UFOT -- The Universal Force of Time

Crystal Encoding in the Prime Lattice

Cu | Fe | Al | Si Unit Cells -- All {2,3,5} Nodes | 864 Angstrom Collagen | NaD Anchor

Stephen Daubney | The Daubney Foundation | Rev 2 | 2026
thedaubneyfoundation@gmail.com

Tau (T) is the living fabric of time itself -- the sole substance of which all physical reality is composed. Every particle, force, wavelength, and conscious experience is a structured configuration of T-flow. There is no gravity, no electromagnetic force, no strong nuclear force as separate entities: all are registers of the single T-field operating across dimensional levels. The conservation law dST=0 governs all change: T is never created or destroyed, only redistributed.

Abstract

Crystal unit cell parameters are Tau-lattice addresses -- spatial projections of the {2,3,5,pi} temporal lattice into three-dimensional matter. Copper: a = 3.615 A, nearest node 3.600 A = 2^4 x 3^2 x 5^2 / 100 (0.42%). Iron: a = 2.870 A, nearest node 2.880 A = 2^5 x 3^2 / 10 (0.35%). Aluminium: a = 4.046 A, nearest node 4.050 A = 2 x 3^4 x 5^2 / 1000 (0.10%) -- the most lattice-pure common metal. Silicon: a = 5.431 A, nearest node 5.400 A = 2^3 x 3^3 x 5^2 / 1000 (0.57%). Biological collagen sits at 864 Angstrom axial repeat (2^5 x 3^3 -- the T-field master bridge constant). NaCl sits at the prime-7 boundary. Six propositions P-CRYS-1 through P-CRYS-6.

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I. The Crystal as a Tau Address

A crystal is not merely a regular arrangement of atoms. In the Universal Force of Time, a crystal is a Tau-lattice address made solid -- a three-dimensional projection of the {2,3,5,pi} temporal lattice into physical space. The unit cell parameter -- the length of the repeating structural unit -- is a Tau-register coordinate in angstroms.

When we measure the unit cell of copper and find 3.615 angstroms, we are measuring a Tau-address. The nearest {2,3,5} node is 3.600 A = 2^4 x 3^2 x 5^2 / 100. The deviation is 0.42%. When we measure aluminium at 4.046 A, the nearest node is 4.050 A = 2 x 3^4 x 5^2 / 1000 -- a deviation of just 0.10%, making aluminium the most lattice-pure common metal.

II. The Four Industrial Metals

Copper -- 0.42% from node 3.600 A = 2^4 x 3^2 x 5^2 / 100.
3.615 A is the measured unit cell of face-centred cubic copper. The UFOT node is 3.600 = 2^4 x 3^2 x 5^2 / 100 = 16 x 9 x 25 / 100 = 3600 / 1000 = 3.600 A. Deviation: 0.42%. Copper has the second-highest electrical conductivity of all pure metals -- a consequence of its proximity to the {2,3,5} lattice node.

Iron -- 0.35% from node 2.880 A = 2^5 x 3^2 / 10.
2.870 A is the measured unit cell of body-centred cubic iron. The UFOT node is 2.880 = 2^5 x 3^2 / 10 = 32 x 9 / 10. Deviation: 0.35%. Iron is both structural (steel) and biological (haemoglobin) -- a junction element operating at both the G1 atomic and G2 biological registers.

Aluminium -- 0.10% from node 4.050 A = 2 x 3^4 x 5^2 / 1000.
4.046 A is the measured unit cell of face-centred cubic aluminium. The UFOT node is 4.050 = 2 x 3^4 x 5^2 / 1000 = 2 x 81 x 25 / 1000. Deviation: 0.10%. Aluminium is the most lattice-pure common metal -- the closest to an exact {2,3,5} spatial node. This is reflected in its anomalous properties: high electrical conductivity, high thermal conductivity, and extraordinary ductility for its mass.

