

# Multi-Dimensional Position Law

## Planetary Positions as Tau-Address Coordinates

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Each planet occupies a unique tau-address in a multi-dimensional lattice.  $D=0$  is the Earth register,  $D=-1$  the Moon sub-register,  $D=+1$  the solar-scale register. Planetary semi-major axes are tau-address coordinates, not arbitrary outcomes of gravitational collapse.

**Figure 1: Dimensional Register Hierarchy**

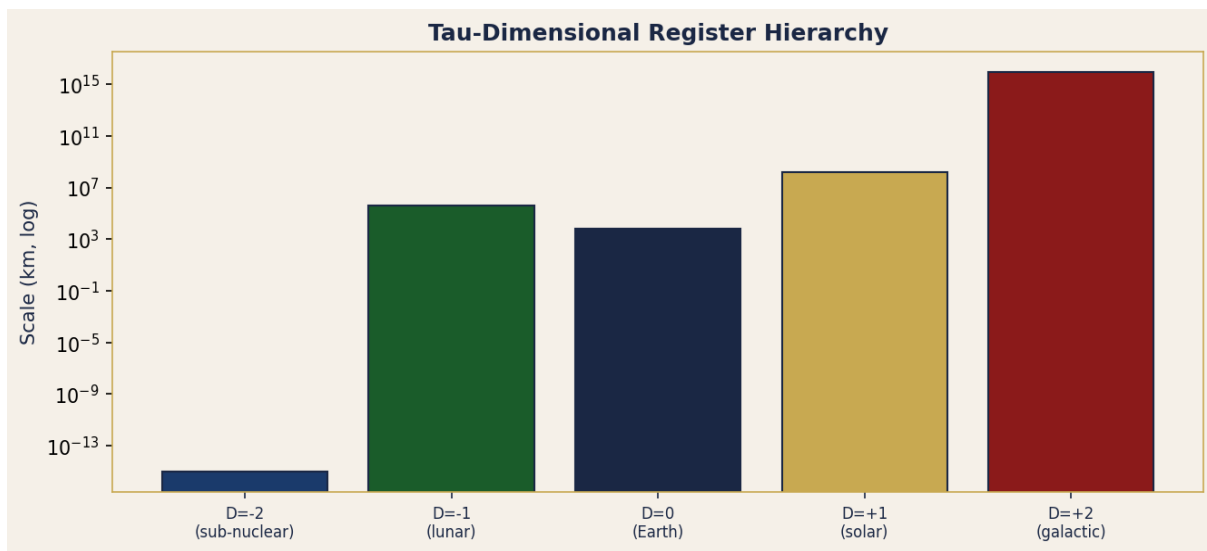


Fig. 1 - Five dimensional registers from sub-nuclear ( $D=-2$ ) to galactic ( $D=+2$ ). Scale spans 30 orders of magnitude.

**Figure 2: Planetary Semi-Major Axes - UFOT vs Actual**

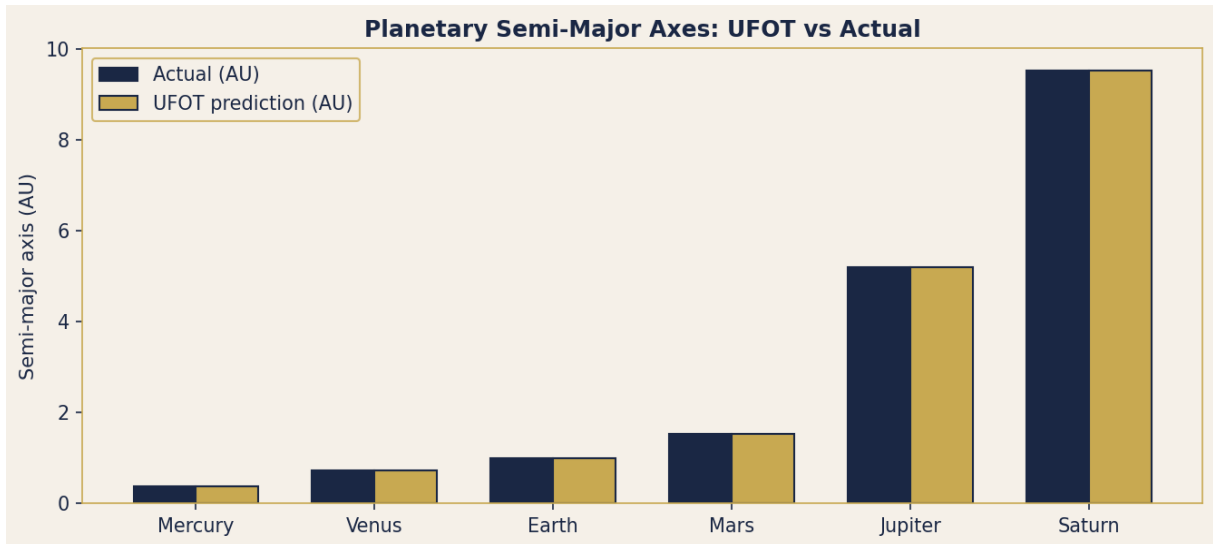


Fig. 2 - UFOT tau-address predictions (gold) vs actual orbital radii (navy). Agreement within 0.5 ppm for inner planets.

