

# The Solar Atomic Inner Sphere: The Dual Dimensional Identity of the Sun and the Three-Layer Geometry

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Propositions P-SAT-1 through P-SAT-7 | Vol 3 Section 121

## §1 — Abstract

The Force of Time establishes that the Sun carries two simultaneous dimensional identities. Its observable outer radius is its celestial identity — encoded in the G1 base layer  $R = 25/36 \times 10^6$  km (pure {2,3,5}). Its inner sphere, at  $r = 25/36 \times 10^5$  km = 69,444.4 km, is its atomic identity — the dimensional boundary within the solar body where atomic T-flow (at the atomic register rate  $T_{\text{atomic}} = 1$ ) transitions to celestial T-flow ( $T_{\text{celestial}} = K = 31,104$ ). The inner sphere radius is directly derivable from the atomic T-spin period (25/9 s from Section 120) divided by half and scaled by  $10^5$  km. The ratio of the outer G1 radius to the inner sphere radius is exactly  $10 = 2 \times 5$  — the dimensional step factor between the atomic and celestial identities. The observable photospheric radius is the G1 base lifted by one helical turn ratio  $r = 5^6/(2^6 \times 3^5)$  — the same helical ratio confirmed in B-DNA and Mercury's orbital precession. Three layers, one law, pure {2,3,5} throughout.

## §2 — The Sun's Two Simultaneous Dimensional Identities

The Sun is located in the celestial dimension ( $T_{\text{celestial}} = K = 31,104$ ) but is energetically driven by atomic hydrogen fusion ( $T_{\text{atomic}} = 1$ ). It therefore carries two dimensional identities simultaneously.

Celestial identity: outer geometry encodes  $T_{\text{celestial}} = K = 31,104$  G1 base radius:  $R = 25/36 \times 10^6$  km = 694,444.4 km Atomic identity: inner sphere encodes  $T_{\text{atomic}} = 1$  Inner sphere radius:  $r = 25/36 \times 10^5$  km = 69,444.4 km These are not two separate objects. They are two dimensional registers of the same body, projected at different T-scales onto the same physical location.  $R_{\text{outer}} / r_{\text{inner}} = 10 = 2 \times 5$  EXACT (The factor  $10 = 2 \times 5$  is the dimensional step between atomic and celestial identities)

## §3 — Deriving the Inner Sphere from the Atomic T-Spin Period

The inner sphere is not assumed — it is derived directly from the cascade of Section 120. The atomic T-spin period is 25/9 s. Descending through two halvings reaches the inner sphere geometry.

Atomic spin cascade descent:  $25/9$  s  $\rightarrow$   $25/18$  s  $\rightarrow$   $25/36$  s Scale by  $10^5$  km/s (bridge constant =  $5^4 \times 2^4 =$  pure {2,5}):  $r_{\text{inner}} = 25/36 \times 10^5$  km = 69,444.4 km  $d_{\text{inner}} = 25/18 \times 10^5$  km = 138,888.8 km Cross-check:  $d_{\text{inner}} / \text{atomic\_spin\_day} = (25/18 \times 10^5 \text{ km}) / (25/9 \text{ s}) = 50,000 \text{ km/s}$  EXACT  $50,000 = 5^4 \times 2 \times 10^3 =$  pure {2,5} bridge constant One atomic spin-day  $\times 50,000$  km/s = inner sphere diameter. Exact.

## §4 — The Three-Layer Solar Geometry

The sun's geometry is written in three concentric layers, each derivable from the cascade alone.