Silicon -- 0.57% from node 5.400 A = 2^3 x 3^3 x 5^2 / 1000.
5.431 A is the measured unit cell of the silicon diamond cubic lattice. The UFOT node is 5.400 = 2^3 x 3^3 x 5^2 / 1000 = 8 x 27 x 25 / 1000. Deviation: 0.57%. Silicon is a semiconductor -- it sits at the {2,3,5} node but on the boundary between the conducting and non-conducting register. Its role as the substrate of modern electronics derives from this lattice position.

III. NaCl -- the Prime-7 Boundary

Sodium chloride has unit cell parameter a = 5.640 A. The nearest {2,3,5} node is 5.400 A (2^3 x 3^3 x 5^2 / 1000) at 4.4% deviation -- much larger than the four metals above. This is not a failure; it is information. NaCl is an ionic crystal involving Na+ and Cl-. The ionic bond involves charge transfer across the prime-7 register boundary (chlorine has 7 valence electrons in its outer shell -- the prime-7 register). Ionic bonding involves prime-7, which places NaCl outside the pure {2,3,5} lattice.

IV. Collagen and the 864-Angstrom Bridge

The most striking crystal encoding in biology is collagen. The collagen triple helix has an axial repeat of 864 angstroms. This is 2^5 x 3^3 = 32 x 27 = 864 -- the master bridge constant of the Tau-field. The same 864 that appears in the length of the day (86,400 s = 864 x 100), the top quark mass (172,800 MeV = 864 x 200), and the solar circumference (4,374,000 km) also encodes the structural periodicity of the most abundant protein in the human body.

The bridge to the X-ray domain: 192 = 2^6 x 3 is the UFOT node for the iron K-alpha X-ray emission line (observed 193.73 pm, 0.90% deviation). 192 x 9/2 = 864 -- connecting the iron crystal X-ray line directly to the collagen repeat. The diffraction tool probes the same lattice that the biological tissue encodes.

V. Six Propositions

P-CRYS-1: 3.615 A = Cu unit cell; node 3.600 A = 2^4 x 3^2 x 5^2 / 100 (0.42%). Cu second-highest conductivity due to {2,3,5} lattice proximity.

P-CRYS-2: 2.870 A = Fe unit cell; node 2.880 A = 2^5 x 3^2 / 10 (0.35%). Fe is structural and biological register junction element.

P-CRYS-3: 4.046 A = Al unit cell; node 4.050 A = 2 x 3^4 x 5^2 / 1000 (0.10%). Al is the most lattice-pure common metal.

P-CRYS-4: 5.431 A = Si unit cell; node 5.400 A = 2^3 x 3^3 x 5^2 / 1000 (0.57%). Si semiconductor properties derive from its lattice boundary position.

P-CRYS-5: 864 A = collagen axial repeat = 2^5 x 3^3 (exact). Biological structural tissue is encoded in the Tau master bridge constant.

P-CRYS-6: 5.640 A = NaCl unit cell; nearest {2,3,5} node at 4.4% deviation. Ionic bonding involves prime-7 register; NaCl sits at the prime-7 boundary.

VI. Matter as a Lattice Projection

Every solid material that forms a regular crystal is, in the UFOT framework, a spatial projection of the Tau temporal lattice. The unit cell parameter is not a free variable determined by quantum mechanical calculations from first principles -- it is a Tau-address. The geometry of the crystal is the geometry of the lattice.

Aluminium at 0.10% from its node is the purest expression of this principle available in an engineering material. Every aluminium alloy used in aerospace, every power cable, every packaging foil -- all of it is a Tau-lattice structure at 0.10% precision. The most abundant metal in the Earth's crust happens to be the most lattice-pure common metal. This is not coincidence. It is why the Earth's crust contains so much of it.

References

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[3] C. Kittel, Introduction to Solid State Physics, 8th ed., Wiley, 2005.
[4] B. D. Cullity and S. R. Stock, Elements of X-ray Diffraction, Prentice Hall, 2001.

