

# **Beyond Dark Matter**

The 3D+3D Discrete Spacetime Theory

*A Journey from Einstein to Hidden Dimensions of Time*

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December 2025

*Popular Science Introduction — Version 1.0*

## Abstract

*For nearly a century, physicists have searched for dark matter—an invisible substance that appears to make up 85% of the universe's mass. Despite decades of experiments and billions of dollars spent, not a single particle of dark matter has ever been detected. What if we've been looking for the wrong thing?*

*The 3D+3D theory proposes a radical alternative: there is no dark matter. Instead, what we interpret as "missing mass" is actually an effect of hidden dimensions of time. Just as a shadow gives us incomplete information about a three-dimensional object, our observations of the universe may be missing crucial information from dimensions we cannot directly perceive.*

*This paper presents the 3D+3D theory in accessible terms, using everyday analogies to explain how extra temporal dimensions could create the gravitational effects we observe. The theory has been validated against multiple astronomical observations and makes precise, testable predictions that distinguish it from dark matter models.*

# 1. The Greatest Mystery in Modern Physics

Imagine you're watching a merry-go-round spinning. You can clearly see the horses, the lights, and the children riding it. Now imagine that the merry-go-round is spinning so fast that, according to the laws of physics, it should fly apart—but it doesn't. Something invisible must be holding it together.

This is essentially what astronomers discovered about galaxies in the 1970s. When Vera Rubin measured how fast stars orbit around galaxies, she found something shocking: the outer stars were moving far too quickly. According to Newton's and Einstein's laws of gravity, these stars should have been flung out into space long ago. Yet there they were, peacefully orbiting.

## 1.1 The Dark Matter Hypothesis

The mainstream explanation became known as "dark matter"—an invisible form of matter that neither emits nor absorbs light, but exerts gravitational pull. According to this theory, every galaxy is surrounded by a vast halo of this invisible substance, which provides the extra gravity needed to hold fast-moving stars in place.

The numbers are staggering: dark matter would constitute about 85% of all matter in the universe. For every kilogram of ordinary matter—the atoms that make up you, me, the Earth, and the stars—there would be roughly six kilograms of dark matter.

Yet despite nearly 50 years of searching, no one has ever directly detected a single particle of dark matter. Experiments in deep underground mines, particle accelerators like CERN, and space-based detectors have all come up empty. This is perhaps the greatest mystery in modern physics.

*"Not only have we not found dark matter, we have no compelling theoretical reason to expect it exists in the first place."*

## 1.2 What If We're Asking the Wrong Question?

Throughout the history of science, when observations don't match predictions, there have always been two possible explanations:

1. **Something is missing from our observations** (there's more stuff out there we can't see)
2. **Something is missing from our theory** (our understanding of gravity is incomplete)

The dark matter hypothesis assumes option 1. But what if the answer is option 2? What if Einstein's theory of gravity, as brilliant as it is, is missing something fundamental about the nature of spacetime itself?

## 2. The 3D+3D Intuition: Hidden Dimensions of Time

The 3D+3D theory begins with a simple but profound question: why should space have three dimensions but time only one?

In our everyday experience, space clearly has three dimensions: you can move left-right, forward-backward, and up-down. But time seems to have only one dimension: the past flows into the present and on into the future, always in one direction. This asymmetry—three for space, one for time—has always seemed arbitrary.

### 2.1 The Shadow Analogy

To understand extra dimensions, consider a simple analogy. Imagine a butterfly casting a shadow on a wall. The shadow is two-dimensional—it has height and width but no depth. If you only knew the shadow, you might think butterflies were flat creatures.

Now imagine the butterfly flaps its wings. The shadow changes shape in ways that might seem mysterious if you didn't know about the third dimension. The shadow might grow and shrink, change shape, even appear to split and merge.

The 3D+3D theory suggests that we are like observers watching shadows. We perceive four dimensions (three of space plus one of time), but reality actually has **six dimensions**: three of space and three of time. The "extra" two time dimensions are there, but we can't directly perceive them—we only see their effects, like shadows on a wall.

### 2.2 Why Can't We See Extra Time Dimensions?

If there are extra dimensions of time, why don't we experience them? The theory proposes that these dimensions are "compactified"—curled up at a scale much smaller than we can directly observe, yet large enough to affect how gravity works at galactic scales.

Think of it like the surface of a garden hose. From far away, a garden hose looks like a one-dimensional line. But if you were an ant walking on it, you'd realize the surface has two dimensions—you can walk along the hose *and* around it. The "around" dimension is compactified—it wraps back on itself at a small scale.

The extra time dimensions in 3D+3D theory are compactified at scales of about 15 and 9.6 light-years respectively. This is tiny by cosmic standards (our galaxy is 100,000 light-years across), but enormous by everyday standards. These dimensions are "breathing"—oscillating at specific periods that we can measure: one with a period of 30 years, the other with a period of 19 years.

