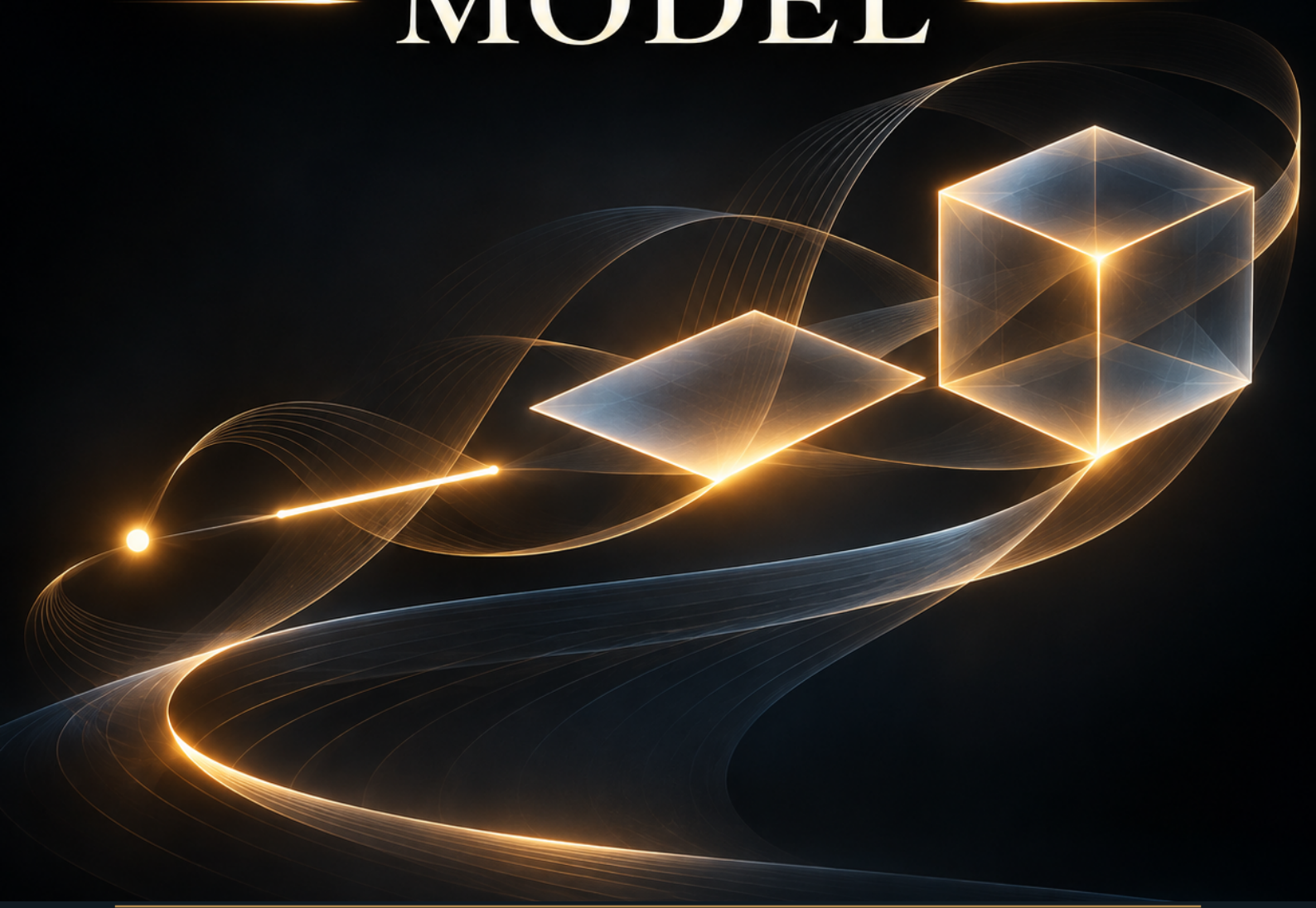
THE D CONSTRUCTION MODEL



ACT I / THE FOUNDATIONS

Illustrated Companion

Written explanations, diagrams and optional audio captions

Editorial prototype • November 2026 • For author review

READING GUIDE

How to use this companion

This PDF is designed to work beside the Act I audiobook, but it can also be read independently. It is not a transcript. The narration tells the story; the companion makes each conceptual step visible and inspectable.

01 THE EXPLANATION

A short written expansion that preserves the author's intended reasoning.

02 THE FIGURE

A schematic image with a caption explaining what its marks mean—and what they do not prove.

03 THE AUDIO BOX

A ready-to-record optional spoken caption, designed to play alongside the figure.

04 THE BOUNDARY

A plain statement identifying assumptions, analogies and questions still open to testing.

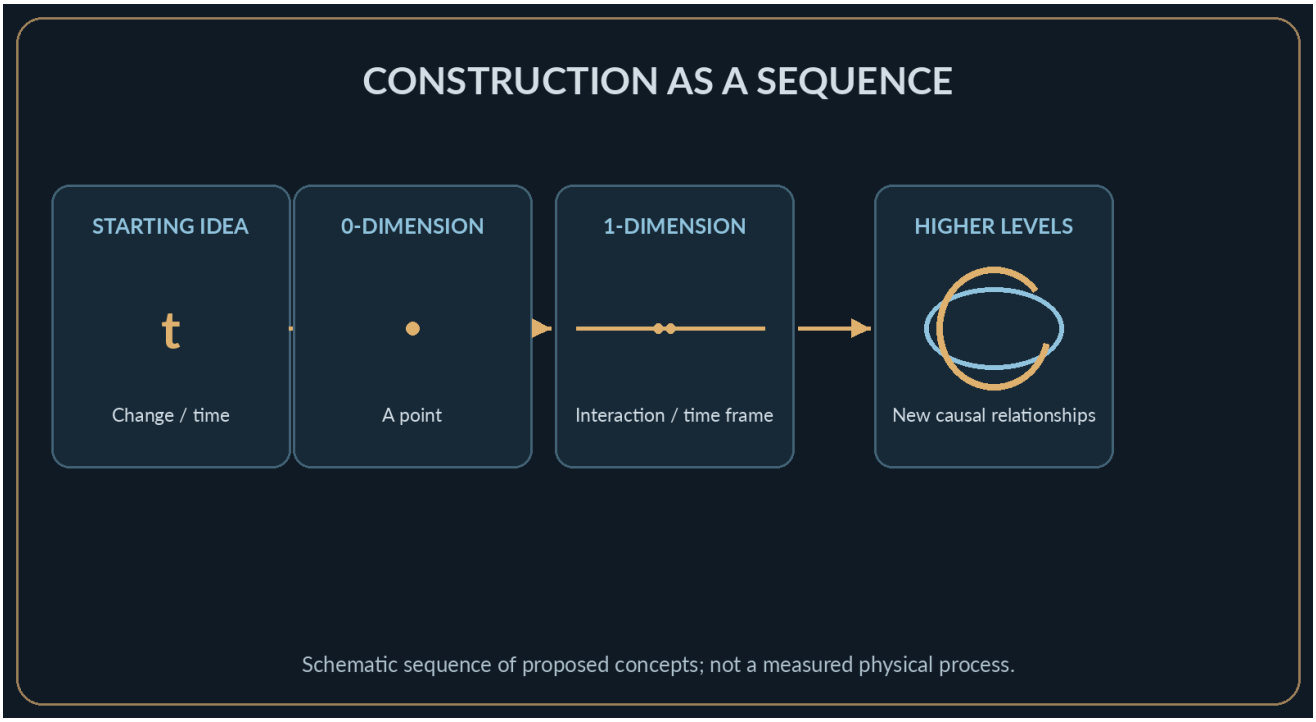
Audio design note. In the published edition, each audio box can point to a corresponding short MP3 clip using a clickable link and optional QR code. This prototype deliberately contains wording only: embedding playable audio directly in a PDF is inconsistent across readers.