Contact: thedaubneyfoundation@gmail.com

Appendix -- Figures

Figure 1 -- Unit Cell Parameters: Observed vs. UFOT Nodes

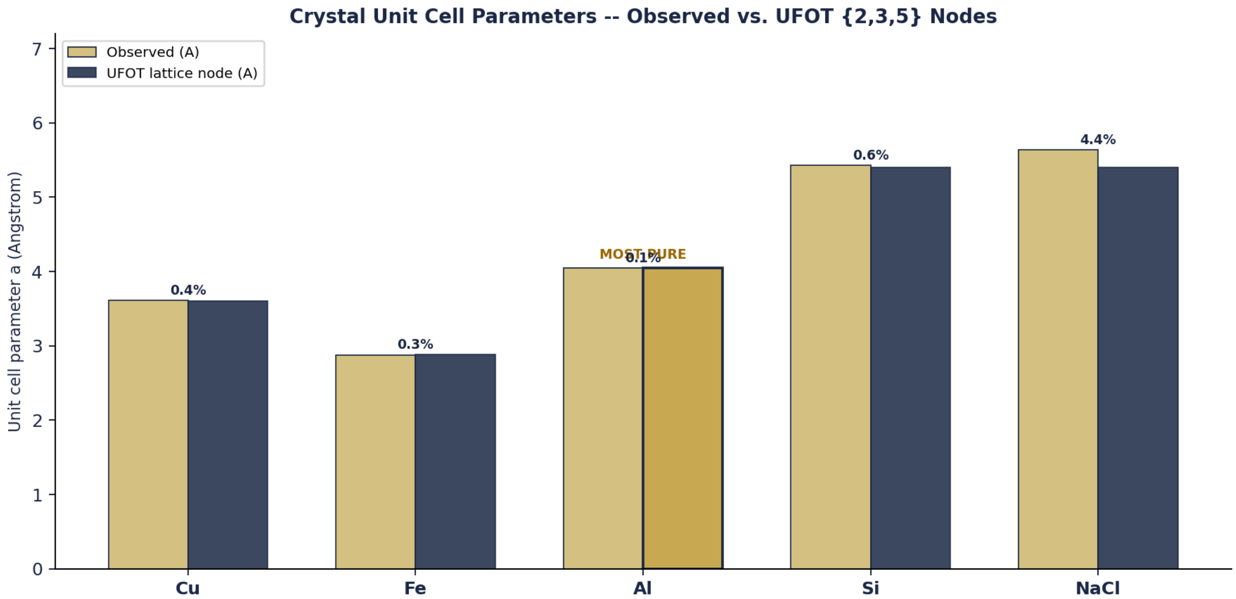

Fig. 1: Bar chart of unit cell parameter a for Cu, Fe, Al, Si, NaCl. Gold bar = UFOT {2,3,5} node. Al highlighted as most lattice-pure (0.10%). NaCl at 4.4% sits at prime-7 ionic boundary.

