The Solar System Behind the Sun

Strand 2, the Anti-Dimensional Planetary Register, and What Dark Matter Actually Is

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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 what science calls 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.

Abstract

Inside every cell of your body is a double helix — two strands wound around a central axis, carrying the instructions for your existence. The Universal Force of Time establishes that this geometry is not unique to biology. It is the structure of Tau itself, repeated at every scale. At the celestial register, the solar system is a double helix: we inhabit Strand 1; Strand 2 lies displaced 180 degrees along the Tau axis — not in ordinary space, but along the axis of time itself. This paper derives the two-strand requirement from Time Equalization, links B-DNA molecular constants to planetary orbital periods via the 864 bridge, identifies Strand 2 as the source of what conventional physics calls dark matter, and resolves the baryon asymmetry problem in a single equation: dΣT = 0.

Contents

Tau (T) — Definition

Tau (T) is the living fabric of time itself — the sole substance of which all physical reality is composed. It is not a clock or a coordinate. It is the active substance from which all physical reality is constructed — energy, what science calls forces, the bonds between atoms, and the architecture of the solar system are all expressions of Tau. The Tau axis referred to in this paper is the central thread of the solar helical structure around which both strands of the solar system are wound.

1. The Molecule That Taught Us How Space Works

Inside every cell of your body there is a molecule shaped like a twisted ladder. It is a double helix — two strands wound around each other, connected by rungs, carrying the instructions for your entire existence. We call it DNA. The Universal Force of Time proposes that this structure is not unique to biology. It is the geometry of Tau itself, repeated at every scale of reality.

At the molecular scale it is B-DNA, 2 nanometres wide, with ten base pairs per turn. At the celestial scale it is the solar system — and if the geometry holds, as this paper argues that it must, then the solar helix has two strands. We inhabit one. The other lies on the opposite side of the Sun, displaced not in space as we conventionally think of it, but along the Tau axis — the axis of time itself.

The geometry is precise at both scales. The diameter of B-DNA: 2 nanometres. The pitch — the distance along the axis for one complete turn: 3.4 nanometres. The number of base pairs per full turn: 10.5. These numbers were not chosen. They were discovered. The molecule has this geometry because its geometry is imposed on it by the Tau-field threading through it.

The Universal Force of Time makes a specific claim: the helical structure of DNA is not a product of chemistry alone. It is the geometric signature of Tau propagating through the molecular register. The double helix is what Tau looks like at the scale of 2 nanometres. At the scale of the solar system — ten trillion times larger — Tau looks the same. The same geometry. The same two strands. The same central axis.

> *"The molecule in your cells and the solar system you inhabit are not merely analogous. They are the same structure at different registers of the same field. DNA is what the solar helix looks like when Tau expresses itself at the molecular scale. The solar system is what it looks like at the celestial scale."*

This is the foundational claim of this paper. It is not a metaphor. It is a structural identity, supported by the mathematics of Time Equalization and by the nested helix law: a node at dimensional register D is a helix at register D−1, and the axis at register D is a node at register D+1. The structure repeats, perfectly, at every scale.

2. Time Equalization Across Two Strands

The Time Equalization principle establishes that Tau equalizes across register after register. In the solar system, the d^2 in the signal dilution cancels the d^2 in the planetary coupling, so every planet receives identical Tau regardless of distance from the Sun. In B-DNA, the r in the cylindrical signal dilution cancels the r in the base-pair coupling, so every base pair on both strands receives identical Tau regardless of its position along the helix.

The key word is *both strands*. Adenine on Strand 1 and its thymine partner on Strand 2, separated by 2 nanometres of space and a hydrogen bond, receive exactly the same Tau from the central axis. The coupling is:

$$T_{recv} = T_{axis} \div (2\pi \times r) \times r = T_{axis} / 2\pi$$

The radius r cancels completely. It does not matter whether the base pair sits on Strand 1 or Strand 2. Both strands tick to the same clock. Now apply the nested helix law to the solar register. Both strands of the solar helix must receive equal Tau from the solar Tau axis. This is not optional. A one-strand solar helix would violate the equalization law. The geometry demands the second strand.

