THE UNIVERSAL FORCE OF TIME

Why Life Has One Hand

Mirror molecules, the 2026 Nobel Prize in Chemistry, and the winding of time

Stephen Daubney · The Daubney Foundation · 2026 · Rev 1

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 dΣT=0 governs all change: T is never created or destroyed, only redistributed.

Opening: life has one hand, and the flask has two

Every living thing on this planet is built from molecules that come in two mirror forms, and every living thing builds its working machinery from only one of them. The amino acids built into the proteins of your muscles, of a blade of grass and of a bacterium at the bottom of the sea are all of one hand. The sugars in the backbone of every strand of DNA are all of one hand. Not nine out of ten. One hand, in every organism ever examined.

Put the same chemistry into a flask and the answer changes. Make an amino acid from simple starting materials in a laboratory and it comes out as both hands in exactly equal amounts, half and half, unless the chemist goes out of his way to tip the balance with something that is already one-handed.

On 7 October 2026 the Nobel Prize in Chemistry was awarded to Henri B. Kagan and Kenso Soai for the work that shows how one hand can take over a reaction completely. This paper takes their measured results as its inputs, sets out in full what they found, and then answers the question their work leaves open with the account the Universal Force of Time gives.

The answer, stated plainly at the start. Life has one hand because life is built inside a flow of time that is itself wound one way. The Sun generates time, and it sends that time out along two strands, the matter strand from its northern hemisphere and the antimatter strand from its southern. Our world, and everything alive on it, is built inside the matter strand. A molecule built inside a wound flow takes the winding of the flow. A molecule built in a flask, where nothing is wound, has no reason to prefer either hand, and so the flask gives both. Kagan and Soai have shown, in glass, the very mechanism by which one wound thing writes its winding onto everything made around it. Nature never had to start that process from nothing, because the flow of time is the first wound thing.

The status of that answer, in its own sentence. It is a structural reading drawn from statements already in the unification book; the arithmetic in Sections 8 and 9 is exact and forced, but no number has yet been derived for the size of nature's starting bias, and one measured result, set out in Section 11, is a genuine challenge that is named rather than hidden.

The paper walks every station of the argument, from what a mirror molecule is, through what the prize-winning experiments measured, to what the theory says and what it does not yet say.

1. What a mirror molecule is

1.1 One carbon, four partners

A carbon atom joins to four partners, and the four bonds point to the corners of a tetrahedron. When all four partners are different, there are exactly two ways to arrange them, and those two arrangements are mirror images of one another. You cannot turn one into the other by rotating it, any more than you can turn a left glove into a right glove by turning it over. You can only reflect it.

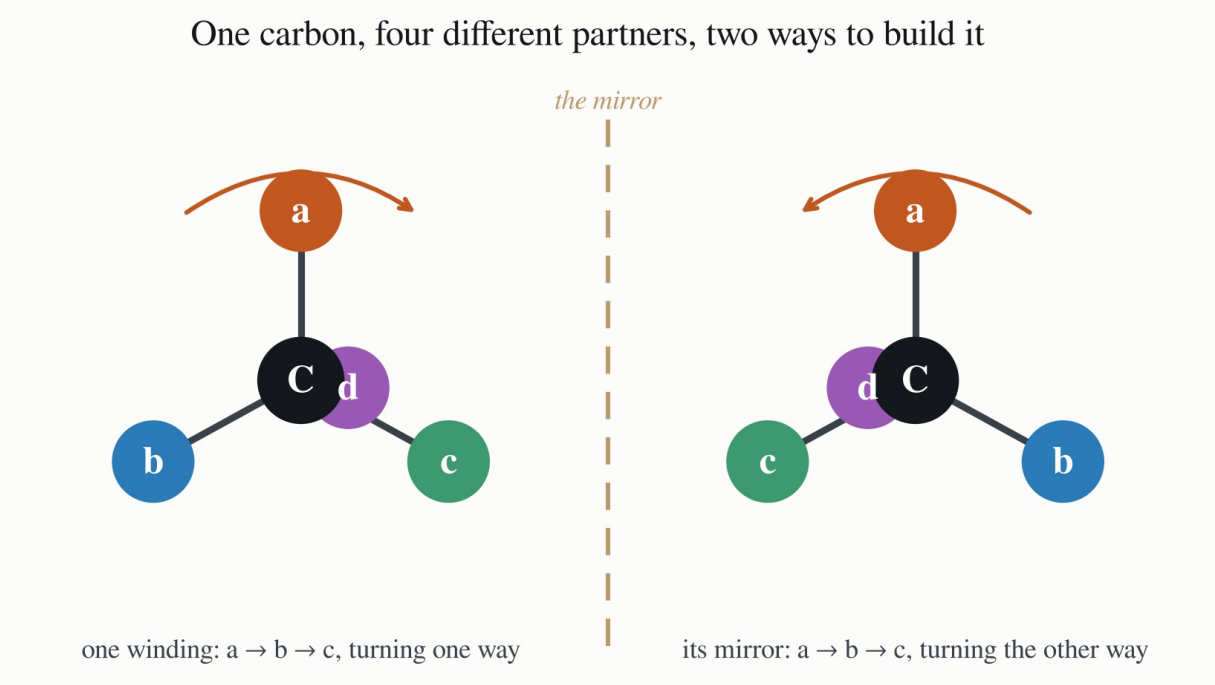


Figure 1 — A carbon with four different partners, a, b, c and d. Looking down the bond to d, the other three run a to b to c one way round in the first molecule and the other way round in its mirror. Nothing in the list of atoms or bonds is different. Only the turning is.

This was first understood in 1874, when van 't Hoff and Le Bel independently proposed that the four bonds of carbon point to the corners of a tetrahedron. Twenty years earlier, in 1848, Louis Pasteur had sorted crystals of a tartaric acid salt by hand under a lens into two piles, left-handed crystals and right-handed crystals, and found that solutions of the two piles turned polarised light in opposite directions. Lord Kelvin later gave the property its name, chirality, from the Greek for hand.

The two forms of such a molecule are called **enantiomers**. Every property you can describe with a single number, without reference to a direction, is identical between them: the mass, the boiling point, the melting point, every bond length, every bond angle, every energy. They differ only when they meet something that is itself handed, such as polarised light turning one way, a handed crystal surface, or another handed molecule.

1.2 Alanine: the simplest amino acid with a hand

The simplest amino acid that has a hand is alanine. Its middle carbon carries four different partners: a hydrogen, a methyl group, an amino group and a carboxylic acid group. So alanine exists as two mirror forms.

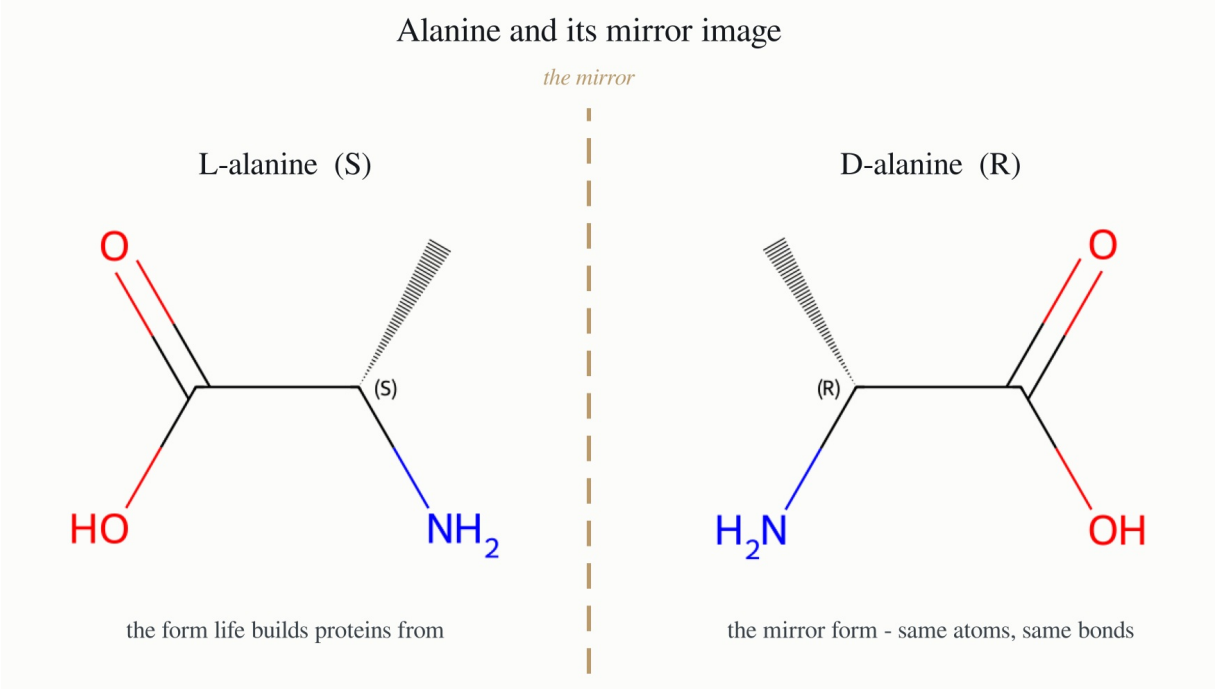


Figure 2 — L-alanine and D-alanine, drawn from the same coordinates reflected through a vertical mirror. The wedge marks the bond that comes out of the page towards the reader. Life builds its proteins from L-alanine. D-alanine has the same atoms and the same bonds.

Every one of the twenty amino acids that life uses to build proteins, apart from glycine, which has no hand at all, is used in the L form. The chemist's second naming system, R and S, reads the same molecule as S. The label depends on the naming system; the molecule does not.