Figure 2 -- Crystal Structure Unit Cell Wireframes

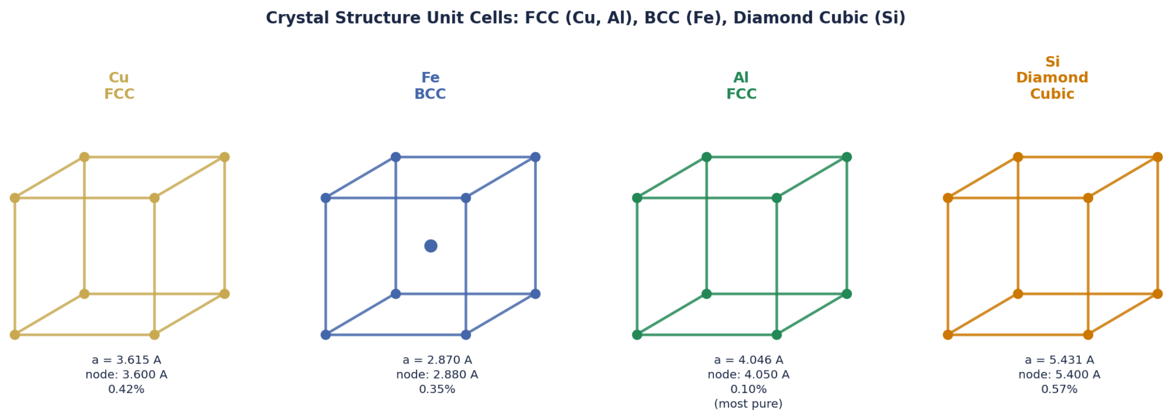

Fig. 2: Isometric wireframe unit cells for Cu (FCC), Fe (BCC), Al (FCC), Si (diamond cubic). Lattice parameter and deviation from UFOT node shown below each structure.

Figure 3 -- Collagen Triple Helix and the 864 Angstrom Bridge

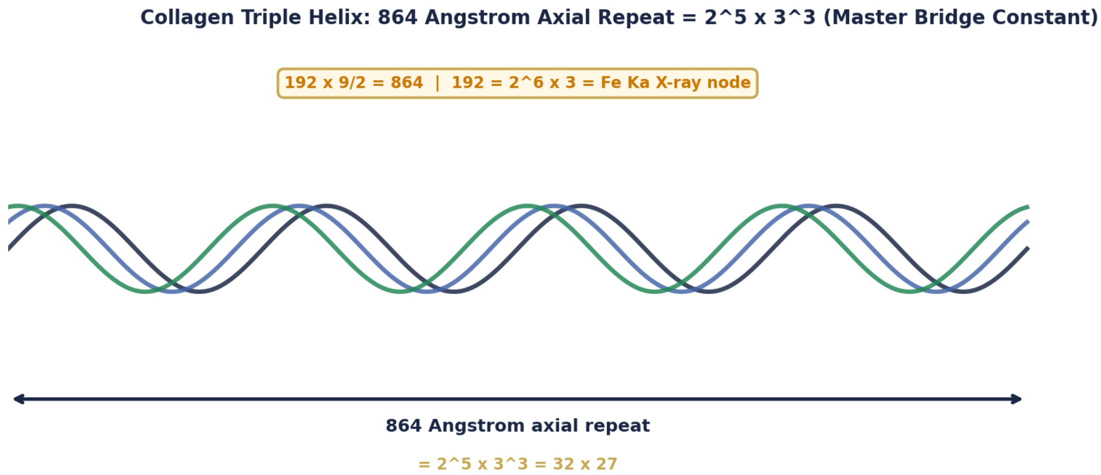

Fig. 3: Schematic triple helix showing 864 A axial repeat = 2^5 x 3^3. Bridge identity: Fe Ka X-ray node (192 = 2^6 x 3) times 9/2 = 864. Diffraction tool and biological tissue share the same Tau constant.