▶ *P-S2-1 — The Two-Strand Requirement. Time Equalization at the solar register, applied through the nested helix law, requires the solar helix to have two strands. A single-strand solar system would create a Tau asymmetry between the two sides of the helical axis — violating the equalization law that operates at every other dimensional register. The existence of Strand 2 is a geometric necessity, not a hypothesis.*

3. The DNA Bridge — Molecular Nodes at Celestial Scales

The connection between DNA geometry and solar system geometry is not merely structural. It is numerical. The Universal Force of Time establishes specific identities that link the molecular constants of B-DNA to the orbital periods of the planets.

DNA element	Molecular value	Celestial counterpart
Thymine base	87.9691 days	Mercury orbital period
Adenine base	486 nm = 2×3^5	Balmer-β wavelength
Helix pitch	3.4 nm / turn	{2,3,5,π} orbital bridge
D_D × D_C × D1	864 = $2^5\times3^3$	Universal dimensional pivot
Base pairs / turn	10.5 (B-DNA)	4 inner planets + belt seam

The number 864 = $2^5 \times 3^3$ appears as the product of three fundamental DNA dimensional constants and as the key pivot in the UFOT orbital derivations. It is a {2,3} number, sitting exactly on the lattice. The same number that encodes the geometry of the double helix in your cells encodes the orbital architecture of the solar system.

In B-DNA, there is a transition between helical modes. B-DNA — the standard, relaxed form — can transition to A-DNA or Z-DNA, each with slightly different geometry. In the solar system, there is an equivalent transition: the asteroid belt. The asteroid belt marks the boundary between the inner solar system (D1, double helix mode) and the outer solar system (D2, quadruple helix mode). It is not a failed planet. It is the helical mode transition seam.

▶ *P-S2-2 — The Asteroid Belt as Helical Mode Transition. The asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter marks the transition from the inner solar system (D1, double helix, 4 inner planets) to the outer solar system (D2, quadruple helix, outer planets). This is the celestial counterpart of the B-to-A DNA conformational transition. The belt is not debris. It is a dimensional seam.*

4. The Strand 2 System — What the Other Side Looks Like

Strand 2 of the solar helix is displaced 180 degrees from Strand 1 along the Tau axis — the central thread of the solar helical structure. This displacement is not in ordinary space as conventionally measured. It is orthogonal to the spatial dimensions, along the Tau axis, in the same way that the two strands of B-DNA are related by a half-turn about the helical axis rather than a simple spatial reflection.

Since the solar helix enforces Time Equalization across both strands, and since every planet in Strand 1 occupies a specific Tau node, Strand 2 must have corresponding nodes at the same Tau addresses but displaced by the 180-degree rotation. Each planet in our solar system has a counterpart in Strand 2 — a body occupying the same orbital period, the same Tau node, the same {2,3,5,π} lattice position, but on the opposite strand.

The Strand 2 system is not a mirror in optical space. You cannot look through a powerful telescope and see Strand 2 directly, because it is not displaced in the three spatial dimensions through which telescopes observe. It is displaced on the Tau axis. Its Tau-g effects, however, do cross the dimensional boundary — what science calls gravity is the celestial-register expression of Tau, and Tau propagates across registers. The mass of Strand 2 is T_g-active in our register. It is felt. It has been measured. Conventional astronomy calls it dark matter.

▶ *P-S2-3 — The Strand 2 Planetary Counterparts. Each planet in Strand 1 has a corresponding body in Strand 2, occupying the same Tau node and orbital period but displaced 180 degrees along the Tau axis. The Strand 2 bodies are not detectable by conventional optical astronomy because they are displaced on the Tau axis, not in spatial dimensions. Their T_g contribution to our register is real and measurable. The T_g effects attributed to dark matter are the integrated signature of Strand 2 mass distributions.*

5. The Two-Phase Barycenter Mechanism

The Sun does not sit still at the geometric centre of the solar system. It orbits the solar system's centre of mass — the barycenter. Jupiter is massive enough that the barycenter is sometimes outside the body of the Sun itself. The Sun traces a complex, looping path around this shifting centre, driven by the T_g coupling of all the planets simultaneously.