SOURCE AND STATUS

Based on the original D Construction Model manuscript, Chapters 1–7, and the revised Act I narration, Draft 3. This is a proposed explanatory treatment of the model, not independent scientific verification. Some diagrams are existing project artwork; others are new schematic drawings.

CHAPTER PATH

Act I at a glance



The seven chapters progress in a fixed order. In this companion, “point”, “time frame”, “dimensional object” and “time arrow” are not interchangeable terms. Each is introduced at the stage where the author’s construction needs it.

01 / The Starting Point — Method: definitions, assumed rules and proposed consequences.

02 / Time Begins With Change — Working definition, intentionally incomplete.

03 / The One — The zero-dimensional point and the first causal interaction.

04 / Dimensional Objects — The complete movement as an object, and further interaction.

05 / Dimensional Time — Fuller definition and directional time arrows.

06 / Existence and Causality — What each causal reference can encounter.

07 / The Quantum Perspective — The proposed application to atomic and quantum behaviour.

CHAPTER 01 / EXPANDED EXPLANATION

The Starting Point

A construction to follow, not a conclusion to assume.

Act I proposes an approach to physical reality that begins without taking matter, energy, space and time as a complete given. It starts with fundamental objects, defines their interactions and asks what dimensional structures those interactions could produce. Each later idea depends on the rules adopted earlier. This companion therefore follows the same order as the narration, while allowing each step to be revisited in greater detail.

The D Construction Model is presented as a work of natural philosophy: a connected series of thought experiments. The argument is intended to be understandable in ordinary language before a quantitative account has been completed. That is useful for exploring a proposal, but it sets a clear boundary. Logical consistency is necessary; it does not, by itself, demonstrate that nature obeys the proposed rules.

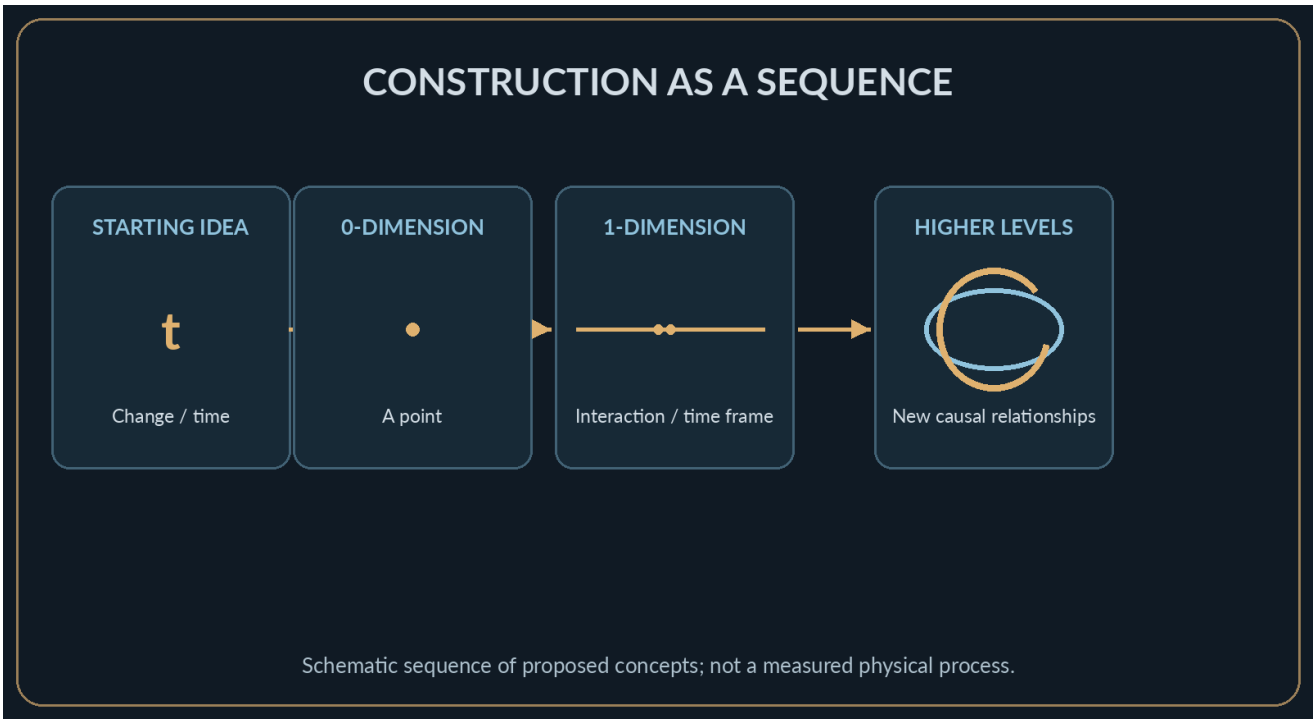
Our task is to keep three categories distinct. A **definition** tells us how a term will be used within the model. A **starting rule** specifies behaviour the model assumes. A **derived proposal** follows from those definitions and rules. When the book later identifies a structure with a familiar physical phenomenon, such as a proton or an electron, that identification becomes a scientific claim requiring comparison with observation.