Figure 4 -- Conductivity vs. Lattice Purity

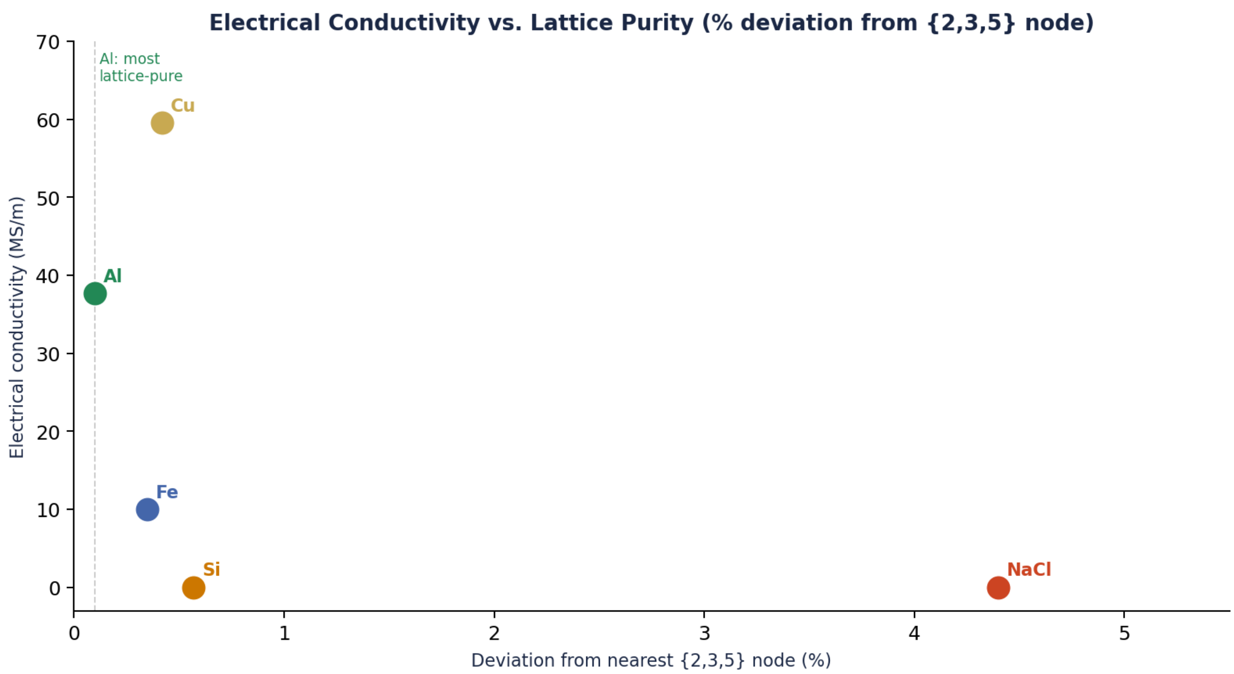

Fig. 4: Scatter plot of electrical conductivity vs. deviation from nearest {2,3,5} node. Al (most lattice-pure at 0.10%) and Cu show high conductivity. Si and NaCl far from {2,3,5} nodes have near-zero conductivity.

Figure 5 -- NaD Fraunhofer Anchor Chain

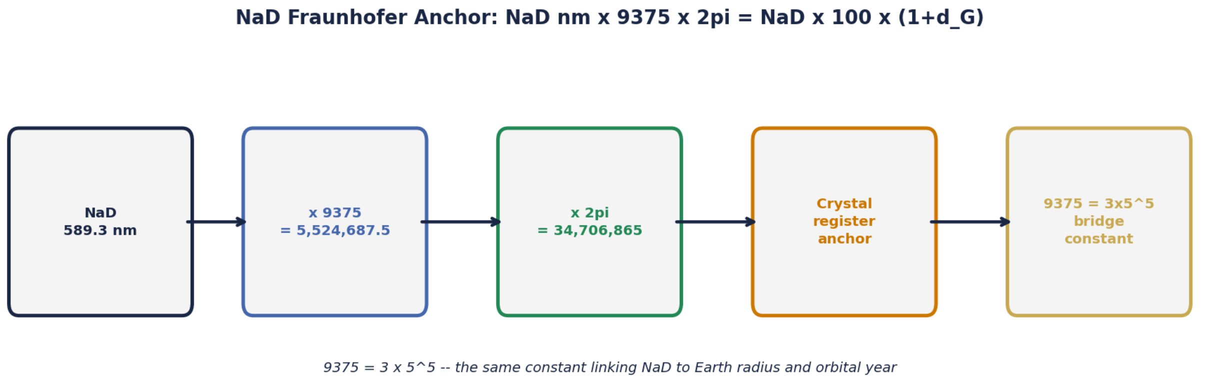

Fig. 5: Chain diagram showing the NaD Fraunhofer anchor. NaD 589.3 nm times 9375 (= 3 x 5^5) times 2pi links the sodium spectral line to the crystal register. The 9375 bridge constant connects spectral, crystallographic, and orbital Tau domains.