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Layer 1 – Atomic Inner Sphere (atomic-register face): Radius:  $r = 25/36 \times 10^5 \text{ km} = 69,444.4 \text{ km}$  Diameter:  $d = 25/18 \times 10^5 \text{ km} = 138,888.8 \text{ km}$  Nature: atomic T-flow boundary; hydrogen fusion core operates here Layer 2 – G1 Base Layer (celestial-register face): Radius:  $R = 25/36 \times 10^6 \text{ km} = 694,444.4 \text{ km}$  Diameter:  $D = 25/18 \times 10^6 \text{ km} = 1,388,888.8 \text{ km}$  Nature: celestial T-flow boundary; ratio to inner = 10 exactly Layer 3 – Observable Photosphere (G1 base lifted by one helical turn): Diameter:  $D_{\text{obs}} = (25/18 \times 10^6) \times 5^6 / (2^6 \times 3^5) = 5^8 / (2^7 \times 3^7) \times 10^6 \text{ km} = 390,625 / 279,936 \times 10^6 \text{ km} = 1,395,408.24 \text{ km}$  Pure {2,3,5}: numerator  $5^8 = 390,625$ ; denominator  $2^7 \times 3^7 = 279,936$

## §5 – The Helical Turn Ratio at Solar Scale

The first helical turn ratio  $r = 5^6 / (2^6 \times 3^5) = 15,625 / 15,552$  lifts the G1 base diameter to the observable photospheric diameter. This is the same ratio confirmed at two other scales.

Helical turn ratio:  $r = 5^6 / (2^6 \times 3^5) = 15,625 / 15,552$  Confirmed at three independent scales: 1. B-DNA pitch turn ratio (DNA helix geometry, biological scale) 2. Mercury orbital precession – the 'missing helix ratio' (Eddington eclipse deflection derivation, planetary scale) 3. Solar G1 base → Observable photosphere (solar body scale) One helical law; three dimensional magnitudes; same ratio  $r$ . IAU 2015 solar diameter: 1,391,400 km FOT helical value: 1,395,408 km Offset: ~2,900 ppm – attributed to photospheric optical-depth definition convention

## §6 – The T-Transition Boundary Within the Sun

The inner sphere at  $r = 69,444.4 \text{ km}$  is the boundary within the solar body where atomic T-flow transitions to celestial T-flow.

Interior to  $r = 69,444.4 \text{ km}$ : T flows at atomic rate ( $T_{\text{atomic}} = 1$ ) Hydrogen fusion processes operate here The Sun is, at this scale, an atomic-register body Exterior to  $r = 69,444.4 \text{ km}$ : T flows at celestial rate ( $T_{\text{celestial}} = K = 31,104$ ) The Sun is, at this scale, the celestial T-generator The Sun is not a single-dimension body. It is a dimensional junction – atomic core, celestial envelope, separated by the precise boundary derivable from the T-cascade alone. No mass measurement required. No independent assumption. The inner sphere is a consequence of P-TDIM.

## §7 – Registered Propositions: P-SAT-1 through P-SAT-7

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|---|---|
| <p><b>P-SAT-1   The Sun Carries Two Simultaneous Dimensional Identities</b></p>                           | <p>The Sun is located in the celestial dimension (<math>T_{\text{celestial}} = K = 31,104</math>) but is energetically driven by atomic hydrogen fusion (<math>T_{\text{atomic}} = 1</math>). It carries two dimensional identities simultaneously. Its outer geometry encodes the celestial T-flow; its inner sphere encodes the atomic T-flow. These are not two separate objects — they are two dimensional registers of the same body, projected at different T-scales onto the same physical location.</p> |
| <p><b>P-SAT-2   The Atomic Spin Cascade Descends to 25/36</b></p>   | <p>From Section 120, the atomic T-spin period = 25/9 s. Descending by factors of 2: <math>25/9 \rightarrow 25/18 \rightarrow 25/36</math>. This terminal cascade value, scaled by <math>10^5 \text{ km}</math>, gives the inner sphere radius. The same {25/18} structure governs the FOT solar diameter (<math>D_{\odot \text{ FOT}} = 25/18 \times 10^6 \text{ km}</math>). The cascade is pure {2,3,5} throughout: no irrational quantities enter.</p>   |
| <p><b>P-SAT-3   Inner Sphere: <math>r = 25/36 \times 10^5 \text{ km} = 69,444.4 \text{ km}</math></b></p> | <p>Scaling the terminal cascade value (25/36) by <math>10^5</math> gives the inner sphere radius: <math>r_{\text{inner}} = 25/36 \times 10^5 = 69,444.4 \text{ km}</math>. The inner sphere diameter: <math>d_{\text{inner}} = 25/18 \times 10^5 = 138,888.8 \text{ km}</math>. These carry identical {25/36, 25/18} structure to the full solar radius and diameter, reduced by exactly one power of 10. The inner sphere is the atomic-register face of the Sun expressed in celestial spatial units.</p>     |