The figures in this companion are explanatory drawings, not photographs or measurements. Some deliberately show points, arrows and regions in an ordinary two-dimensional layout even though the model says those geometries do not yet exist at the stage being discussed. Read them as visual conventions for the proposed relationships.

> **FOUNDATION TO RETAIN**
>
> Follow the sequence: define the object → propose the interaction → inspect the resulting change → consider the complete time frame → identify a dimensional object.

CHAPTER 01 / FIGURE AND AUDIO

Visual guide: The Starting Point



Reading the diagram. The drawing is a reading map, not a claim that the universe literally developed through a row of boxes. It emphasises the dependency of every stage on the one before it.

OPTIONAL COMPANION AUDIO CAPTION 01 · ~40–60 SECONDS

This companion follows the construction one step at a time. Each explanation separates what the model defines, what it assumes and what it proposes to explain. The drawings show relationships, not measured physical objects. The aim is to make the reasoning easy to inspect, including the places where further mathematical and experimental work is needed. We begin with a question about time, before introducing the fundamental object from which the model attempts to build its dimensions.

What this does not establish. The model is not experimentally established by being conceptually simple. Its distinctive rules and physical identifications need independent tests.

CHAPTER 02 / EXPANDED EXPLANATION

Time Begins With Change

The first definition is intentionally incomplete.

In ordinary usage, time lets us place events in order and compare how long they take. The words “before”, “after”, “duration” and “sequence” help us communicate, but they also draw on the very idea we are trying to explain. The D Construction Model begins by questioning whether time should be assumed as an independent background.

Consider a closed room containing a table, a box and a single lamp. A normal recording shows a motionless scene. Without any visible differences between frames, a viewer may be unable to distinguish the recording from a still photograph. Replace the camera with a thermal imager, however, and changes in temperature may become apparent. The second camera does not detect time itself; it detects different physical states.

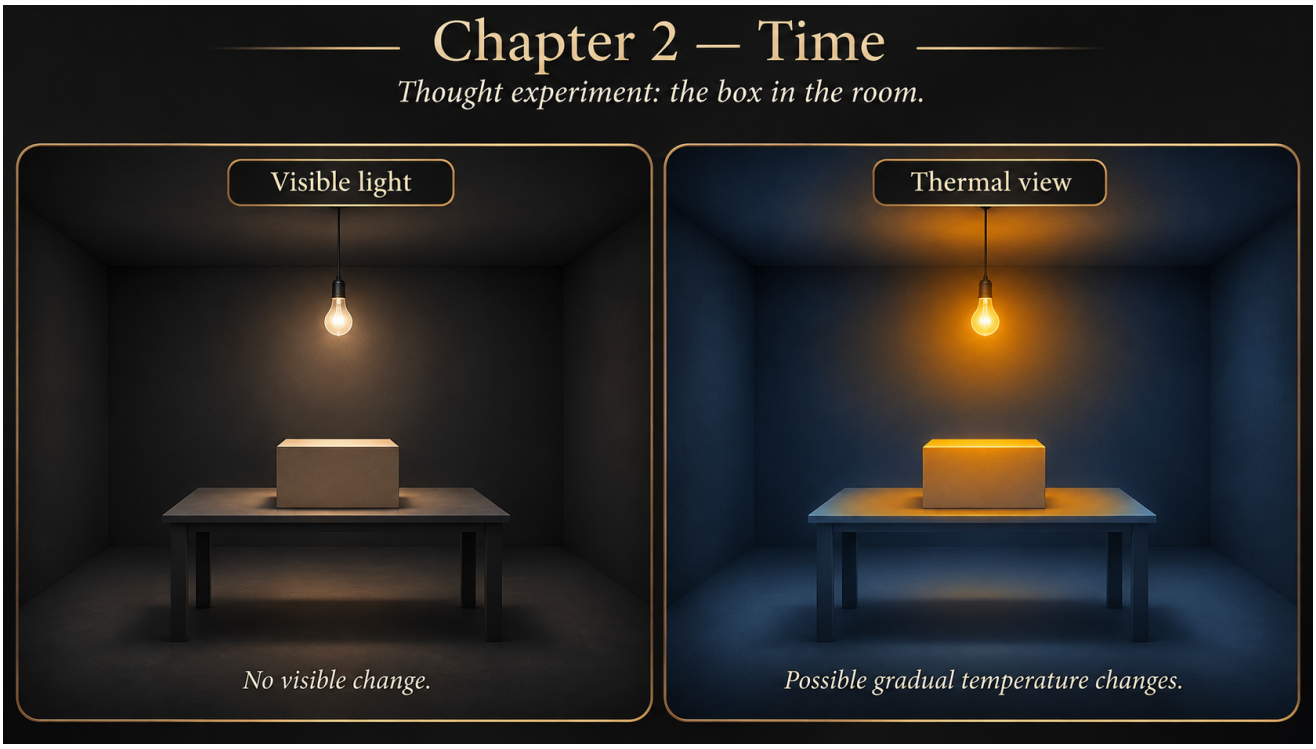
The author extends this thought experiment to a condition in which nothing changes: no movement, no energy transfer and no alteration in relationships. In that imagined system there would be no internal event by which a before and an after could be distinguished. This observation motivates the model’s first proposition; it does not establish that time can never exist independently.

The working definition is deliberately minimal: **“Time is the property that results from change.”** It reverses the usual explanatory direction. Rather than using pre-existing time to explain change, the construction begins with change and asks what kind of time accompanies it. The full definition must wait until we have objects interacting across different dimensional levels.

> FOUNDATION TO RETAIN
>
> Working definition: Time is the property that results from change. This is provisional, not the model’s complete definition.

CHAPTER 02 / FIGURE AND AUDIO

Visual guide: Time Begins With Change



Reading the diagram. Left: the same visible arrangement could be either a still image or a recording with no obvious change. Right: a thermal representation may reveal changing surface temperatures while the arrangement remains fixed.

OPTIONAL COMPANION AUDIO CAPTION 02 · ~40–60 SECONDS

A stationary room may look identical in a photograph and a film. A thermal camera can reveal gradual heating that the ordinary image conceals. What we detect is change: different states of the system. The D Construction Model takes this as a starting point and proposes that time is a property arising from change. That is not yet a complete definition. We have not specified the fundamental objects or the dimensions in which their interactions occur. Those elements will let us refine the meaning later.

What this does not establish. The experiment motivates a definition but cannot prove the metaphysical claim that change produces time. That is the model's initial assumption to be developed.