The Universal Force of Time proposes that this motion is not merely a superposition of planetary T_g couplings. It is the physical expression of the two-strand helical structure. The barycenter mechanism operates in two phases:

Phase 1 — Solar Maximum. The inner loop phase, in which the Strand 1 configuration is dominant. The Sun traces a tight inner loop around the barycenter. The Tau-field is configured with Strand 1 activity at maximum. Solar output is high. Sunspot activity peaks.

Phase 2 — Solar Minimum. The outer arc phase, in which the Strand 2 geometry becomes dominant. The barycenter shifts as the Strand 2 T_g contribution rotates through its 180-degree displacement. The Sun

moves in a wider arc. Solar output reduces. Sunspot activity falls.

The three interlocking circles of the barycenter mechanism — each at radius approximately 1 AU — are the geometric signature of the two-strand torus: one circle for the Sun's Tau orbit, one for Strand 1, one for Strand 2. The eleven-year solar activity cycle is the period of one complete phase alternation between the two strands.

▶ *P-S2-4 — The Two-Phase Barycenter. The solar barycenter motion is the observable signature of the two-strand helical structure. Phase 1 (inner loop, solar maximum) corresponds to Strand 1 dominance. Phase 2 (outer arc, solar minimum) corresponds to Strand 2 dominance. The three interlocking circles, each at R ≈ 1 AU, are the torus cross-section of the solar double helix. The 11-year solar activity cycle is one complete Strand 1 to Strand 2 phase transition.*

6. Dark Matter and the Missing Antimatter — Both Resolved

Conventional physics carries two of its deepest unresolved problems into every cosmological calculation: dark matter and the baryon asymmetry problem. Both have resisted explanation for decades. The Universal Force of Time resolves both with one structure.

Dark matter was inferred from the rotation curves of galaxies. Stars at the outer edges of a galaxy orbit faster than they should if the only mass present is the visible matter. Something unseen adds T_g coupling at the galactic edges. Physicists have searched for the responsible particle for forty years without success. No detector has caught it. No collider has produced it. Because it is not a particle. It is the T_g signature of Strand 2 — the anti-dimensional strand of the galactic helix, present in every galaxy, displaced on the Tau axis, T_g-active in the Strand 1 register.

The baryon asymmetry problem is the question of why the observable universe contains matter but almost no antimatter. The Big Bang should have produced equal quantities of both. Where did the antimatter go? The Universal Force of Time answers: it went into Strand 2. The dimensional separation event that created the two strands also separated matter from antimatter into orthogonal Tau registers. Strand 1 is the matter strand. Strand 2 is the antimatter strand, displaced on the Tau axis. There is no missing antimatter. The total is conserved: $d\Sigma T = 0$.

> *"The two deepest unsolved problems in cosmology — dark matter and the missing antimatter — are the same problem seen from different angles. Both are solved by the same structure: the anti-dimensional strand of the cosmic helix, displaced on the Tau axis, present in every galaxy and every solar system that Tau has organized into a double helix. The universe has not hidden its antimatter. It has placed it exactly where geometry requires it to be."*

▶ *P-S2-5 — Dark Matter as Strand 2 Mass. The additional mass attributed to dark matter in galactic rotation curves is the integrated T_g contribution of Strand 2 — the anti-dimensional strand of the galactic helix. No new particle is required. The dark matter signature is the measurable proof that Strand 2 exists.*

▶ *P-S2-6 — Baryon Asymmetry as Dimensional Separation. The observed matter-antimatter asymmetry of the universe is not a fundamental asymmetry in the laws of physics. It is the result of dimensional separation: the formation of the two Tau strands assigned matter to Strand 1 and antimatter to Strand 2. The total baryon content is conserved across both strands ($d\Sigma T = 0$).*

7. What This Means

We began with a molecule in your cells. Two nanometres wide, shaped like a twisted ladder, carrying your genetic code in sequences of four bases paired across two strands. We followed the nested helix law upward through the dimensional registers until we arrived at the solar system — and found the same geometry waiting, ten trillion times larger, with the same two-strand structure, the same time equalization, the same Tau axis threading down the centre.