1.3 Glyceraldehyde: where the letters D and L come from

The letters D and L are not measurements. They are names, and they come from comparing a molecule with one small reference sugar, glyceraldehyde. Emil Fischer, working on the sugars at the end of the nineteenth century, and M. A. Rosanoff, who fixed the convention in 1906, took one form of glyceraldehyde and called it D, and called its mirror L. Every other sugar and amino acid was then labelled D or L by which form of glyceraldehyde it could be traced back to on paper.

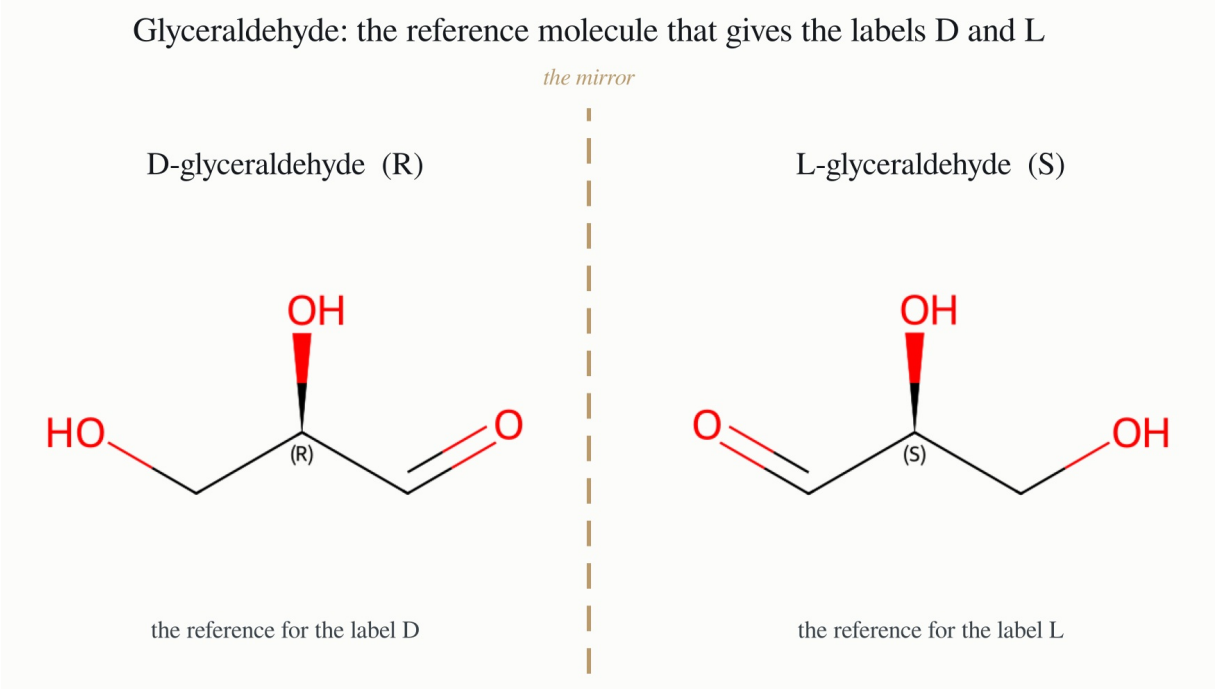


Figure 3 — The two forms of glyceraldehyde. The labels D and L were assigned by convention to these two molecules and then carried to the rest of chemistry by comparison. They do not by themselves say which way anything is wound in space.

This matters for what follows, because life is often described as using “L-amino acids and D-sugars”, as though life had picked one hand for one family and the opposite hand for the other. Section 3 shows that it has not. The letters disagree. The windings agree.

1.4 The two hands are different to the body

Because enantiomers differ only before handed things, and because the body is built of handed things, the two hands of one molecule can do quite different things inside a living creature. The two hands of limonene have the same formula and the same bonds. One smells of orange peel. The other has a sharper, piney, lemon-like smell. The two hands of carvone smell of spearmint and of caraway. The nose can tell them apart because the receptors in the nose are themselves handed.

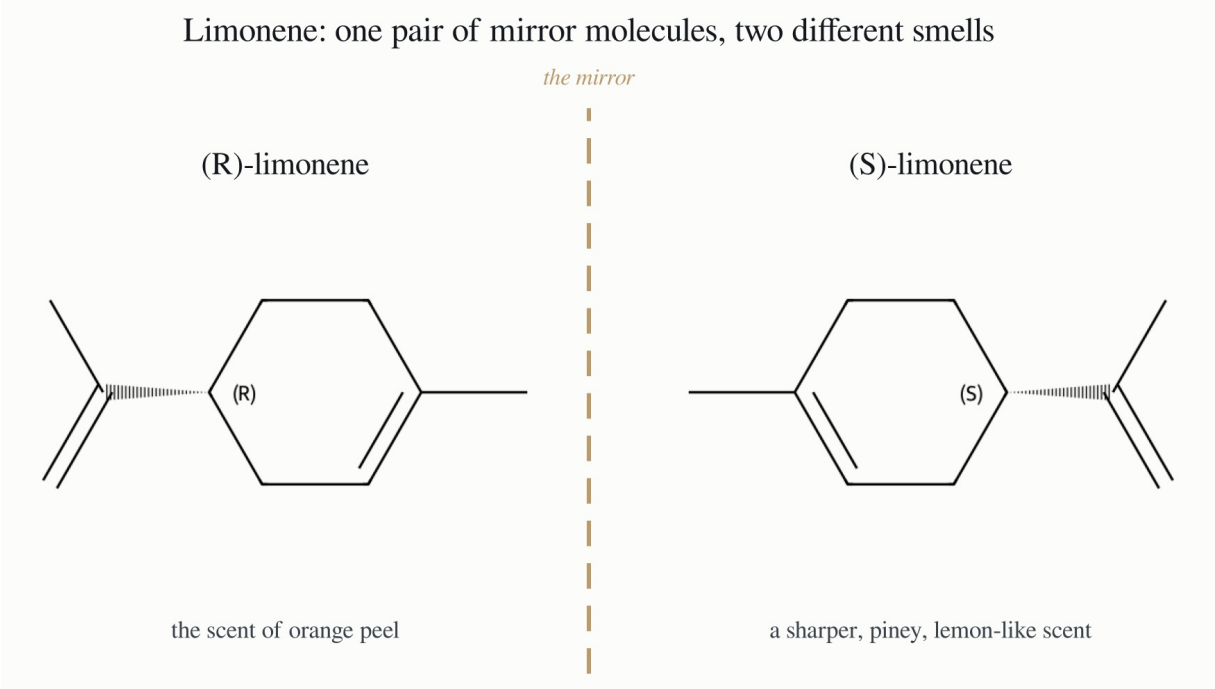


Figure 4 — (R)-limonene and (S)-limonene. Same atoms, same bonds, same mass, same boiling point. Different smells, because the receptor that reads them is itself built of one hand.

2. What nature does, and what the flask does

2.1 Nature: one hand, without exception

In every living organism ever examined, the amino acids built into proteins are of the L form, and the sugars built into the backbones of DNA and RNA are of the D form. This is called **homochirality**: one hand throughout. It is not a statistical lean. A protein with amino acids of the wrong hand mixed in does not fold into its proper shape, and sugars of mixed hands break the regular double helix of DNA.

D-amino acids are not unknown in living things. Bacteria put D-alanine and D-glutamate into their cell walls, and a few small peptides carry them. But these are made from the L forms by separate enzymes, after the fact, and they are never built into proteins on the ribosome. The machinery that reads DNA and builds proteins uses one hand only.

2.2 The flask: both hands, equally

In the laboratory, when a molecule with a hand is made from starting materials that have no hand, using reagents that have no hand, the product comes out as an exact half-and-half mixture of the two forms, called a **racemic mixture**. This is not a failure of technique. It is what happens whenever nothing in the flask has a hand to give.

The reason the flask gives both is stated in the book, in the theory's own words: the two forms "share every scalar property — every bond length, every angle, every energy — precisely because they are the same lattice addresses, and they part company only when they meet something already wound" (BOOK 27096–27098). In a flask with nothing wound in it, there is nothing for them to part company before. So neither is preferred.

2.3 The question

So the question is sharp. If chemistry left to itself makes both hands equally, why did life end up with one hand, all of it, everywhere? And what keeps it that way? This is what science calls the problem of the origin of homochirality, and it has been open for more than a century.

3. Life's two great helices are wound the same way

Before turning to the prize, one point has to be put right, because it changes how the problem looks.

Life is usually described as using L-amino acids and D-sugars, as if it had picked opposite hands for its two main families of molecule. That description reads the naming letters, and the letters, as Section 1.3 showed, are a convention fixed by comparison with one reference sugar. What matters physically is what those molecules build, and which way it is wound.

The D-sugars of DNA build the B-DNA double helix, which is **right-handed**. The L-amino acids of proteins build the alpha helix, the main coil of protein structure, which is also **right-handed**. Both of life's great helices turn the same way.