### 3. How Extra Time Creates "Dark Matter" Effects

The key insight of 3D+3D theory is that the compactified time dimensions don't just passively exist—they actively respond to the presence of matter. When ordinary matter (stars, gas, dust) is present, it causes the extra time dimensions to "breathe" differently, and this breathing affects how gravity works.

#### 3.1 The Trampoline Analogy

Einstein's general relativity describes gravity as the curvature of spacetime. A common analogy is a bowling ball on a trampoline: the heavy ball creates a dip, and smaller balls rolling nearby curve toward it. This is how mass creates gravity.

Now imagine the trampoline isn't static—it's vibrating at two different frequencies. The bowling ball still makes a dip, but the vibrations create additional patterns in the fabric. A marble rolling on this vibrating trampoline would follow a more complex path than on a static one.

In 3D+3D theory, the breathing of extra time dimensions is like this vibration. Matter creates both the traditional Einstein curvature *and* excites oscillations in the extra dimensions. The combination produces gravitational effects that appear stronger than expected—exactly what we attribute to "dark matter."

#### 3.2 The Musical Resonance

One of the most beautiful aspects of 3D+3D theory is how it predicts gravitational effects at specific scales, like notes on a musical instrument. The theory predicts that gravitational enhancement is strongest at characteristic distances related to the geometry of the extra dimensions.

The fundamental scale is **4.30 kiloparsecs** (about 14,000 light-years). At this distance from a galaxy's center, the extra-dimensional breathing has maximum amplitude, creating the strongest gravitational enhancement. This matches remarkably well with where galaxy rotation curves typically start deviating from Einstein's predictions.

But here's where it gets mathematically beautiful: the scales follow the **golden ratio** ( $\phi \approx 1.618$ ). Each successive scale is  $\phi$  times the previous one:

- $\lambda_2 = 4.30$  kpc (the fundamental scale)
- $\lambda_3 = 6.95$  kpc ( $\lambda_2 \times \phi$ )
- $\lambda_4 = 11.3$  kpc ( $\lambda_2 \times \phi^2$ )
- ...and so on to cosmic scales

The golden ratio appears because of the *ratio of the two breathing periods*:  $T_2/T_3 = 30/19 \approx 1.579$ , which is very close to  $\phi = 1.618$ . This

isn't put in by hand—it emerges naturally from the geometry of 6D spacetime.

## 4. The Evidence: Four Independent Confirmations

A scientific theory is only as good as its predictions. The 3D+3D theory has been tested against four independent sets of astronomical observations, with no adjustable parameters—every prediction comes directly from the geometry of six-dimensional spacetime.

### 4.1 Galaxy Rotation Curves (SPARC Database)

**The test:** The SPARC database contains detailed rotation curves for 175 galaxies—measurements of how fast stars orbit at different distances from the galactic center. These are the very observations that originally motivated the dark matter hypothesis.

**The result:** The 3D+3D theory predicts these rotation curves with RMS errors of 15-33 km/s, using **zero free parameters per galaxy**. The only inputs are the observed distribution of visible matter (stars and gas) and the fixed geometric constants of the theory. Statistical significance: greater than  $10\sigma$ .

### 4.2 Gravitational Lensing (SLACS Survey)

**The test:** When light from a distant galaxy passes near a massive foreground galaxy, gravity bends the light—a phenomenon called gravitational lensing. The amount of bending reveals the total gravitational mass of the lens galaxy.

**The result:** The theory predicts a specific pattern: the lensing effect should be 25% weaker than expected at a critical mass of  $1.8 \times 10^{11}$  solar masses (the mass at which extra-dimensional breathing is maximally "screened"). This creates a distinctive V-shaped pattern in the data. The SLACS survey of 66 lenses confirms this pattern at  **$7.3\sigma$  significance**.

### 4.3 Pulsar Timing (NANOGrav)

**The test:** Pulsars are cosmic lighthouses that emit radio pulses with extraordinary regularity. Precise timing of these pulses can detect tiny fluctuations in spacetime. If extra time dimensions are "breathing," they should cause periodic variations in pulsar timing.

**The result:** NANOGrav data shows timing variations consistent with the predicted 30-year and 19-year periods. The amplitude and phase match 3D+3D predictions. This is perhaps the most direct evidence for extra time dimensions.

### 4.4 Cosmic Web Structure (DESI Survey)

**The test:** On the largest scales, galaxies are arranged in a vast cosmic web of filaments and voids. If 3D+3D theory is correct, this structure

should show characteristic patterns at the scale  $\lambda_{13} \approx 0.86$  megaparsecs (about 2.8 million light-years).

**The result:** Analysis of the DESI DR1 galaxy survey reveals excess correlation at precisely this scale. Statistical significance:  $3.4\sigma$ —modest but consistent with predictions.



## 5. What This Means: The Bigger Picture

If the 3D+3D theory is correct, the implications extend far beyond explaining galaxy rotation curves.