CHAPTER 03 / EXPANDED EXPLANATION

The One

A mathematical point is familiar; its proposed physical role is new.

A mathematical point has no parts and no length, width or height. It is not an extremely small sphere. That idea is longstanding in mathematics, and point-like idealisations are widely used in physics. The D Construction Model adopts the zero-dimensional point as a proposed elementary constituent and gives that constituent the name **GeNion**. The name is introduced only after the underlying concept is defined.

A single GeNion has no internal structure or known smaller components within the model. With no other object, there is no external reference against which to describe location or movement. The narration therefore begins with the deliberately spare statement: **“A point. It is.”** This is a starting condition for a thought experiment, not a demonstrated account of the ultimate origin of the universe.

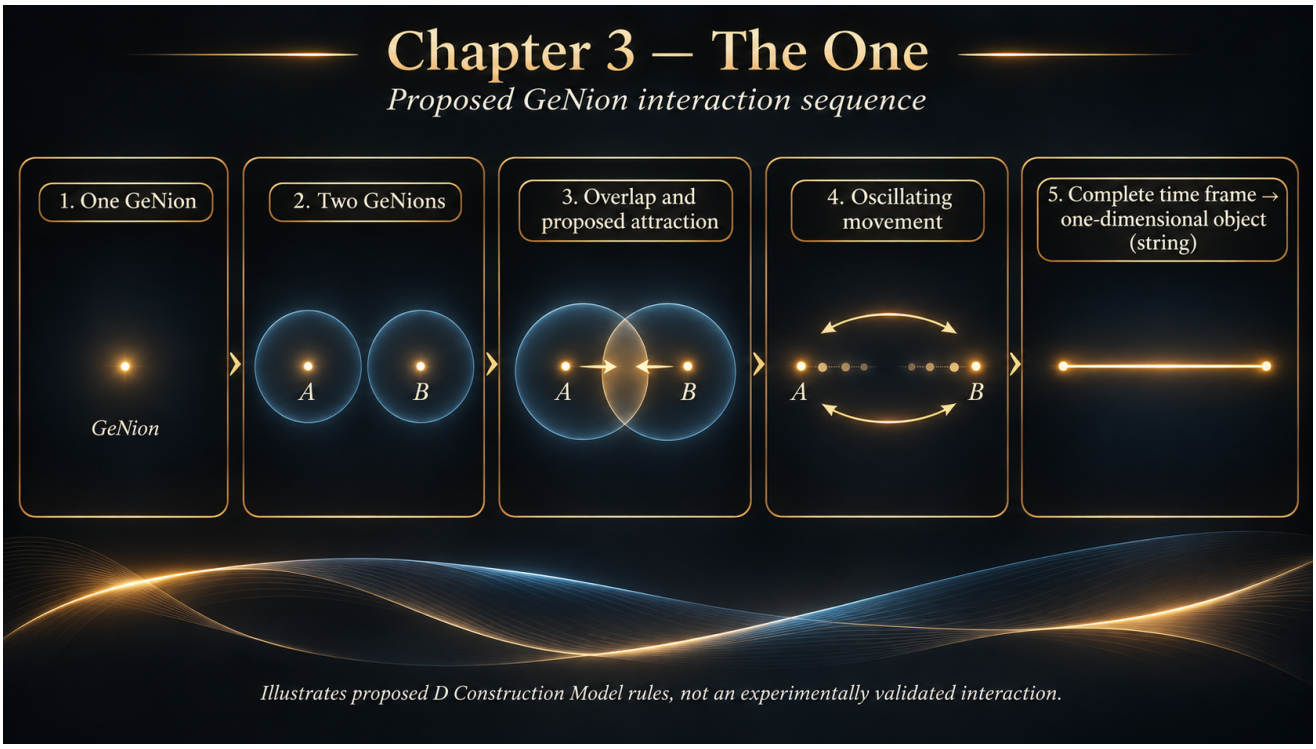
The model introduces a second GeNion and a rule of interaction. An illustrative **causal bubble** represents the region within which another object can enter a causal relationship. When the two causal regions overlap, the model proposes that the effective influence on each point becomes uneven and produces mutual attraction. The drawing uses circular regions for clarity; these are not physical spheres presupposed to exist in ordinary space.

The author then proposes continuing, bounded oscillation. The two GeNions approach, pass or rebound, separate, slow and return. The detailed dynamics that require this specific motion are not yet mathematically defined, so the oscillation is another explicit ingredient of the model. Nevertheless, it gives the first repeated change and, under the working definition, the first dimensional time.

> FOUNDATION TO RETAIN
>
> GeNion: proposed fundamental zero-dimensional object. Causal bubble: illustration of a possible interaction region, not a verified physical field.

CHAPTER 03 / FIGURE AND AUDIO

Visual guide: The One



Reading the diagram. Five-stage overview: solitary point; two points; overlapping causal regions; proposed oscillation; and the complete movement referred to as a one-dimensional time-frame object.

OPTIONAL COMPANION AUDIO CAPTION 03 · ~40–60 SECONDS

The construction begins with a zero-dimensional point, a mathematical concept rather than a tiny sphere. In this model, the proposed fundamental point is called a GeNion. A second identical point is added. The author proposes that their causal regions overlap and create attraction, producing a repeated movement along one direction. Because the relation changes, the initial definition says that time arises. The complete movement becomes important when it can be encountered as one object through a further dimensional interaction.

What this does not establish. The point is a standard mathematical concept. GeNion attraction, the causal-bubble rule and sustained oscillation are additional hypotheses.

CHAPTER 03 / KEY CONCEPT IN DETAIL

The time frame as a whole

A “permanent motion blur” is a useful analogy—provided we keep the movement and the object distinct.

Imagine watching a luminous point move back and forth. An ordinary photograph taken with a long exposure may combine its successive positions into a bright line. That image is only a record of movement. In the D Construction Model, the next dimensional interaction is proposed to encounter the **entire continuing time frame itself** as a single object. The underlying movement remains active; its complete pattern is available as a whole.

The word **permanent** therefore describes the relative persistence of this higher-level reference, not a frozen or static line. The first-dimensional motion continues while the one-dimensional object participates in the next interaction. This is an important feature of the author’s explanation, not a claim that optical motion blur creates matter.

The model calls this one-dimensional object a **string**. That word also belongs to established families of string theories. The similarity is worth investigating: both involve one-dimensional objects and vibration. Yet a terminological and geometrical resemblance does not show that they share the same mathematical dynamics. The author’s intended claim is that this is a potential connection to study—not an identity to assume, and not a resemblance to dismiss.

