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The Solar System Constraint Maze: A Scientific Dead-End Revealing the Interuniversal Machine

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Abstract

Context: Solar declination standstills, semiannual GRACE gravimetric residuals, and helical magnetised outflows in stellar environments are usually treated as disconnected phenomena. Each is well measured and robust, yet no unified physical interpretation exists within standard heliophysics and geodesy.

Aims: We investigate whether these three phenomena - geometric declination behaviour, gravimetric semiannual signals, and large-scale inductive helical flows - can be interpreted as independent manifestations of a single weak external field acting on the Earth-Sun system, and whether such a field implies a restricted class of large-scale structures.

Methods: We proceed in four steps. First, we derive a purely geometric baseline for the solar declination and quantify the standstill behaviour near the solstices for constant obliquity. Second, we decompose the GRACE semiannual residual after Earth-system corrections and examine its phase relation to the declination residuals with respect to the geometric baseline. Third, we construct a conservative effective external field model consistent with both datasets and estimate the required torque. Fourth, we analyse the energy and angular-momentum budgets of candidate astrophysical structures to identify which can generate a field with the inferred symmetry, magnitude, and stability.

Results: The geometric derivation proves that declination standstills arise strictly from projection effects for constant obliquity, providing a clean baseline against which small residuals can be measured. When the observed declination data are differenced from this baseline, the residuals exhibit a semiannual component aligned in phase with the semiannual GRACE residual and stable across multi-year windows. Matching amplitudes implies an external torque of order 10^{17} N m. A general effective field analysis shows that axially aligned, helically magnetised, inductive plasma structures can generate a torque with the required symmetry, magnitude, and long-term stability while remaining consistent with constraints on Earth's rotation and orbit.

Conclusions: Within this framework, solar geometry, GRACE gravimetry, and helical inductive MHD dynamics emerge as three observational manifestations of a single weak external torque acting on the Earth-Sun system. The effective-field constraints define a closed "constraint maze" in which standard models reach a scientific dead-end, and the allowed parameter space narrows to a small class of helically inductive structures, one possible realisation of which corresponds to what has been termed the Interuniversal Machine.

Keywords: Sun: Magnetic Fields; Gravitation; Earth; Planetary Systems; Magnetohydrodynamics (MHD); Methods: Analytical; Space Geodesy

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