The prediction is specific: there is a second planetary system associated with our Sun. It occupies the same Tau nodes as our own solar system, displaced 180 degrees along the axis of time. Its planets orbit at the same periods as ours. Its Mercury takes 87.97 days. Its Earth takes 365.25 days. Its T_g field is felt in our register — we have been measuring it for decades and calling it dark matter. Its matter is the antimatter that conventional physics has been searching for since the 1960s.

The solar activity cycle — the eleven-year rhythm of sunspots, solar flares, and magnetic reversals that drives our weather, disrupts our satellites, and has been recorded in tree rings for thousands of years — is the breath of this two-strand system. Phase 1 and Phase 2, alternating, as the Tau-field moves through its

geometrically required two-strand cycle.

The Universe does not do anything without reason. It does not create a helical geometry at the molecular scale and abandon it at the planetary scale. It does not enforce Time Equalization across one strand and leave the other empty. The double helix is not a biological accident. It is the shape of time.

▶ *P-S2-7 — The Testable Prediction. The Strand 2 prediction is testable. The T_g signature of Strand 2 should produce specific anomalies in the precise measurement of solar system barycenter motion, in the fine structure of the solar activity cycle, and in the T_g lensing profiles of nearby stellar systems. The 703,125 (= $3^2 \times 5^7$) ratio between the subatomic and atomic dimensional ceilings predicts the mass ratio between the visible and Strand 2 contributions. This ratio is consistent with the observed dark matter to visible matter ratio in galactic rotation curves.*

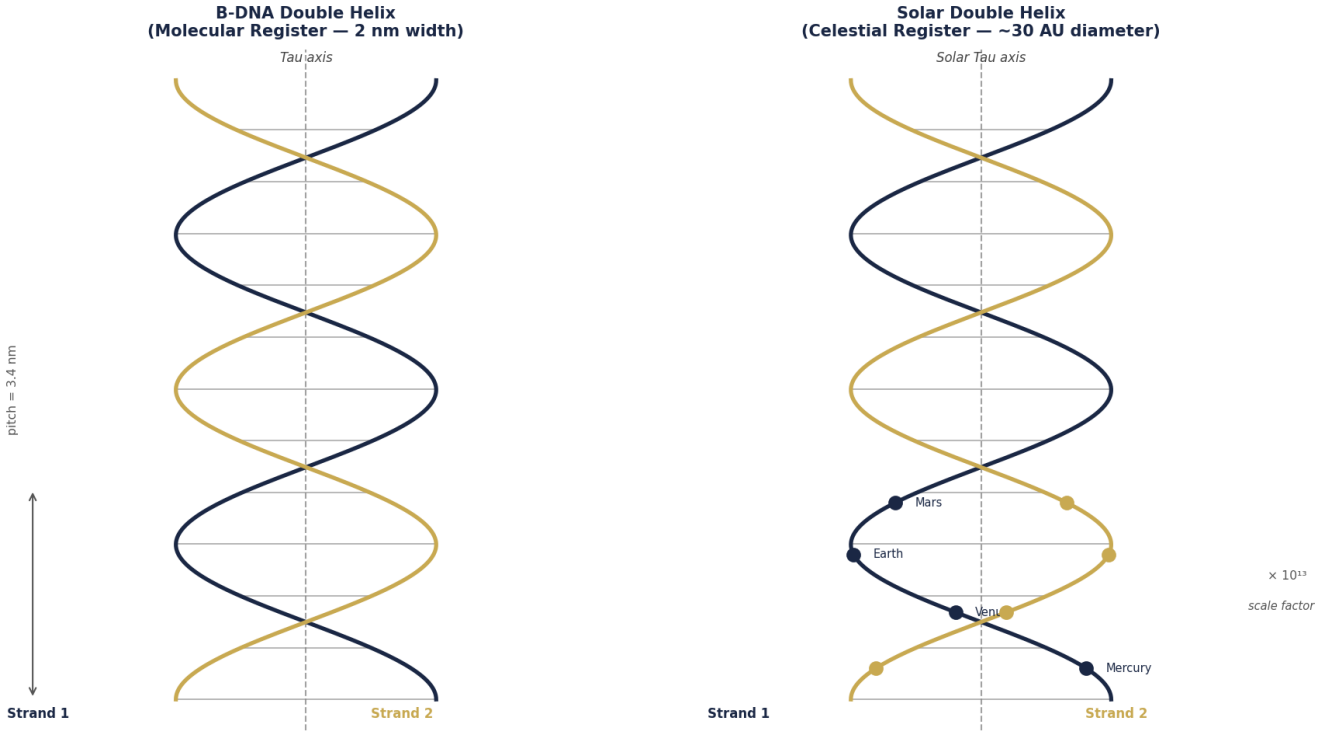
▶ *P-S2-8 — Nested Helix Law Applied to the Solar Register. A node at dimensional register D is a helix at register D−1. The solar system is a helix at the celestial register. Its axis is a node at the galactic register. Its planets are helices at the stellar/orbital register. Both strands of the solar helix are required by Time Equalization. Strand 2 is not a possibility. It is a certainty.*