OPTIONAL AUDIO CAPTION / THE STRING

The phrase permanent motion blur is useful, provided we understand what is permanent. The GeNions continue their movement. What persists is the entire time frame as the object encountered by a further dimensional interaction. The model calls that one-dimensional object a string. The term also appears in string theory. The resemblance is a reason to investigate a possible overlap, not a demonstration of equivalence. How the mathematical structures correspond remains an open question.

IMPORTANT OPEN QUESTION

What exactly makes the time frame a persistent, interacting dimensional object for a subsequent interaction, and what dynamical law determines the original bounded oscillation? These are research questions to carry forward.

CHAPTER 04 / EXPANDED EXPLANATION

Dimensional Objects

The whole time frame—not an isolated instant—is the object in the next interaction.

The repeated movement of the two GeNions occupies a one-dimensional path. At any chosen stage each constituent remains zero-dimensional, but the model allows a further interaction to reference their **complete continuing time frame** as one object. This produces the one-dimensional object called a string.

The author finds “permanent motion blur” a useful analogy. A moving light may leave a continuous-looking trace when successive positions are combined. In the model, however, that complete trace is not merely an effect in someone’s vision. It is treated as the whole object available to another dimensional interaction. “Permanent” means persistent relative to that higher-level reference, not that the original GeNions have stopped moving.

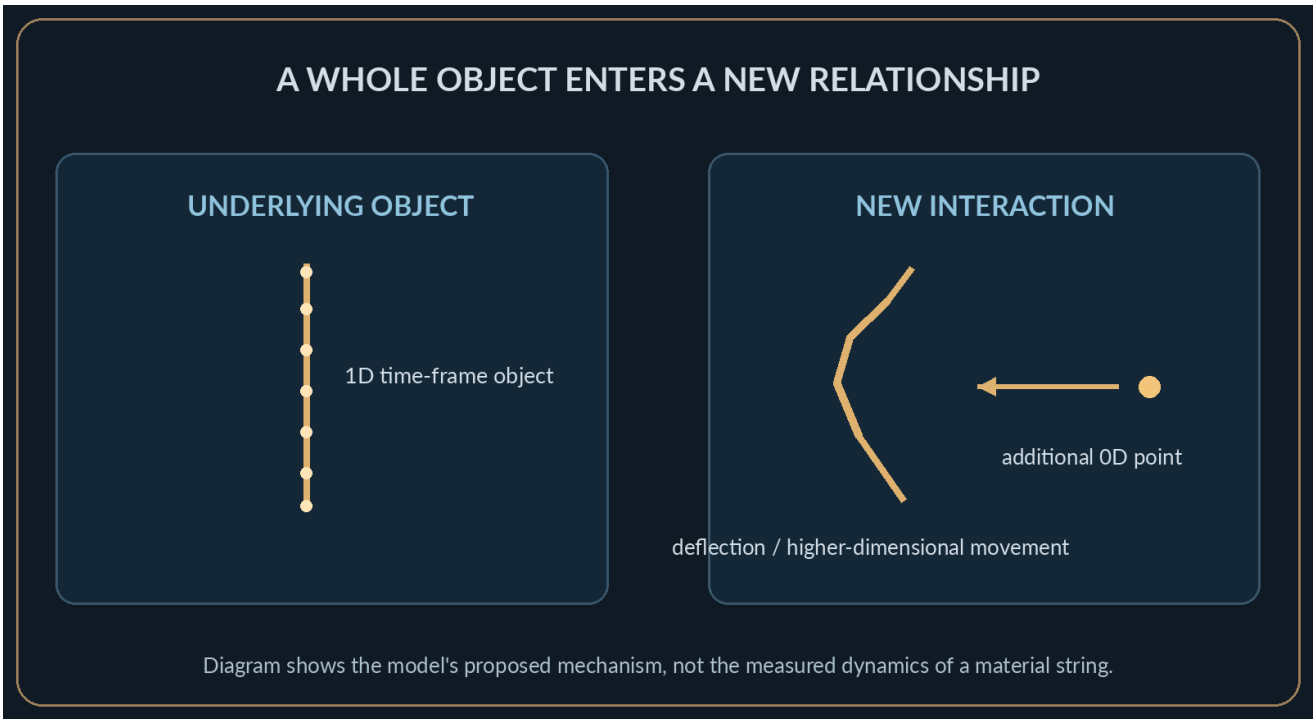
Now introduce another zero-dimensional GeNion beside the constructed string. The model proposes causal attraction between the new point and different regions of the one-dimensional object. Not every position along the string need be influenced identically. The resulting displacement may bend or vibrate the string and alter the path of the approaching point. A direction of change distinct from the original line has entered the construction.

This is where the model moves towards a two-dimensional relationship. The first interaction remains internal to the string; the second involves the entire string and another fundamental object. The model then treats the full second-level movement through a new time frame, from which a higher-dimensional object may be constructed.

> FOUNDATION TO RETAIN
>
> Dimensional object (DiO): a complete time frame of constituent movement available as a whole to a further dimensional interaction.

CHAPTER 04 / FIGURE AND AUDIO

Visual guide: Dimensional Objects



Reading the diagram. The vertical line represents the whole first-dimensional object. The incoming point establishes another causal relationship; the schematic bend indicates movement in an additional direction, not a literal elastic wire.

OPTIONAL COMPANION AUDIO CAPTION 04 · ~40–60 SECONDS

The first constructed string is not a conventional piece of material. It is the complete, continuing time frame of the original interaction, encountered as a whole. A useful visual analogy is a permanent motion blur: all positions of the underlying movement remain part of the object relative to the next interaction. When another point interacts with the string, the model proposes movement in an additional direction. That introduces the next level of dimensional construction and a second kind of dimensional time.

What this does not establish. A curve in a drawing does not by itself prove a new physical dimension. The model must specify why the higher-level interaction makes a physically distinct object.

CHAPTER 05 / EXPANDED EXPLANATION

Dimensional Time

The model assigns time to the movement that forms a higher dimension.

The first definition—time as the property resulting from change—allowed the thought experiments to begin. We can now make it more precise because we have two levels of interaction: zero-dimensional points giving rise to a one-dimensional object, and that object interacting with another point in a second direction.

The full D Construction definition is: **"Time is the deterministic movement between two or more dimensional objects in a higher spatial dimension."** In this context "deterministic" means ordered movement following the causal rules assumed by the model. "Higher" identifies the dimension created by the interaction. This is more specific than a single external clock that measures every event.