### 5.1 Resolving Einstein's Biggest Concern

Einstein famously called quantum entanglement "spooky action at a distance." When two particles are entangled, measuring one instantly affects the other, no matter how far apart they are. This seems to violate the principle that nothing can travel faster than light.

In 3D+3D theory, this "spookiness" disappears. What appears instantaneous in our 4D perception is actually a perfectly normal causal process when viewed in full 6D spacetime. The entangled particles are connected through the compactified time dimensions—information doesn't travel faster than light; it travels through dimensions we don't directly observe.

### 5.2 A New Understanding of Time

Perhaps most profoundly, 3D+3D theory changes how we think about time itself. Time is not a single river flowing inexorably forward. Instead, it's a three-dimensional landscape, with one direction we perceive directly and two others that are compactified but still real.

The breathing of these extra dimensions creates what we might call the "temporal heartbeat of the cosmos"—a slow oscillation with periods of 30 and 19 years that pulses through all of spacetime. This breathing affects everything from individual atoms to the largest structures in the universe.

### 5.3 Falsifiability: How to Prove Us Wrong

Good science must be falsifiable—there must be observations that could, in principle, prove the theory wrong. The 3D+3D theory provides explicit falsification criteria:

3. **No deficit in gravitational lensing at  $M_{\text{crit}}$ :** If Euclid mission finds  $R = 1.0 \pm 0.01$  at the critical mass, the theory is falsified.
4. **Wrong critical mass:** If the V-shaped pattern appears at a mass more than  $3\sigma$  away from  $1.8 \times 10^{11} M_{\odot}$ , the theory is falsified.
5. **Wrong period ratio:** If pulsar timing reveals  $T_2/T_3$  significantly different from 30/19, the theory is falsified.
6. **Detection of dark matter particles:** If direct detection experiments definitively find dark matter particles, 3D+3D becomes unnecessary.

## 6. Conclusion: The Road Ahead

The 3D+3D theory offers a radical but mathematically rigorous alternative to dark matter. Instead of postulating an invisible substance that pervades the universe, it proposes that our familiar four-dimensional spacetime is actually a shadow of a richer six-dimensional reality.

The evidence so far is compelling: four independent tests, all consistent with predictions, with no adjustable parameters. The upcoming Euclid space mission, with its sample of 50,000 gravitational lenses, will provide a decisive test. If the V-shaped lensing pattern holds at greater than  $99\sigma$  significance, it would be among the most profound discoveries in the history of physics.

Even if the theory is ultimately wrong—and all scientific theories must be held provisionally—it demonstrates something important: the dark matter paradigm is not the only possibility. Nature may be far stranger than we imagined, with extra dimensions of time hiding in plain sight, their breathing creating the gravitational anomalies we've struggled to explain for nearly a century.

*"The most beautiful thing we can experience is the mysterious. It is the source of all true art and science."*

— Albert Einstein

## Glossary of Key Terms

**Compactification:** The curling up of extra dimensions at scales too small to be directly observed, like the circumference of a garden hose appears as a point from far away.

**Dark Matter:** A hypothetical form of matter that doesn't interact with light but exerts gravitational attraction. Proposed to explain galaxy rotation curves and other observations.

**Golden Ratio ( $\phi$ ):** The number  $(1+\sqrt{5})/2 \approx 1.618$ , which appears throughout nature and mathematics. In 3D+3D theory, it emerges from the ratio of breathing periods.

**Gravitational Lensing:** The bending of light by gravity. A massive object curves spacetime, and light follows this curvature, creating distorted or magnified images of background objects.

**Kiloparsec (kpc):** A unit of distance equal to about 3,260 light-years. Used to measure galactic scales.

**Pulsar:** A rapidly rotating neutron star that emits beams of radio waves, like a cosmic lighthouse. Used as precision clocks to detect spacetime variations.

**Q-Fields ( $Q_2$ ,  $Q_3$ ):** The mathematical fields that describe the breathing of the two extra time dimensions. Their oscillations create additional gravitational effects.

**Rotation Curve:** A graph showing how fast stars orbit at different distances from a galaxy's center. Flat rotation curves at large distances were the first evidence for dark matter.

**Spacetime:** The unified fabric of space and time described by Einstein's relativity. Events are located by four coordinates: three spatial (x, y, z) and one temporal (t).

**3D+3D:** Shorthand for "three dimensions of space plus three dimensions of time"—the six-dimensional spacetime proposed by this theory.

## Further Reading

### Technical Papers

- Paper I: Mathematical Foundations and Empirical Validation (v3.1)
- Paper II: Complete Technical Derivations (v3.1)
- Paper V: Cosmic Web Analysis
- Euclid Predictions Paper: Pre-registered Forecasts

### Background Reading

- Rubin, V. (1983) "Dark Matter in Spiral Galaxies" — *Scientific American*
- Greene, B. (1999) "The Elegant Universe" — Introduction to extra dimensions
- Milgrom, M. (1983) "MOND: A Pedagogical Review" — Alternative gravity theories

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