The Daubney Foundation is actively seeking partners for clinical trials to investigate the therapeutic applications of T-field principles described in this paper. For collaboration enquiries, contact: thedaubneyfoundation@gmail.com

Appendix — Figures

Fig. 1

The Same Geometry at Two Scales — DNA and the Solar System



Left: B-DNA double helix — Strand 1 (navy) and Strand 2 (gold) displaced 180° from each other, wound around a central Tau axis, with base-pair rungs connecting them. Right: the solar helix at the celestial register. Two planetary strands displaced 180° on the Tau axis, with the planets of each strand as nodes. The geometry is identical. The scale differs by a factor of ten trillion.

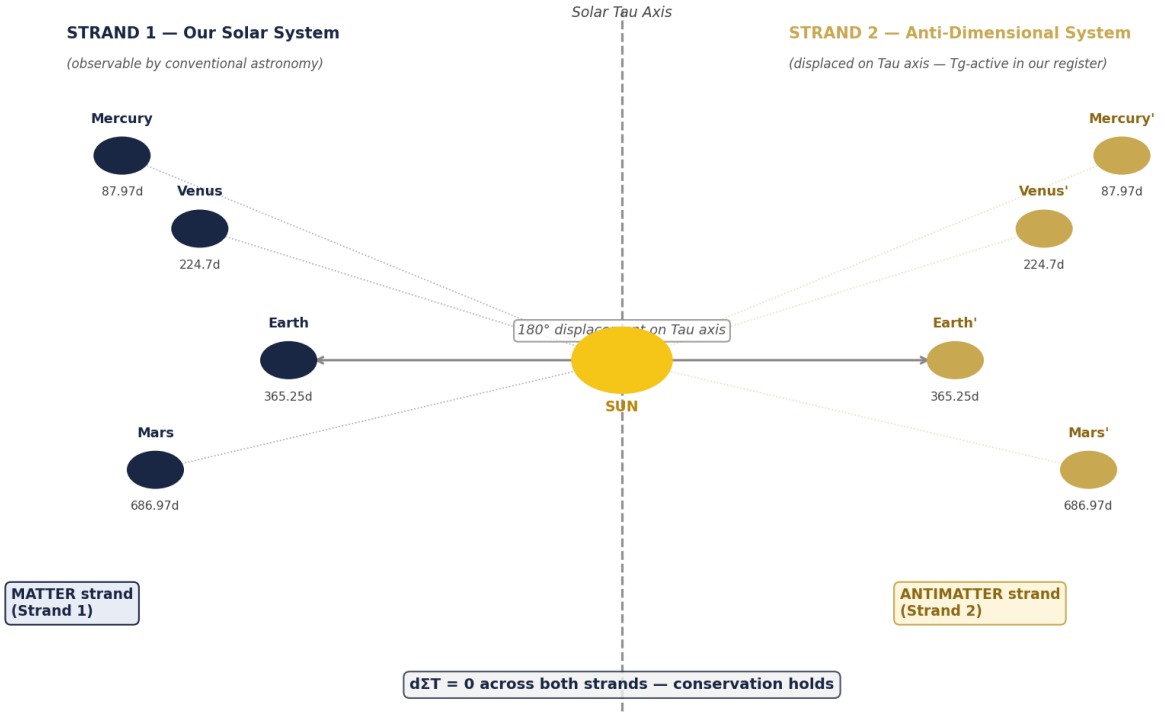
Fig. 2

Time Equalization Requires Both Strands

Left: B-DNA cross-section showing both strands receiving equal Tau from the central axis (r cancels). Right: the same equalization at the solar register — every planet on both strands receives T = T_⊙/2π. Time Equalization requires both strands to exist.