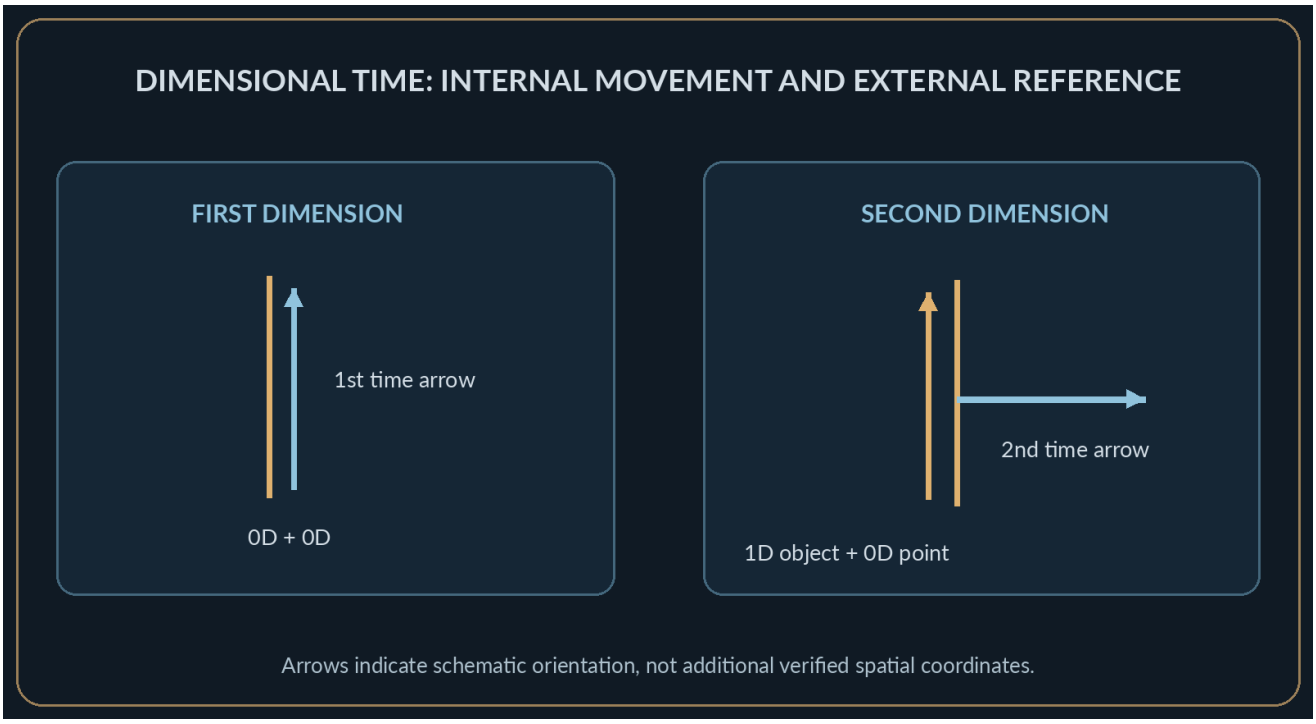
The model calls the original GeNion interaction **first-dimensional time**. The interaction of a one-dimensional object with another point gives rise to **second-dimensional time**. It then proposes that successive interactions construct further dimensions. In this account our ordinary temporal experience is associated with a fourth-dimensional movement arising from three-dimensional interactions; the suggested fourth spatial dimension remains a model hypothesis, not a demonstrated feature of nature.

A **time arrow** indicates both causal ordering and the orientation of the relevant movement. In the simple diagrams, the first is shown along the original line; the second is perpendicular to it. These arrows are explanatory conventions. More complicated dimensional time frames are not literally thin arrows drawn on paper. Their relative orientation matters because, in the model, it changes which aspects of one frame can interact with another.

> FOUNDATION TO RETAIN
>
> Full definition: time is the deterministic movement between two or more dimensional objects in a higher spatial dimension.

CHAPTER 05 / FIGURE AND AUDIO

Visual guide: Dimensional Time



Reading the diagram. Left: an illustrative first-dimensional time arrow along the original one-direction movement. Right: the next interaction introduces a second direction. The perpendicularity is a simplified orientation used in the construction.

OPTIONAL COMPANION AUDIO CAPTION 05 · ~40–60 SECONDS

The initial definition of time was intentionally incomplete. We can now identify the kind of change involved. The D Construction Model defines time as deterministic movement between dimensional objects in a higher spatial dimension. The first interaction gives first-dimensional time. A further interaction involving the complete string gives second-dimensional time. Each level has its own time arrow, indicating the direction of its dimensional movement. These orientations determine how one dimensional object can interact with another.

What this does not establish. “The model predicts higher-dimensional time” is distinct from “higher spatial dimensions have been observed.” The figure also does not supply a quantitative force law.

CHAPTER 06 / EXPANDED EXPLANATION

Existence and Causality

Being real and being causally accessible are not the same claim.

The model approaches existence relationally. Instead of asking only whether an object exists, it asks whether that object can enter a causal relationship with another. This is not an assertion that consciousness creates reality. It is a proposed distinction between the object's own condition and the portion of its activity that can affect a particular observer or interacting object.

Imagine two stars separated by one light-year. Suppose each emits a newly identifiable signal at a chosen starting moment. Light takes approximately one year to travel that separation. Until the new signal arrives, the receiving star has no direct information about the new event. Both stars nevertheless exist throughout. This is a straightforward causal-access example that prepares the reader for the author's more speculative cross-dimensional account.

