacle	Consequence of register separation
Crew ageing	Relativistic time dilation	Nodeless void = zero biological T-action
Speed limit	c = universal maximum	c = Earth-register local limit only
Navigation	Orbital mechanics, trajectories	Spectral address + T-register coupling
Arrival	Physical crossing of distance	Spectral coupling first, physical second

Cross-references: Vol 3 Section 124 | P-VLSC (speed limit register) | P-NODE-1 to P-NODE-10 | FOT_SpeedLimitRegister.pdf

© 2026 The Daubney Foundation. All rights reserved.

Force of Time is an original theoretical framework by Stephen Daubney.

Reproduction for academic commentary is permitted with attribution.

Force of Time is an original theoretical framework by Stephen Daubney. Reproduction for academic commentary is permitted with attribution.