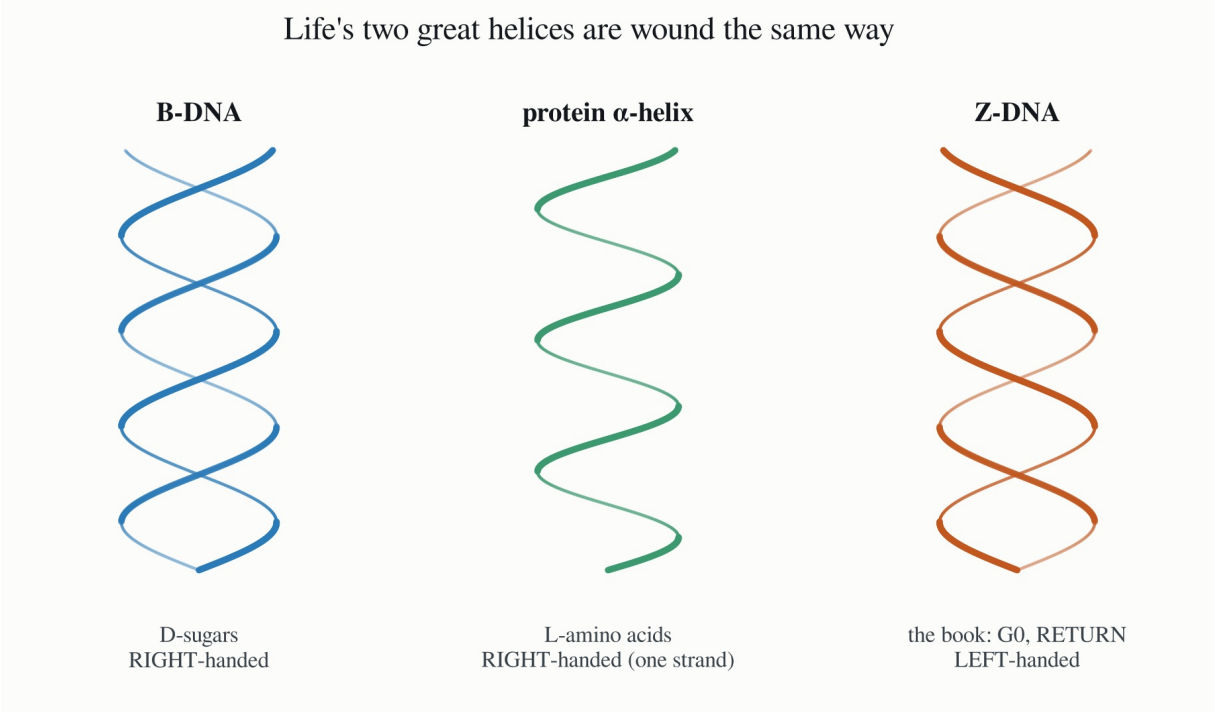


Figure 5 — B-DNA, built on D-sugars, is a right-handed double helix. The protein alpha helix, built from L-amino acids, is a right-handed single coil. Z-DNA, the one left-handed form of DNA, is the form the book places in the G0 register, whose job it names RETURN. The letters D and L disagree; the windings agree.

So the true statement is not that life uses one hand for sugars and the other for amino acids. **Life uses one winding.** The book's two lines that said otherwise have been corrected in the manuscript in the same session as this paper (C3196, BOOK 27094 and 27844).

The book carries the three forms of DNA with their full figures (BOOK 36260–36291, 40864–40878):

```
                          B-DNA               A-DNA               Z-DNA
register                  G1                  G2                  G0
job (the book's word)     EXISTENCE           READING             RETURN
base pairs per turn       10.41666666666667   10.96622711232151   12
                          = 5^3/(2^2.3)       = 2.5.pi^2/3^2      = 2^2.3
twist per step, degrees   34.56               32.82806350011744   30
                          = 2^7.3^3/10^2      = 324/pi^2          = 2.3.5
handedness                right               right               LEFT
```

Each form closes the circle exactly, the twist per step multiplied by the steps per turn:

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B-DNA   34.56 × 10.41666666666666667          = 360 degrees
A-DNA   32.82806350011743794782 × 10.96622711232150957648
                                              = 360 degrees  (the π cancels)
Z-DNA   30 × 12                               = 360 degrees
```

The two forms that do the work of being and of reading are right-handed. The one left-handed form is the one the book already calls the return.

4. What science says the cause is

The contrast of accounts is part of the case, so it is stated briefly and in science's own terms.

Science has no settled answer. The accounts on offer fall into two families. In the first, some small physical bias tipped the balance at the start: what science calls the weak nuclear force, which does not behave identically under reflection; or circularly polarised light in the clouds where stars form, which destroys one hand slightly faster than the other; or a handed crystal surface such as quartz on which early molecules formed. In the second family, there was no bias at all, and one hand won by pure chance, after which some amplifying process made the winner total. In 1953 the physicist F. C. Frank wrote down a simple model of such an amplifying process: a molecule that makes copies of its own hand and suppresses the other.

What none of these accounts supplies is a reason why the bias should exist in the first place, or why it should point the way it does. A weak-force bias, if it exists, is calculated to be far too small to measure. Polarised light in a star-forming cloud points one way in one region and the other way in another. Chance gives a winner but no reason for the winner.

5. What Kagan found: the curve that should have been a straight line

5.1 The expectation

Chemists who want one hand of a product use a catalyst that is itself one-handed. The catalyst passes its hand on to the product. The natural expectation, held for decades, was that the product can only be as one-handed as the catalyst. If the catalyst is a 50:50 mixture, the product is 50:50. If the catalyst is 80 per cent one hand, the product is correspondingly less pure than it would be with a perfect catalyst. Plot the purity of the product against the purity of the catalyst and you should get a straight line.

Purity of one hand is measured as the **enantiomeric excess**: the percentage of one hand minus the percentage of the other. A 50:50 mixture has an excess of zero. A sample that is 75 per cent one hand and 25 per cent the other has an excess of 50 per cent. A perfectly one-handed sample has an excess of 100 per cent.

5.2 What he found

In 1986 Henri Kagan and his co-workers published, in the Journal of the American Chemical Society, three reactions in which that straight line failed. With a catalyst that was only partly one-handed, the product could be more one-handed than the catalyst that made it. In others it was less. The plot of product purity against catalyst purity was curved. Kagan called these **non-linear effects**, and the curve bowing above the line is the positive non-linear effect.

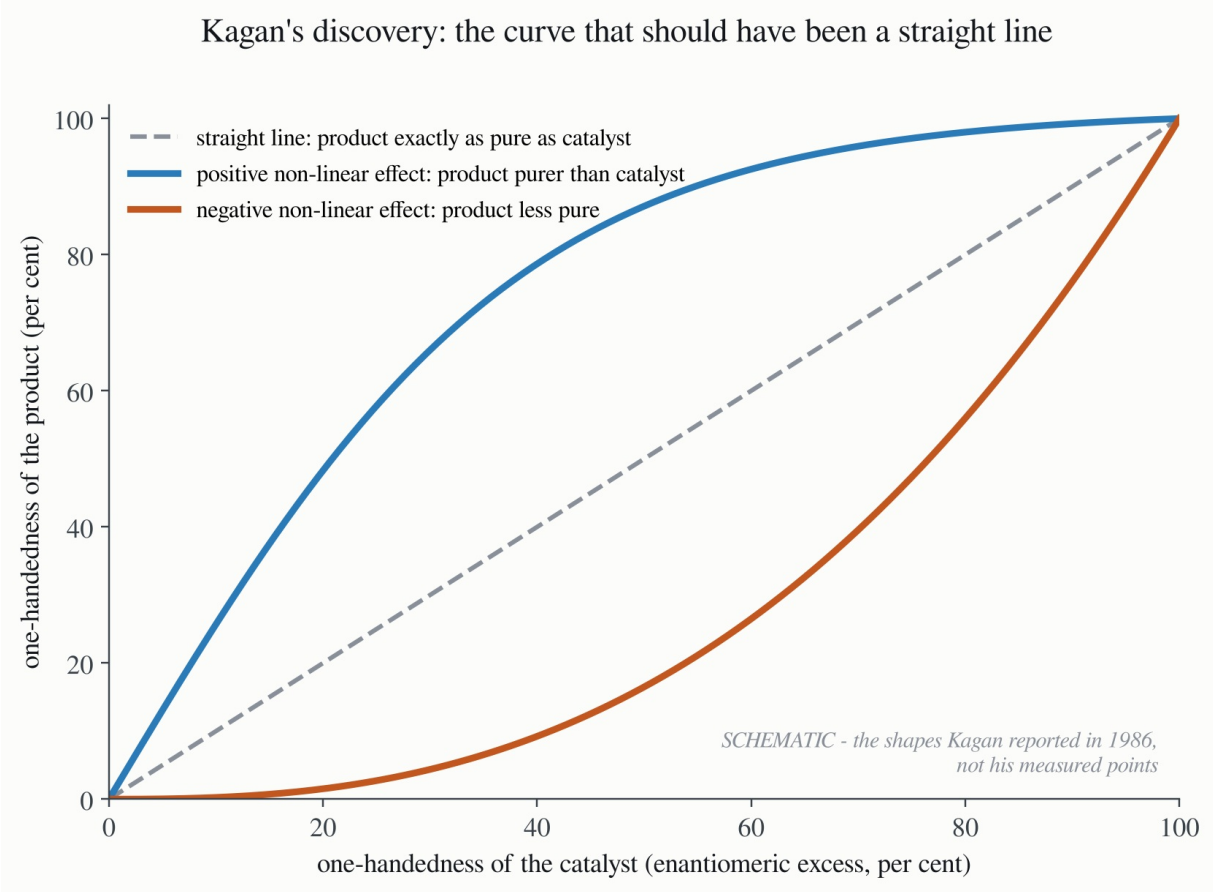


Figure 6 — The straight line is what everyone expected: a product only as pure as its catalyst. The blue curve is the positive non-linear effect, a product purer than its catalyst. The rust curve is the negative effect. These are the shapes reported in 1986, drawn schematically, not his measured points.

5.3 How it works, in science's terms

The account Kagan gave is this. The catalyst molecules do not work alone; they pair up. A pair made of two of the same hand is active. A pair made of

one of each hand behaves differently, and in the positive case it is slower or idle. So the mixed pairs take an equal number of each hand out of play, and what is left working is the excess hand, purer than the mixture as a whole.

5.4 What it means

The lesson is that a mixture of hands is not simply an average. When the two hands meet each other, they can cancel each other out of the game, and the surplus is left to do the work. That is the first half of how one hand can come to dominate: the opposite hands remove each other.

6. What Soai found: a molecule that makes copies of its own hand

6.1 The reaction

In 1995 Kenso Soai and his co-workers reported in Nature a reaction in which the product is the catalyst for its own formation. The starting molecule, a pyrimidine-5-carbaldehyde, is flat and has no hand. It reacts with diisopropylzinc to give a pyrimidyl alkanol, which does have a hand. And the alkanol, once formed, speeds up the reaction that makes more of itself, of its own hand. This is **asymmetric autocatalysis**.

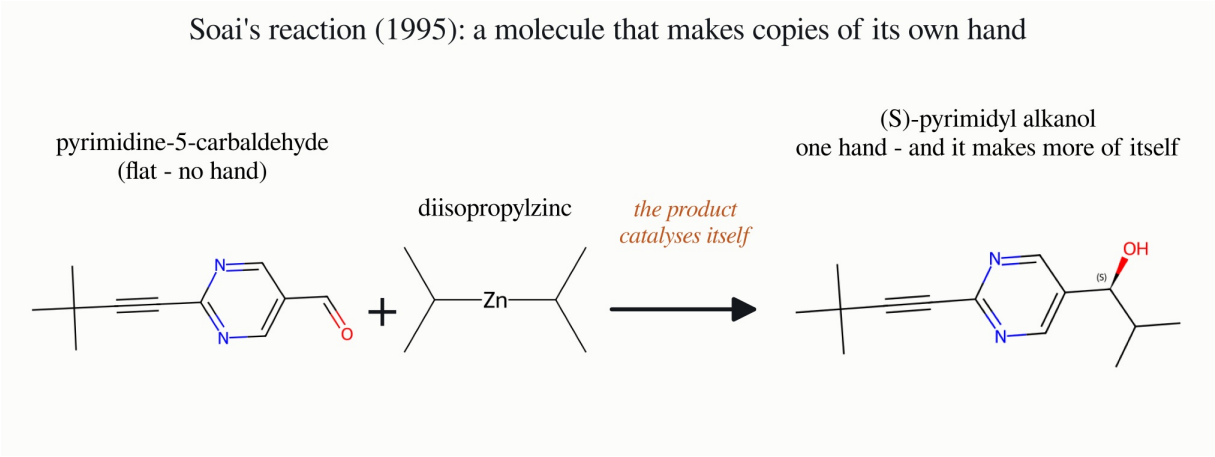


Figure 7 — The Soai reaction. A flat starting molecule with no hand meets diisopropylzinc and becomes a one-handed alkanol. The alkanol, as its zinc salt in the flask, catalyses the same reaction and makes more alkanol of its own hand.

6.2 From almost nothing to almost everything

In 2003 the same group took a sample of the alkanol with an excess of only about 0.00005 per cent, which is about one molecule in two million to spare on one side, and used it as the catalyst for a new batch. They took the product of that batch as the catalyst for the next, and the product of that for the next. After three rounds the product was more than 99.5 per cent one hand.