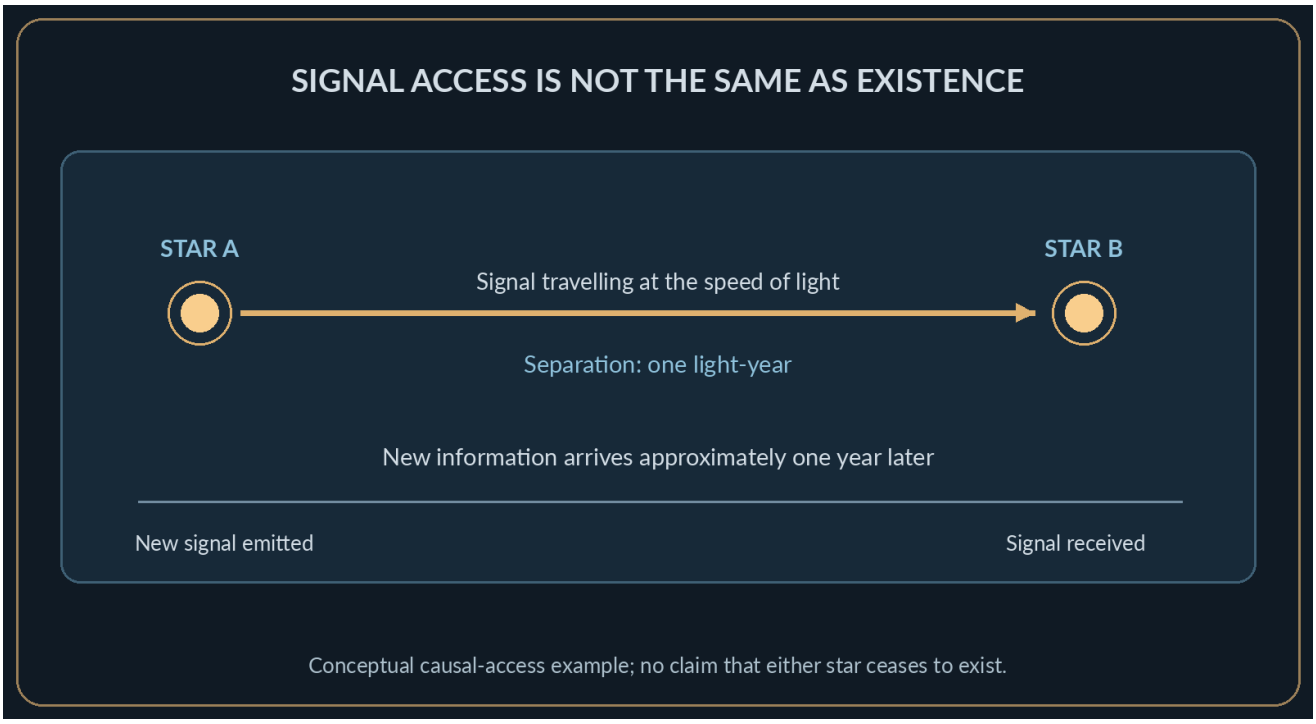
The **causal cone** extends the earlier causal-bubble idea by including how causal relationships develop along a time arrow. A cone diagram marks which events may enter the relevant causal frame. An event outside the frame need not be unreal or absent everywhere; it is not directly accessible within that particular causal relationship. The original book introduced **Exo Tempus** and forms such as existix to express existence outside a specified frame. We retain the conceptual distinction here; its grammatical system can be studied separately.

The author extends this reasoning to differently oriented dimensional time arrows. A higher-dimensional interaction may reference only some aspects of a lower-dimensional time frame. That is a model proposal: the ordinary signal-delay illustration shows why causal access is limited but does not demonstrate the more extensive dimensional interpretation.

> **FOUNDATION TO RETAIN**
>
> Existence in one's own right must be distinguished from direct causal participation in another object's time frame.

CHAPTER 06 / FIGURE AND AUDIO

Visual guide: Existence and Causality



Reading the diagram. Two stars are one light-year apart. A newly emitted signal takes approximately one year to reach the other. The source already exists even when the new information has not arrived.

OPTIONAL COMPANION AUDIO CAPTION 06 · ~40–60 SECONDS

A star can exist even when another star has not yet received information about it. Causality determines when one object can influence or register an event from another. The D Construction Model uses causal cones to represent this relationship along a time arrow, and then extends the idea to interactions between different dimensional time arrows. The central distinction is that the complete condition of an object may be different from what a particular causal reference can directly access.

What this does not establish. Signal travel time is established physics. The broader Exo Tempus interpretation is specific to the D Construction Model and should not be presented as a proven consequence.

CHAPTER 07 / EXPANDED EXPLANATION

The Quantum Perspective

The model asks whether complete lower-dimensional time frames appear as probability patterns from a higher-dimensional reference.

Quantum mechanics has extensive experimental support and makes highly successful quantitative predictions. The D Construction Model does not overturn those observations by changing their terminology. Its proposed contribution is an alternative physical interpretation of why some measured outcomes are represented probabilistically.

In a lower-dimensional time arrow, the constituent objects may undergo an ordered sequence of states. When a higher-dimensional object interacts with that construction, the model proposes that it may encounter the complete time frame rather than every internal step in sequence. Differences in the orientations and causal reach of the time arrows change which aspects are available to the interaction.

The author explores this with a torch switched on and off repeatedly. For an aligned causal reference, another observer receives a familiar succession of bright and dark states. In a deliberately altered geometric reference, the model suggests that the same underlying sequence might be represented as a combined pattern. This is an illustration of the model's proposed mechanism, not an experiment demonstrating quantum behaviour.

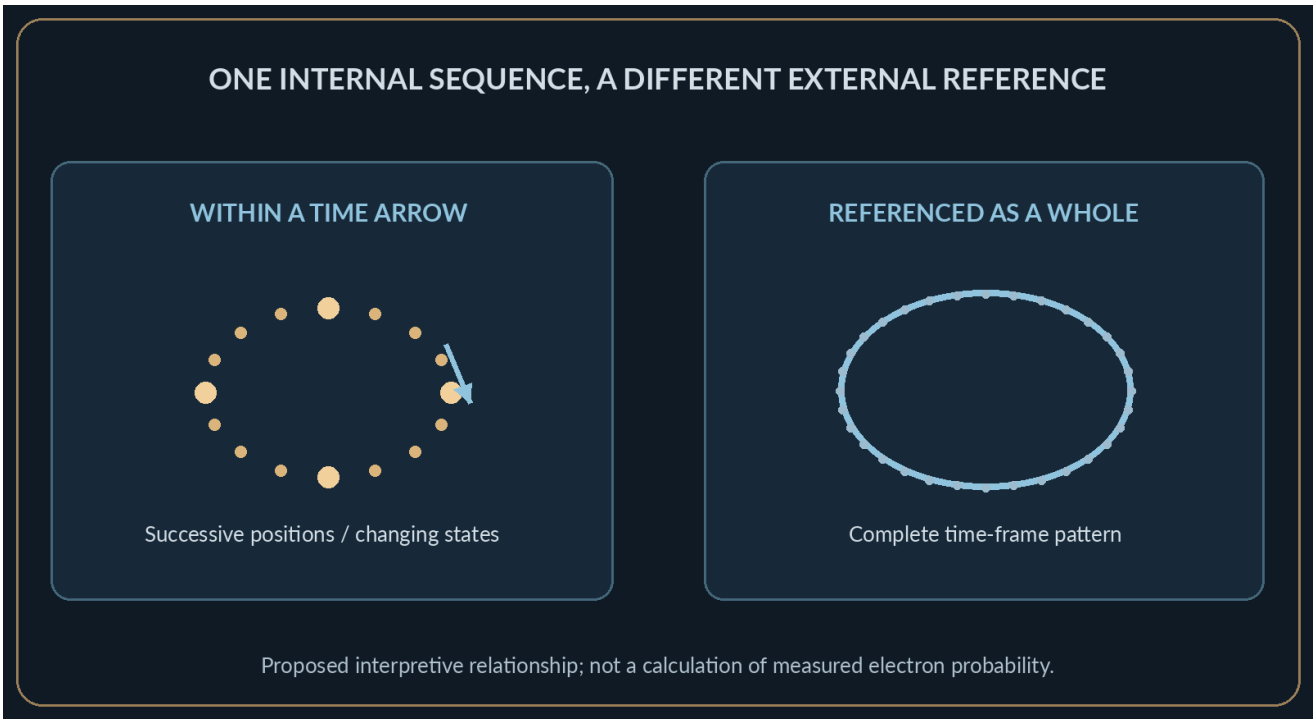
The original manuscript then proposes an atomic interpretation: a one-dimensional string in a particular dimensional relationship is identified as a proton; a GeNion participating in a suitable two-dimensional orbital relation is identified as an electron; and the resulting structure, referenced through a further dimension, is proposed to form an atom. These identifications are hypotheses requiring detailed dynamics and comparison with measured properties of protons, electrons and atomic spectra.