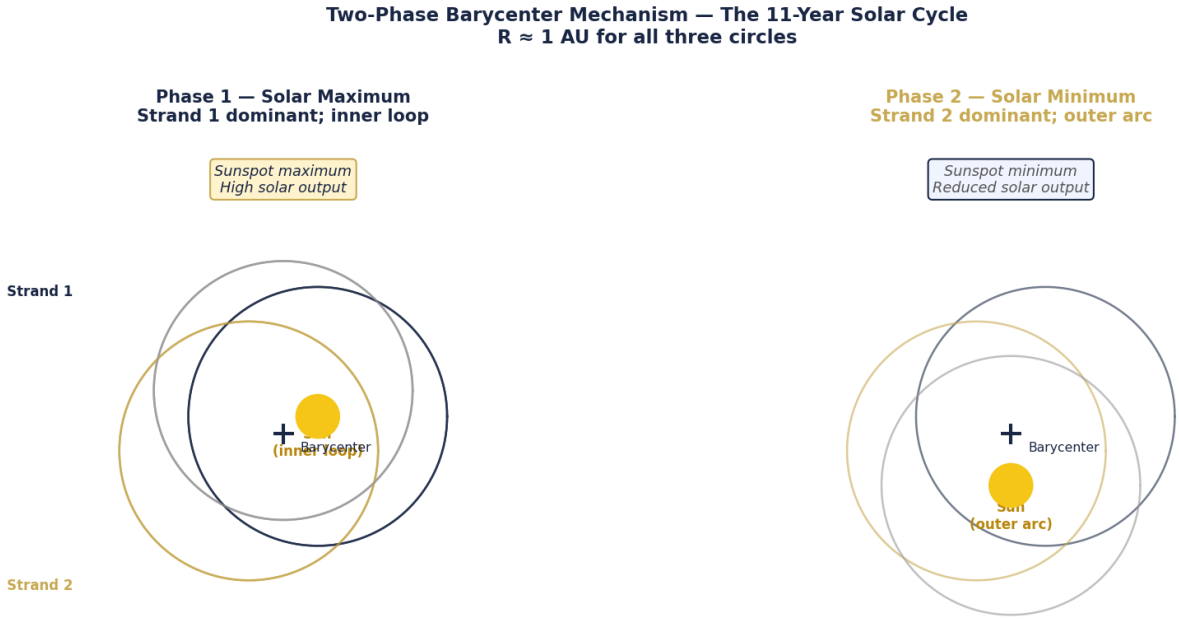
Fig. 3

The Solar Double Helix — Strand 1 (Our Solar System) and Strand 2



Strand 1 (our solar system, navy) and Strand 2 (anti-dimensional, gold) shown on either side of the solar Tau axis. Each Strand 2 planet (Mercury', Venus', Earth'…) occupies the same Tau node as its Strand 1 counterpart, displaced 180° along the Tau axis. The T_g signature of Strand 2 is detectable in our register as dark matter. dΣT = 0 holds across both strands.

Fig. 4



Two-phase barycenter mechanism. Phase 1 (left, solar maximum): Strand 1 dominant, Sun traces an inner loop. Phase 2 (right, solar minimum): Strand 2 dominant, Sun moves in a wider outer arc. The three interlocking circles, each at R ≈ 1 AU, are the torus cross-section of the solar double helix. The 11-year solar activity cycle is one complete Phase 1 → Phase 2 alternation.