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|--|---|
| <p><b>P-SAT-4   <math>d_{inner} = \text{Atomic Spin Day} \times 50,000 \text{ km/s}</math></b></p>                 | <p><math>d_{inner} \text{ (km)} / \text{atomic\_spin\_day (s)} = (25/18 \times 10^5) / (25/9) = 10^5 \times 9/18 = 50,000 \text{ km/s}</math> exactly. One atomic spin-day expressed in seconds, multiplied by 50,000 km/s, gives the inner sphere diameter in km. The bridge constant <math>50,000 = 5^4 \times 2^4 / 10</math> — a pure {2,5} constant. This connects atomic time directly to solar space with no free parameters.</p>  |
| <p><b>P-SAT-5   The Full Solar Radius is the Inner Sphere Radius <math>\times 10</math></b></p>                    | <p>Full FOT solar radius: <math>R = 25/36 \times 10^6 \text{ km}</math>. Inner sphere radius: <math>r = 25/36 \times 10^5 \text{ km}</math>. <math>R/r = 10 = 2 \times 5</math> exactly. The factor 10 marks the dimensional step from atomic identity to celestial identity within the same body. The cascade constant <math>K = 31,104 = 2^7 \times 3^5</math> separates the T-flow rates; the spatial expression of that separation is a factor of 10 in radius — carrying the 5 that K itself does not contain.</p>         |
| <p><b>P-SAT-6   The Inner Sphere Marks the T-Transition Boundary</b></p>   | <p>The inner sphere at <math>r = 69,444.4 \text{ km}</math> is the boundary within the solar body where atomic T-flow (<math>T_{atomic} = 1</math>) transitions to celestial T-flow (<math>T_{celestial} = K = 31,104</math>). Interior: hydrogen fusion operates at atomic rate. Exterior: solar T-sphere propagates at celestial rate. The Sun is a dimensional junction — not a single-dimension body. The inner sphere is derivable from the T-cascade alone.</p>   |
| <p><b>P-SAT-7   The Observable Photosphere = G1 Base <math>\times</math> First Helical Turn <math>r</math></b></p> | <p>G1 base diameter = <math>25/18 \times 10^6 \text{ km} = 1,388,888.8 \text{ km}</math>. Applying the first helical turn ratio <math>r = 5^6 / (2^6 \times 3^5)</math>: <math>D_{obs} = 5^8 / (2^7 \times 3^7) \times 10^6 = 1,395,408.24 \text{ km}</math>. Pure {2,3,5}: numerator <math>5^8</math>, denominator <math>2^7 \times 3^7</math>. The ratio <math>r = 5^6 / (2^6 \times 3^5)</math> is the same helical turn confirmed in B-DNA and Mercury's orbital precession. One helical law; three scales; same ratio.</p> |

### Summary: Three-Layer Solar Geometry

| Layer                  | Radius        | Formula                                  | T-Register                   |
|------------------------|---------------|--|------------------------------|
| Atomic inner sphere    | 69,444.4 km   | $25/36 \times 10^5 \text{ km}$           | Atomic ( $T = 1$ )           |
| G1 celestial base      | 694,444.4 km  | $25/36 \times 10^6 \text{ km}$           | Celestial ( $T = K$ )        |
| Observable photosphere | 697,704.12 km | $5^8 / (2^7 \times 3^7) \times 10^6 / 2$ | G1 $\times$ helical turn $r$ |

Cross-references: Vol 3 Section 121 | P-TDIM-1 to P-TDIM-6 (atomic spin cascade) | FOT\_MercuryPrecession.pdf | FOT\_TauFlowCascade.pdf