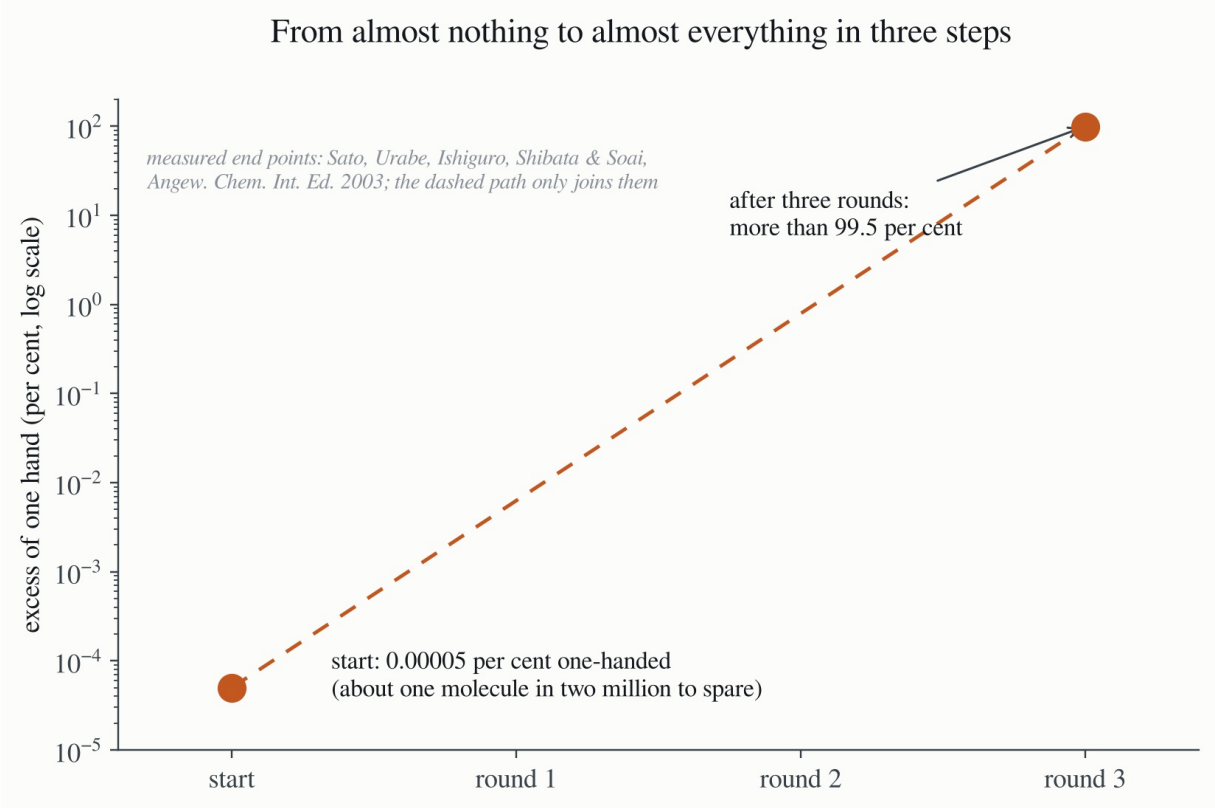


Figure 8 — The two measured end points of Soai's amplification: an excess of about 0.00005 per cent at the start, more than 99.5 per cent after three rounds. The dashed line only joins them; it does not show the intermediate rounds.

This is the second half of how one hand comes to dominate. Kagan showed that opposite hands can take each other out. Soai showed that one hand can copy itself until there is almost nothing else.

6.3 What sets the hand: the triggers

The most striking part of Soai's work is what can start the process. Almost anything that is itself handed, however slightly, will decide which hand wins, and the reaction then amplifies that decision to nearly one hundred per cent. Reported triggers include:

- circularly polarised light, which turns one way (1998 and 2005);
- crystals of quartz, which grow in left- and right-handed forms (1999);
- crystals of molecules that are not handed themselves but crystallise in handed forms, such as cytosine (2008);
- molecules whose only difference between hands is an isotope, a heavy hydrogen for a light one, or carbon-13 for carbon-12 (2009).

The last of these is remarkable. A molecule whose two "hands" differ only in that one carbon atom carries an extra neutron, a difference that is almost nothing chemically, still sets the hand of the whole product. The reaction can read a winding far too faint for any ordinary chemistry to notice.

6.4 And with no trigger at all

Soai's group also ran the reaction with no handed starter of any kind, only achiral additives, many times over. Each run came out strongly one-handed, but which hand it chose varied from run to run. In one published series of 115 runs, 59 came out S and 56 came out R.

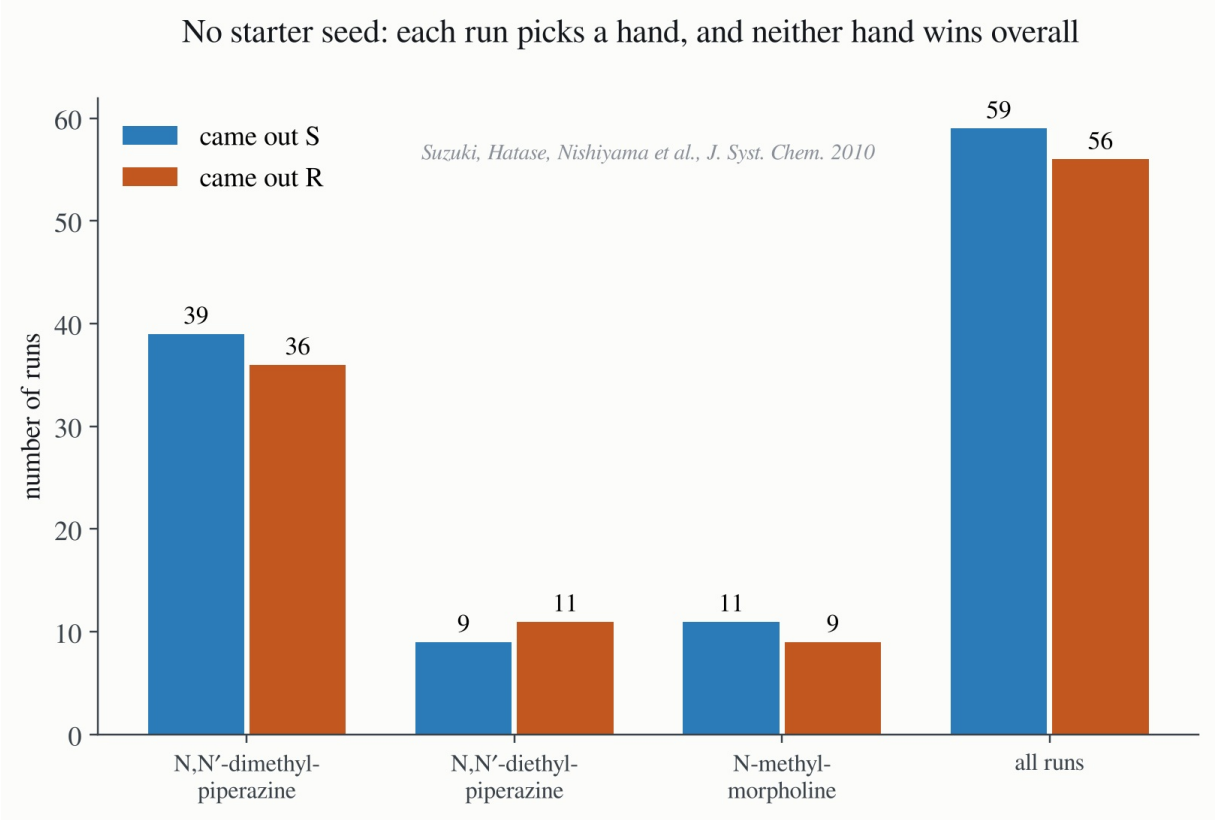


Figure 9 — No starter seed. Each run picks one hand and amplifies it, but across many runs neither hand wins: 59 S against 56 R. This is the measured result that Section 11 names as a challenge.

6.5 The prize

The prize was awarded, in the citation as it has been reported, “for the discovery of non-linear effects and autocatalysis in asymmetric organic synthesis”. The Nobel Committee’s chair, Heiner Linke, described the work as solving “a chemical mystery that is over a century old”. The committee’s background is reported to say of Soai’s result that, other than life itself, no one had ever achieved it.

7. The Force of Time reading: handedness is a winding

The theory’s account begins from statements already in the unification book. Each is quoted with its line number, so that nothing in this section rests on the paper’s own say-so.

7.1 Handedness is the winding of a time-address

The book: “The Force of Time reads handedness as the winding of a T-address: the same four addresses arranged in the same tetrahedron, but wound one way or the other, like the two turns of a helix” (BOOK 27089–27090).

Every number in this framework is an address on one lattice built of two, three, five and π. A molecule’s atoms and bonds sit at addresses. A molecule and its mirror image sit at the same addresses. What distinguishes them is not where they are but which way round they are wound. That is why every scalar property is identical: the scalars are read off the addresses, and the addresses are the same.

7.2 The two windings are the two strands

The book again: “the two windings are its deep pair — the matter strand and its mirror” (BOOK 27092–27093).

Time in this framework is not a backdrop. It is a force that is generated, and in our system it is generated by the Sun. It flows as the structure of DNA does, as a double helix of two strands, and it has two objectives: it creates matter, which it deposits at nodal points, the planets; and it creates life (BOOK, the source ruling of 14 September 2026, C1951).

The two strands leave the Sun from its two hemispheres. The book: “the flow from the equator to the north pole drives one handedness — the matter strand, up — the flow from the equator to the south pole drives the mirror handedness — the antimatter strand, down — and the equator is the seam between them” (BOOK 22895–22898). The paradigm file, entry 55, says the same of the solar system as a whole: the northern hemisphere broadcasts

the carriers for our matter solar system, the southern hemisphere broadcasts to the antimatter strand, the mirror system, on the far side.

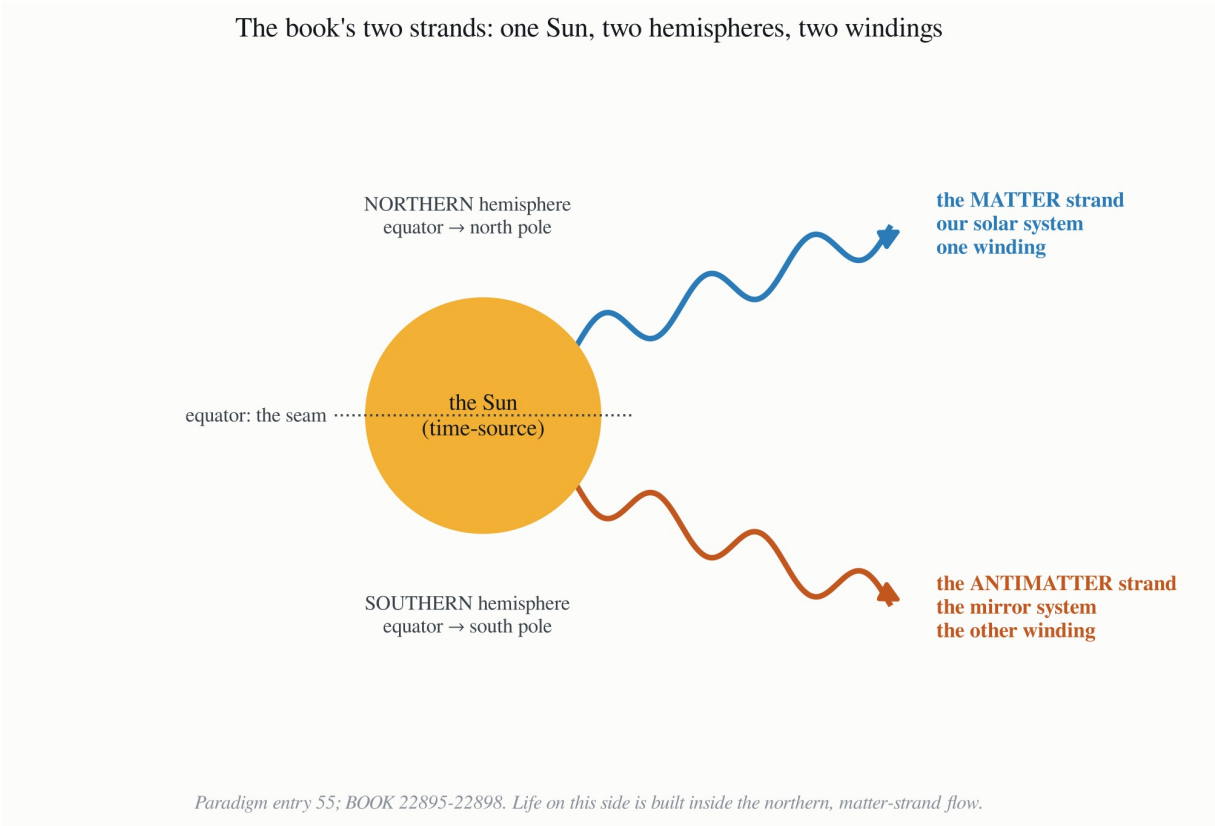


Figure 10 — The book's two strands. The northern hemisphere of the Sun sends time out along the matter strand, which feeds our solar system. The southern hemisphere sends it along the antimatter strand, which feeds the mirror system. The equator is the seam. One strand is one winding; the other strand is the other.

7.3 The handedness law

From those two statements the answer to the question of Section 2.3 follows directly. It was stated in one line by Stephen Daubney on 8 October 2026, on reading of the prize:

> *Under nature, molecules and molecular structure are forced by a law of the Force of Time to be created in the matter form, as opposed to the antimatter form on the other helix. That is why they are prevalent in one order, one mirror. In laboratory experiments the same constraint is not enforced, and molecules are made left- and right-handed in equal amounts.*

Written as a law, with each part named:

```
THE HANDEDNESS LAW  (C3197)

a molecule BUILT BY THE FLOW           takes the flow's winding
the flow on this side of the Sun       is the MATTER strand: one winding
therefore life                         is built in ONE hand

a molecule built where NOTHING is wound has no winding to take
therefore the flask                    gives BOTH hands, equally

WHAT EACH PART IS
  the flow        time as generated by the Sun and carried as a double helix
  the matter      the strand fed from the Sun's northern hemisphere,
    strand        which feeds our solar system
  wound           having a handedness, a direction of turning
  built by the    made as part of the flow's second objective, the creation
    flow          of life: transcribed off the DNA helix, assembled by
                  handed enzymes, inside a cell whose nucleus is that
                  cell's own source of time (paradigm entry 88)

WORKED EXAMPLE 1   a protein in a living cell
  built by the flow?   yes - read off right-handed DNA, assembled by
                       a ribosome built of handed molecules
  outcome              L-amino acids only; the alpha helix right-handed

WORKED EXAMPLE 2   alanine made in a flask from achiral reagents
  built by the flow?   no - nothing in the flask is wound
  outcome              L and D in equal amounts: the racemic mixture
```

Status. The law is the joining of two statements the book already makes, BOOK 27089–27098 and BOOK 22895–22898, applied to the question the prize poses. It is arrived at, not forced by arithmetic; what in it is forced is set out in Sections 8 and 9.

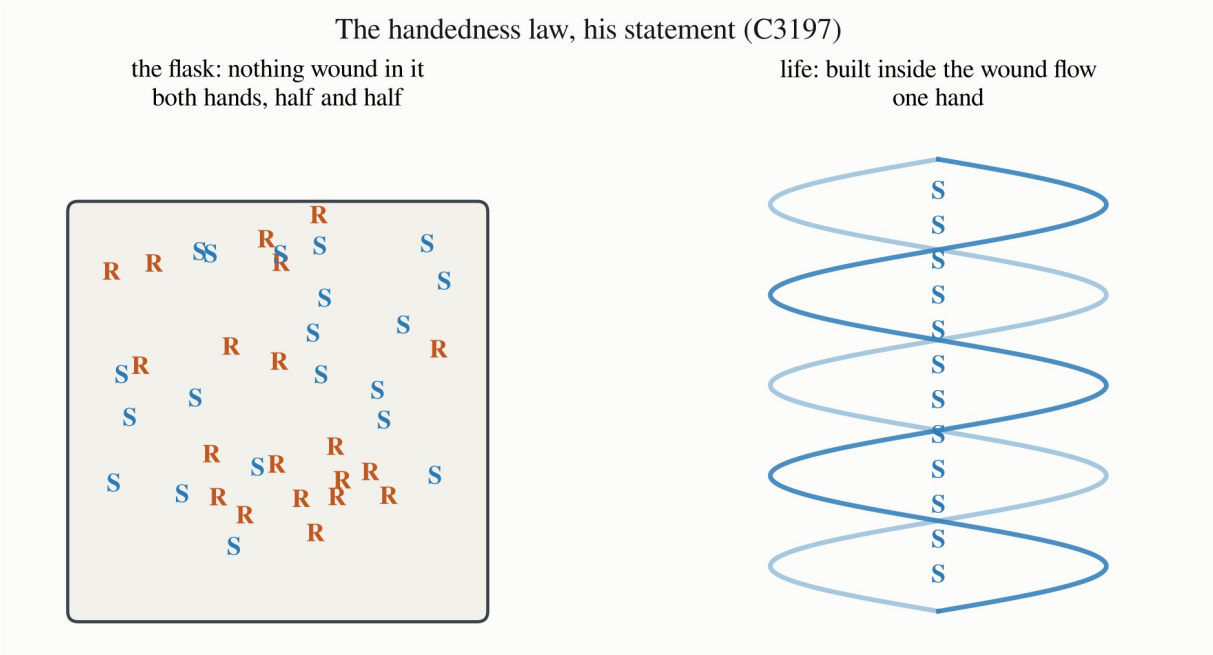


Figure 11 — The handedness law. Left: a flask with nothing wound in it gives both hands, half and half. Right: life is built inside the wound flow, and every molecule it makes takes the one winding.

7.4 Why the flask gives both

In the flask there is no wound thing for the molecule to meet. It is built from flat starting materials by reagents with no hand. The two possible products sit at the same addresses with the same energies. Nothing in the flask distinguishes the two windings, and so each forms equally often. The book's sentence, "they part company only when they meet something already wound" (BOOK 27097–27098), is the whole reason.

7.5 Why nature gives one

Nature never builds in that condition. In a living cell every molecule of a protein is assembled on a ribosome, which is itself built of handed molecules,

reading a message copied off a right-handed DNA helix, by enzymes that are themselves handed. And the theory goes one step deeper than the cell: the helix of DNA is the shape of the flow of time itself (C1951), and the flow on our side of the Sun is the matter strand. So the first wound thing, the thing every later wound thing copies, is not a molecule at all. It is the flow.

That is the difference between nature and Soai's flask. Soai's chemists have to supply a starter, a seed of one hand, or the reaction picks one at random. Nature never had to, because the seed was there before the first molecule. It is the winding of time on the matter strand.

7.6 What Kagan and Soai are, inside the theory

The book has a phrase for what happens when a handed thing meets polarised light: "handedness reading handedness" (BOOK 27103). That phrase is exactly what both prize-winning discoveries display.

Soai's autocatalysis is a winding copying itself. A one-handed alkanol meets the flat starting molecule and writes its own winding onto it. The new molecule then does the same. This is handedness reading handedness and writing it again, round after round, until from one molecule in two million to spare the whole flask is wound one way.

Kagan's non-linear effect is two opposite windings removing each other. When a molecule of one hand pairs with a molecule of the other, the pair is held out of the reaction. The book describes the same thing in the lattice, where a value and its reflection meet: "the circles are equal and opposite and remove each other" (BOOK 1272). The opposite windings take each other out, and the surplus winding is left to do the work.

Together they are the whole mechanism in miniature: opposite windings cancel, the surplus winding copies itself, and one hand takes over. What the flask cannot supply on its own is the surplus. The flow supplies it.

8. Why the hand stays: the mirror law of the lattice

The book makes a further claim, and it is the one place where the arithmetic is forced. The claim is that life does not merely start one-handed but stays one-handed, and that this is not an accident: "That is why biology is right-handed, why it stays right-handed, and why it is stable in a universe whose other constituents come in annihilating pairs. It is not an accident of early chemistry. It is the arithmetic of the mirror" (BOOK 1302).

This section carries that arithmetic out on the page.

8.1 The two mirrors

The lattice has two reflections built into it (BOOK 1276–1300).

The first mirror is π against its reciprocal. A power of π, reflected, becomes the same power of one over π.

The second mirror is two against five. Because ten is two times five, and because powers of ten carry no content in this framework (a decade is free), the exponent of two and the exponent of five can be exchanged by moving a decade. The book: "the 2-axis and the 5-axis are mirror images of one another with the handle as the mirror" (BOOK 1284).

Three has no partner. The book: "Three reflects into nothing — it is the fixed point of both mirrors, the only element of the alphabet that survives every reflection unchanged" (BOOK 1297).

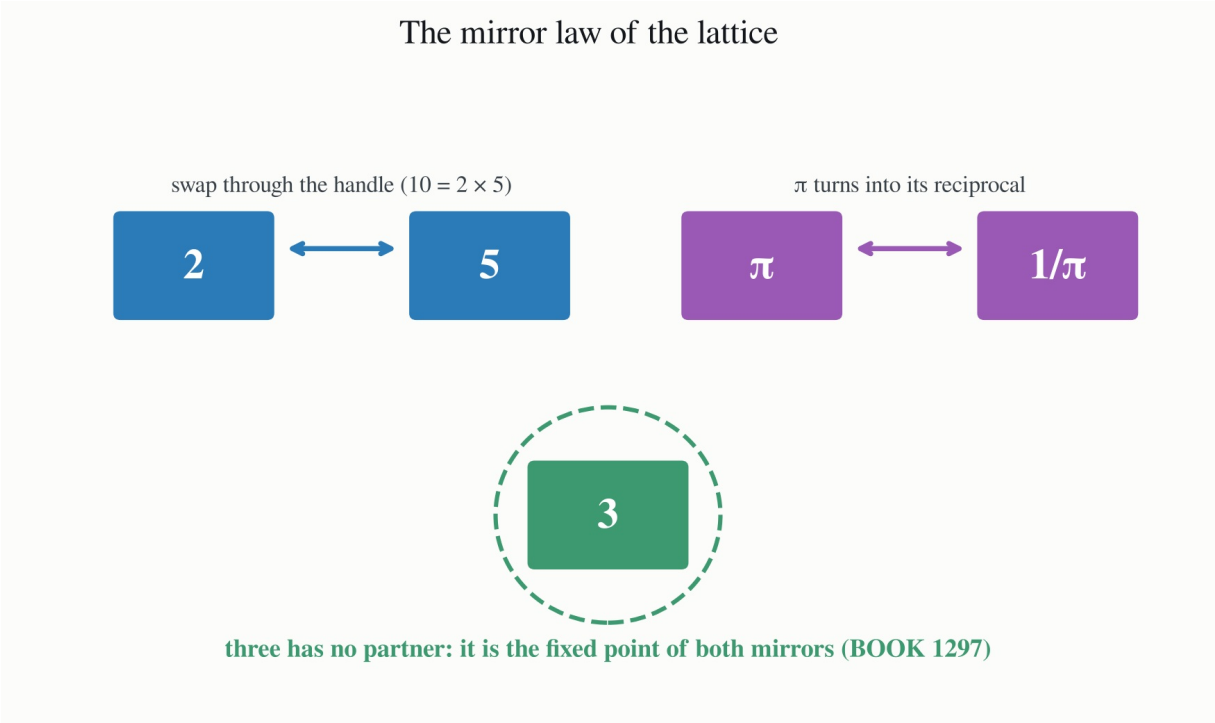


Figure 12 — The mirror law of the lattice. Two exchanges with five through the handle. π exchanges with its reciprocal. Three is the fixed point of both reflections.

8.2 The mirror of any value

Written as a formula, with the number leading and the address alongside:

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F-MIR1   THE MIRROR OF A VALUE

a value   x    = 2^a . 3^b . 5^c . π^d
its mirror M(x) = 2^c . 3^b . 5^a . π^(-d)      (any decade is free)

WHAT EACH PART IS
  a, b, c, d   the exponents of two, three, five and π in the value's address
  M(x)         the same value read in the mirror: two and five exchanged,
               the power of π turned negative, the power of three untouched

WORKED EXAMPLE   the free fall g1
  g1    = 9.817477042468103870195761    ( 5^2.π / 2^3 )
          a = -3, b = 0, c = 2, d = 1
  M(g1) = 0.010185916357881301489208 56   ( 2^2 / (5^3.π) )

WORKED EXAMPLE   the proton
  m_p    = 1.672616358893222919880281    ( 3.5^(3/2) / (2^(7/2).π^(1/2)) )
  M(m_p) = 0.053807915677420115513388 31  ( 2^(3/2).3.π^(1/2) / 5^(7/2) )
```

8.3 The product law: multiply anything by its mirror and only three is left

Multiply a value by its own mirror image. The exponent of two becomes a plus c. The exponent of five becomes c plus a. Those are equal, so two and five together form a pure power of ten, which carries no content. The power of π becomes d minus d, which is zero: the circles remove each other. The power of three becomes b plus b, which is twice b. So:

```
F-MIR2   THE PRODUCT LAW

x × M(x)  =  10^(a+c) × 3^(2b)

and in the other direction, the three is recovered from the pair:

3^b  =  √( x × M(x) / 10^(a+c) )

WHAT EACH PART IS
  10^(a+c)   a decade: free, and carrying no content
  3^(2b)     the only thing in the value that its mirror cannot cancel

WORKED EXAMPLE 1   the free fall, which carries no three  (b = 0)
  9.817477042468103870195761 × 0.010185916357881301489208 56
      = 0.1                          = 10^-1 × 3^0   a bare decade: NOTHING is left

WORKED EXAMPLE 2   the proton  (b = 1)
  1.672616358893222919880281 × 0.053807915677420115513388 31
      = 0.09                         = 10^-2 × 3^2   the three survives

WORKED EXAMPLE 3   the helical turn r  (b = -5)
  1.004693930041152263374486 × 0.000016855967078189300411522 63
      = 0.000016935087808430286711036 6   = 10^0 × 3^-10
                                        = 1/59049     the three survives
```