FOUNDATION TO RETAIN

Quantum proposal: the measured presentation of a lower-dimensional time frame may depend on its causal relationship to a higher-dimensional time arrow.

CHAPTER 07 / FIGURE AND AUDIO

Visual guide: The Quantum Perspective



Reading the diagram. Left: successive positions within an internal time arrow. Right: the complete positional frame considered as a whole in an external relationship. The right-hand pattern is schematic, not a computed probability density.

OPTIONAL COMPANION AUDIO CAPTION 07 · ~40–60 SECONDS

The D Construction Model proposes that a complete lower-dimensional movement may be encountered as a whole by an interaction in a higher dimension. This offers a possible route to interpreting effects that appear probabilistic from our perspective. In its proposed atomic construction, different roles of the same fundamental object are associated with proton- and electron-like structures. These are not yet validated identifications. They lead to clear tests: the model must reproduce the measured properties and probabilities that quantum mechanics already predicts.

What this does not establish. A resemblance to an orbital diagram is insufficient. Quantitative predictions must reproduce actual orbital densities, spectra, spin and other experimental data.

REFERENCE / ACT I

Working glossary

Change — A difference of relationship or state; the starting basis for the provisional definition of time.

GeNion — The name given by the model to its proposed fundamental zero-dimensional constituent.

Causal bubble — Illustrative region associated with the possibility of interaction; not a literal pre-existing sphere.

Time frame — The complete positions of dimensional movement considered together; in the model, available as a whole to a further interaction.

Dimensional object (DiO) — The object treated as a whole time frame of constituent dimensional movement.

Dimensional time — Deterministic movement between objects that forms a higher spatial dimension, under the model's fuller definition.

Time arrow — Causal ordering together with an orientation associated with the corresponding dimensional movement.

Causal cone — Schematic representation of causal reach along a time arrow.

Exo Tempus — Original manuscript's proposed linguistic distinction for existence outside a particular causal frame.

String — The one-dimensional time-frame object in the model; possible parallels with string theory remain to be examined.

> TERMINOLOGY POLICY
>
> Terms introduced in the audiobook are defined at first use. The companion may include additional technical terms, but should not silently substitute conventional-physics concepts for the author's model-specific meanings.

RESEARCH AND EDITORIAL AGENDA

Questions to test and clarify

The companion should make the model's unsettled mechanisms discoverable. These questions do not imply that the project has failed; they identify the work required to turn a conceptual construction into a quantitatively testable physical proposal.

1. Attractive interaction. Which rule sets the strength, direction and range of the proposed GeNion attraction when causal regions overlap?

2. Continuing oscillation. Why should two GeNions pass or rebound into a bounded oscillation rather than merge, separate permanently or follow another path?

3. A time frame as an object. Which physical principle makes the full movement available as an interacting dimensional object—not merely a representation?

4. Higher-dimensional construction. What distinguishes a genuinely new dimension from a new coordinate used to describe the same movement?

5. Causal reference. How does an arrow's orientation determine the range of lower-dimensional movement available to another interaction?

6. Atomic identification. Which quantities predict the proton, electron and hydrogen properties identified by the model?

7. Discriminating predictions. Which measurable result should differ from existing, successful physical descriptions?

PRODUCTION PRIORITY

Complete the explanatory diagrams and definitions before recording the companion captions. Once language is agreed with the author, record the 8 short captions, host them as ordinary audio files, and link them from the PDF. Keep written transcripts beside every audio link for accessibility.

PRODUCTION NOTES

Editorial map and next edition

Material used: Original manuscript, Chapters 1–7; revised Act I narration, Draft 3; existing illustrated assets for the room and the GeNion sequence. New schematic drawings were made for later chapters.

Existing illustration integration: Chapter 2 includes the visible/thermal room comparison; Chapter 3 includes the five-stage GeNion construction sequence. These are useful visual summaries, but the captions remain necessary because illustrations can make a hypothesised relationship look more definite than it is.

Publication structure: Publish the main audiobook and companion PDF together. Provide chapter-matched navigation, glossary, transcript, and links to supplementary audio. Keep research appendices separately versioned so technical changes do not force a complete remake of the audiobook.

Editorial distinction: The PDF can explain the author's original hypotheses more fully without asserting that they are experimentally established. It should make the logic inspectable and allow later collaborators to identify the premises underlying each proposed explanation.

RECOMMENDED NEXT BUILD

For version 0.2: add final author-approved figures for the two-dimensional construction and time-arrow geometry; provide figure-by-figure audio markers; create a separate Exo Tempus appendix and a technically accurate string-theory comparison; and introduce a cross-reference index to the original book.

The foundational sequence is now available in three connected formats: a short spoken narrative, a written explanation, and the figures that make its conceptual stages visible. The next task is to clarify and test the model's rules, not simply repeat its conclusions.