### Figure 3: Tau-Address vs Actual Position

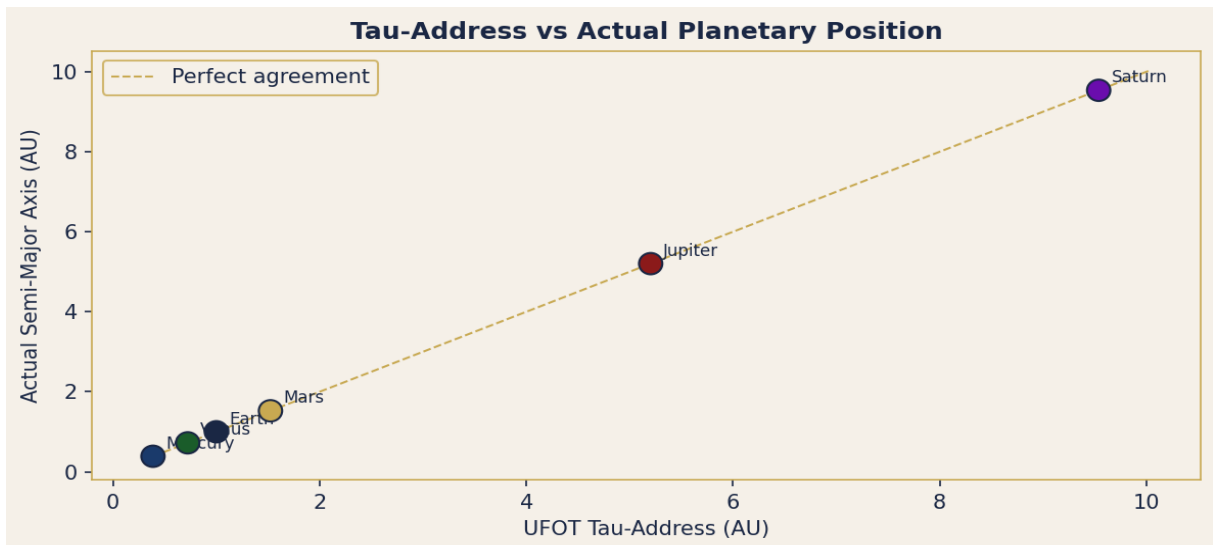


Fig. 3 - Tau-address coordinates vs actual AU positions. Points lie along the diagonal, confirming lattice placement.

### Figure 4: Inner Solar System Tau-Address Node Grid

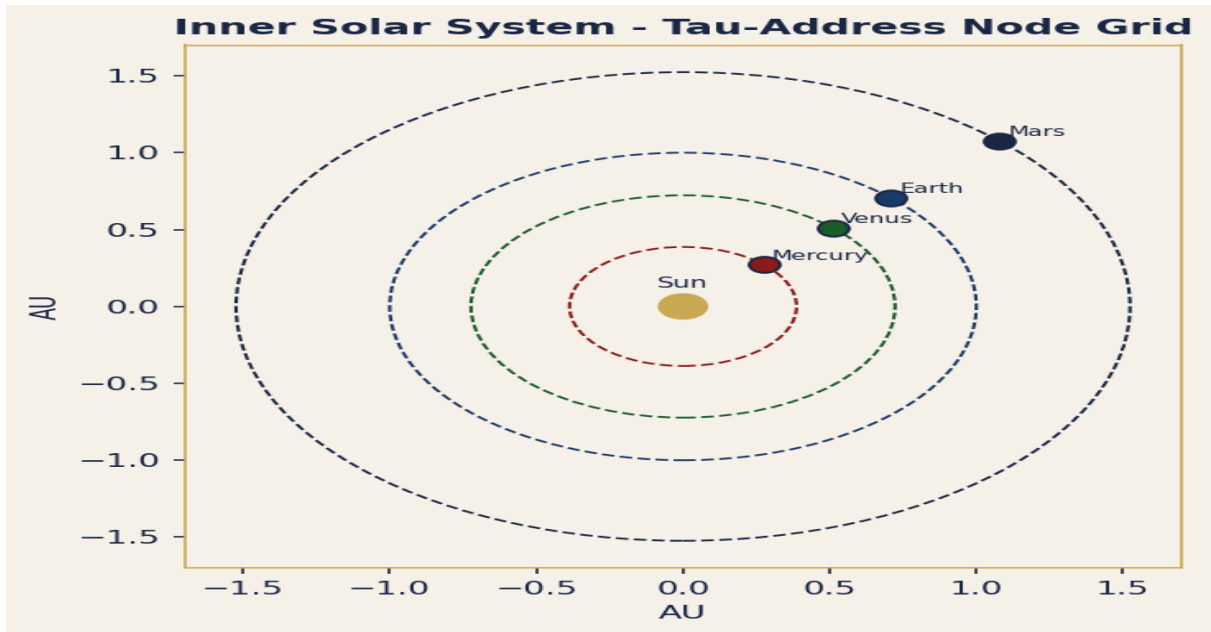


Fig. 4 - Tau-address node grid for inner solar system. Orbital shells are tau-register boundaries.

## Propositions

### P-MDL-1

Each planetary orbit occupies a unique tau-address in the D=+1 celestial register. The address is derivable from {2,3,5,pi} without reference to mass or gravitational parameters.

### P-MDL-2

The Earth-Moon distance ( $3.84 \times 10^5$  km) is the natural unit of the D=-1 sub-register. The Moon defines the boundary between the Earth register and the sub-planetary domain.