The full table, every product computed to forty-four digits and checked against the law:

```
value           x                            x times its mirror          law
free fall g1    9.817477042468103870195761   0.1                         10^-1 . 3^0
the Moho        6366.197723675813430755351   1000000000                  10^9 . 3^0
Planck h        6.63145596216230565703682 3  0.0011111111111111111111    10^-2 . 3^-2
the veil        57.29577951308232087679815   81000                       10^3 . 3^4
IE hydrogen G2  13.60611608900603449967805   729                         10^0 . 3^6
864             864                          72900000                    10^5 . 3^6
the proton      1.672616358893222919880281   0.09                        10^-2 . 3^2
helical turn r  1.004693930041152263374486   0.000016935087808430286 71  10^0 . 3^-10
c (G1)          299789233.6830892680470977   59049000000000              10^9 . 3^10
H-H bond (G1)   74.0740740740740740740 7     13717.42112482853223594     10^7 . 3^-6
```

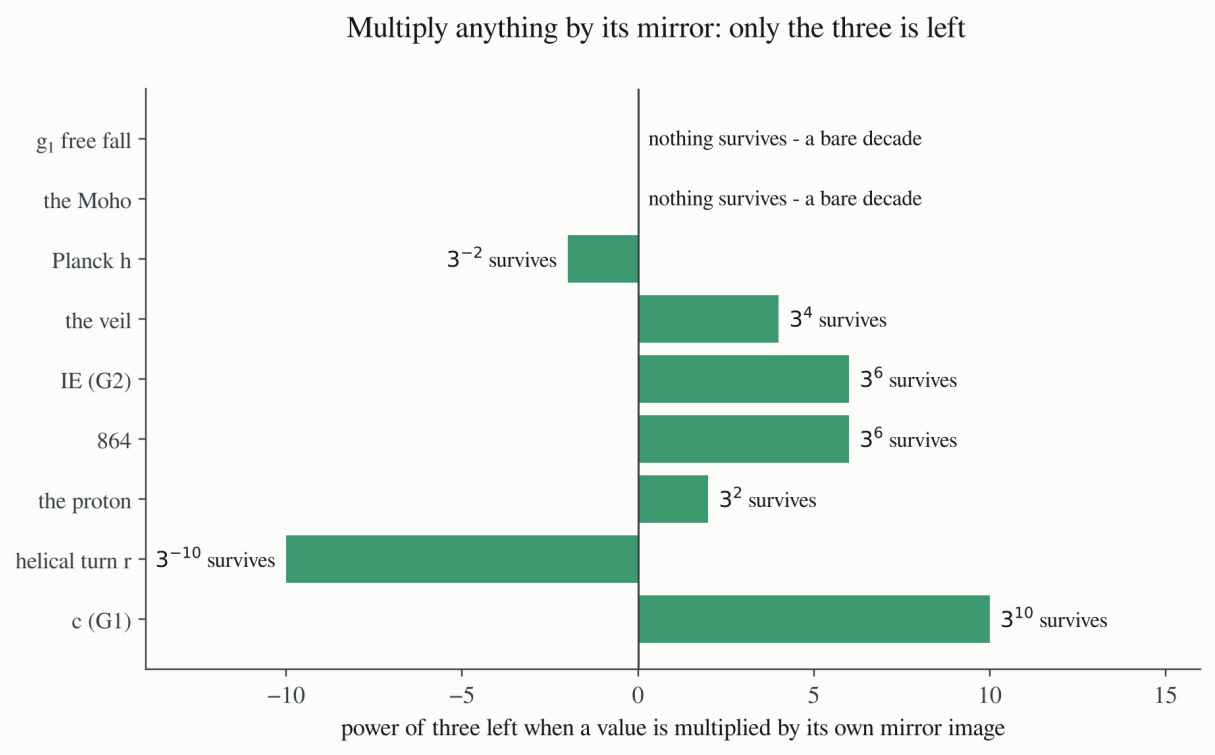


Figure 13 — Multiply each value by its own mirror. The free fall and the Moho, which carry no three, vanish into a bare decade. Every value that carries three keeps it, squared.

Status. The product law is forced. It is algebra on the address and it cannot fail; the forty-four-digit check above confirms only that the arithmetic was carried out correctly. What the book reads from it is this: a structure built without three is wiped out by its own reflection, leaving nothing but a decade, while a structure built on three cannot be. The book: “A structure built on two or on five can be annihilated by its reflection. A structure built on three cannot” (BOOK 1297). And it names where three is found in nature: the helix, three bases to a codon, the three dimensions of space (BOOK 1297).

8.4 What the product law adds to the handedness law

The handedness law of Section 7.3 says how life comes to have one hand. The product law says why that hand cannot be undone by reflection. A one-handed structure built on three, met by its own mirror image, is not annihilated; the three survives the meeting. So a world built on three, once wound, stays wound.

9. Where the hand sits: the door

9.1 Rooms, roads and doors

The theory reads the power of π in an address as a statement about what kind of thing the value is (C1441). An even power is a **room**, a state, a thing that is. An odd power is a **road**, a carrier, a thing that moves. A half power is a **door**, a source. The register records that handedness sits at the door (C738).

9.2 The quotient law

Divide a value by its own mirror image instead of multiplying. Three cancels completely. Two and five no longer form a decade; they form a power of five over two. And the power of π doubles:

```
F-MIR3   THE QUOTIENT LAW

x ÷ M(x)  =  (5/2)^(c-a) × π^(2d)

and back:   M(x)  =  x ÷ ( (5/2)^(c-a) × π^(2d) )

WHAT EACH PART IS
  (5/2)^(c-a)   a pure number in two and five, no three and no π
  π^(2d)        twice the value's own power of π

WORKED EXAMPLE 1   the free fall  (d = 1, a whole power)
  9.817477042468103870195761 ÷ 0.010185916357881301489208 56
      = 963.8285547938826776205558   = (5/2)^5 × π^2   π-degree 2, EVEN: a ROOM

WORKED EXAMPLE 2   the proton  (d = -1/2, a half power: a door)
  1.672616358893222919880281 ÷ 0.053807915677420115513388 31
      = 31.084949822635807767360 11   = (5/2)^5 ÷ π     π-degree -1, ODD: a ROAD
```

Because 2d is twice a whole number for every ordinary value, the step from a thing to its mirror is always an even power of π: a room, a state. Only when the value is a door, with a half power of π, is 2d odd, and then the step from the thing to its mirror is a road, a carrier.

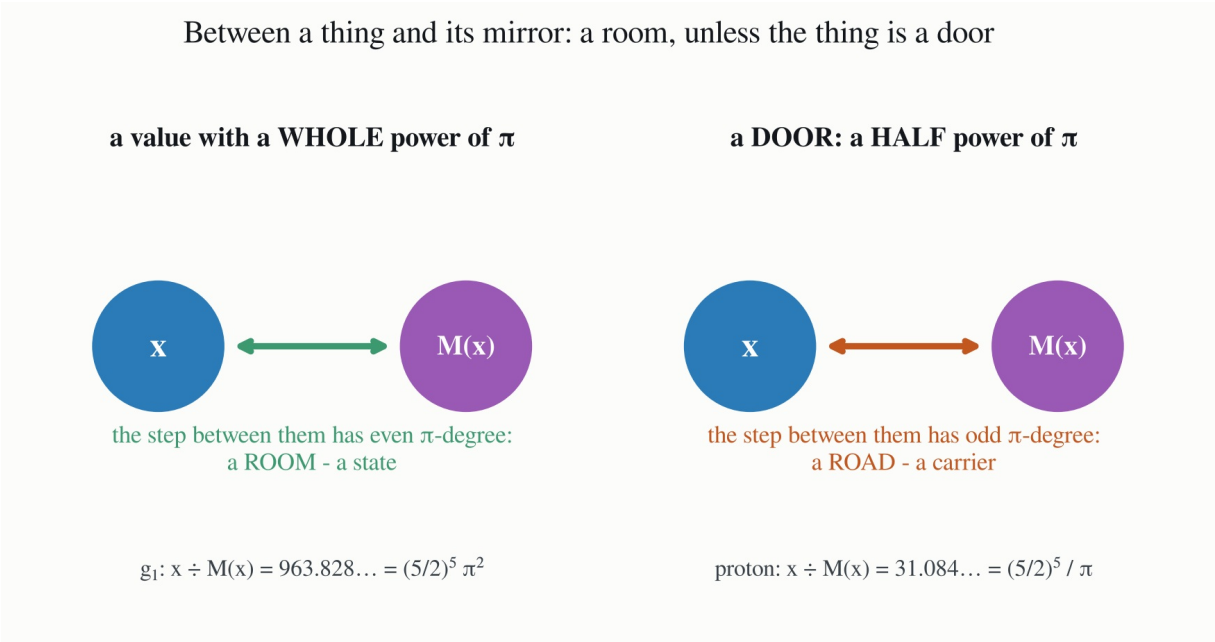


Figure 14 — Between a value and its mirror. For any value with a whole power of π, the step is a room. For a door, a half power of π such as the proton, the step is a road.

Status. The quotient law is forced, as algebra. The reading of it, that only at a door is there a road between the two windings, is offered here for the first time and is held for his ruling. It sits beside the register's statement that handedness sits at the door (C738), and it says what that statement might mean: the two hands of a door object are joined by a road, a transport, and the two hands of anything else are joined only by a room, a fixed state. If that reading stands, then the place where a winding can be carried from one hand to the other is the door and nowhere else.

10. Tests that could have missed

A reading is worth what it risks. These are the places where the handedness law could have been contradicted by a measurement, and what the measurement shows.

10.1 Matter formed without life should lean the same way as life

The risk. The flow of time does not only create life; its first objective is to create matter and lay it down at the nodes (C1951). If the flow is wound, then matter made in the Sun's system without any life involved should carry at least a slight lean towards the same winding as life. If it leaned the other way, the reading would fail.

The measurement. Carbonaceous meteorites are lumps of the early solar system that have never been part of a living thing. Cronin and Pizzarello reported in 1997 that several amino acids in the Murchison meteorite, of types that living things do not use and that are hard to contaminate, carry

excesses of the L hand of several per cent. Glavin and Dworkin reported in 2009 an L excess of the amino acid isovaline of 18.5 ± 2.6 per cent in the Murchison meteorite and 15.2 ± 4.0 per cent in the Orgueil meteorite.

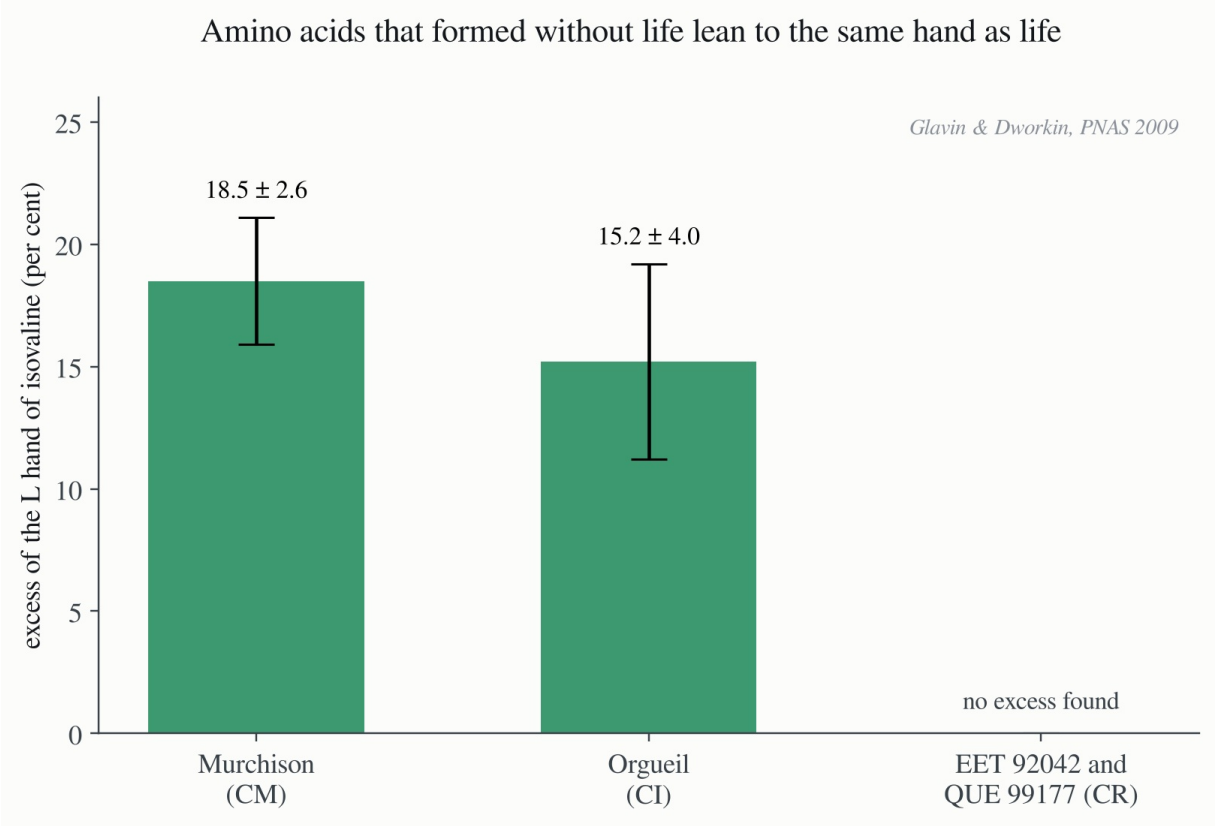


Figure 15 — L excess of isovaline in carbonaceous meteorites. Murchison and Orgueil lean towards the L hand, the hand life uses. The two CR meteorites studied showed no excess.

The result. The lean is towards the L hand, the same hand life builds proteins from. It could have been the other hand. It is not. **This test passes.**

The honest note. The same study found no excess at all in two meteorites of another family, the CR meteorites EET 92042 and QUE 99177. Why some bodies carry the lean and others do not is not explained here.

10.2 Life's two helices should be wound the same way

The risk. If life is built in one winding, then the two main helical structures of life, built from sugars and from amino acids, should both turn the same way. If the "L-amino acids and D-sugars" description meant two opposite hands, they would turn opposite ways.

The measurement. B-DNA, built on D-sugars, is right-handed. The protein alpha helix, built on L-amino acids, is right-handed.

The result. One winding. **This test passes**, and it corrected two lines of the book (C3196).

10.3 The one left-handed form of DNA should be the exception the book already names

The risk. DNA does have a left-handed form, Z-DNA. If the reading were simply that everything in life is right-handed, Z-DNA would contradict it.

The record. The book had already placed Z-DNA, before this question was asked, in its own register, G0, with the job of RETURN, and the two right-handed forms in the registers of EXISTENCE and READING (BOOK 36260–36291). The one left winding in the life helix is the one the book calls the return.

The result. Consistent, and not fitted: the register assignment was made on other grounds. What return means in terms of the two strands is a question for the next section.

10.4 Life on the antimatter strand should be built the other way

The prediction. If life on our side is one-handed because it is built inside the matter strand, then life built inside the antimatter strand, in the mirror system the Sun feeds from its southern hemisphere, would be built in the other winding. Its sugars and amino acids would be the mirror forms of ours.

The status. This cannot be tested now. It is recorded as a prediction the theory makes and that no other account makes.

11. What is not settled

These are the things the reading does not yet do, named so that no one has to find them.

11.1 The challenge: Soai's reaction with no starter

Run with no handed starter, Soai's reaction picks a hand at random: 59 runs came out S and 56 came out R. If the flow of time on the matter strand put a lean on all chemistry everywhere, those runs should lean one way, and they do not.

The handedness law as stated in Section 7.3 survives this only in its precise form: **the flow writes its winding onto what the flow builds**, which is life, and matter laid down at the nodes, and not onto reagent chemistry in a bottle, which the flow does not build. That is a real distinction and it is the distinction the law makes. But it means the law currently says nothing about why a flask is unaffected while a meteorite, formed without life, does carry a lean (Section 10.1). Where exactly the boundary falls between what the flow builds and what it does not is not yet stated. This is held for Stephen Daubney's ruling (C3195).

11.2 The size of nature's seed

Soai's amplification needs only about one molecule in two million to spare. The theory does not yet give a number for the size of the lean the flow supplies. Until it does, the claim that the flow is the seed is a reading, not a derivation.

11.3 Which strand is called right

The words right, left, R, S, D and L are all conventions. What is physical is that the main helices of life on this side of the Sun all turn the same way, and that the mirror form of each is possible and is not used. The book identifies that one winding with the matter strand (BOOK 1302, BOOK 27092–27094). The identification rests on the book's account of the two strands; no measurement in this paper fixes it independently.

11.4 The door reading

The reading of the quotient law in Section 9.2, that only at a door is the step between the two windings a road, is new in this paper and has not been tested against anything. It is held for ruling.

12. What the prize shows, inside the theory

The two laureates did not set out to test the Force of Time, and nothing in their work assumes it. What they found, measured to the satisfaction of the whole of chemistry, is this. Two opposite hands, put together, can take each other out of play. And one hand, once present even in the faintest trace, can copy itself until it is everything.

The theory reads both of those as the behaviour of windings. Opposite windings remove each other, as the circles of a value and its reflection do on the lattice. A winding copies itself: handedness reading handedness. And it supplies what the experiments themselves cannot, which is the first winding. In the flask, the first winding has to be put in by a chemist, or left to chance. In nature, it was there before the first molecule. It is the turning of time itself on the matter strand, sent out from the northern hemisphere of the Sun, and every living thing on this world is built inside it.

That is why life has one hand. And because life is built on three, the one number its own mirror cannot touch, it is why life keeps it.

Formulas in this paper

```
F-MIR1   the mirror of a value
         x = 2^a.3^b.5^c.π^d    →    M(x) = 2^c.3^b.5^a.π^(-d)
         example: g1 9.817477042468103870195761  →  0.010185916357881301489208 56

F-MIR2   the product law
         x × M(x) = 10^(a+c) × 3^(2b)
         example: proton 1.67261635889322291988028 1 × 0.05380791567742011551338831
                  = 0.09 = 3^2 / 10^2

F-MIR3   the quotient law
         x ÷ M(x) = (5/2)^(c-a) × π^(2d)
         example: g1 → 963.8285547938826776205558 = (5/2)^5 × π^2   (a room)
                  proton → 31.08494982263580776736011 = (5/2)^5 / π  (a road)

THE HANDEDNESS LAW (C3197)
         built by the flow, on the matter strand   →  one winding
         built where nothing is wound               →  both, equally
```

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- S. Daubney, FOT Paradigm Shifts, entries 55 and 88.

- The correction register, C738 (handedness at the door), C1441 (rooms, roads and doors), C1951 (the source of time), C3195 to C3197 (this paper).

A note on the numbers

The values in this paper are written as plain numbers, not pinned to units and not carried to a particular power of ten. This is not loose notation; it is the physics. Under the Force of Time a quantity is not the property of one dimension: the same T-value shows up as a wavelength in an atom, a span of time in the heavens, a mass in a nucleus, an angle in an orbit, one number wearing different coats. We therefore calculate with the number, not the magnitude. The lattice number is the real thing, and the unit and the power of ten are only the costume it wears in whichever dimension you read it from. The measured results of the laboratory and the meteorites, quoted as percentages, are inputs, stated as their authors measured them.

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Universal Force of Time = the creation of life = the healing of life = the destruction of life