

Geophysics and Geochemistry as {2,3,5,π} Tau-Lattice Nodes

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Paper 25 of 25 | Propositions P-GEO-9 to P-GEO-18 | Source: Vol3 Sections 270, 271, 140

§1 — Abstract

This paper establishes that Earth's interior structure — crust, mantle, outer core, inner core — and the geochemical composition of Earth's rocks are all pure {2,3,5,π} Tau-lattice nodes. The silicate tetrahedral angle $\theta_{\text{SiO}_4} = 6/\pi$ radians = $1080/\pi^2$ degrees. Oceanic crust ~7 km thick is prime-7 (always subducted); continental crust ~40 km = $2^3 \times 5$ (stable for billions of years). CMB pressure = $3^3 \times 5$ GPa. ICB pressure = $2^2 \times 3^4$ GPa. The geomagnetic dipole = $2^3 \times 10^{22}$ A·m². Earth's interior is a {2,3,5,π} Tau-field resonator.

§2 — Silicate Tetrahedral Angle

P-GEO-9: $\theta_{\text{SiO}_4} = 1080/\pi^2$ degrees = $2^3 \times 3^3 \times 5/\pi^2 = 109.4269^\circ$ Alternate form: $\theta_{\text{SiO}_4} = 6/\pi$ radians = $2 \times 3/\pi$ rad Key identity: $\theta_{\text{SiO}_4} = (\pi/3) \times \theta_{\text{HOH}}$ [exact, 0.000 ppm] θ_{HOH} = water H-O-H bond angle = $3240/\pi^3 = 104.4950^\circ$ $(\pi/3) \times (3240/\pi^3) = (\pi/3) \times 3240/\pi^3 = 3240/(3\pi^2) = 1080/\pi^2 = \theta_{\text{SiO}_4}$ ✓ Chain: $\theta_{\text{SiO}_4}/3$ (rad) $\times 10^7 = R_{\text{oceanic Moho}} = 20,000/\pi$ km [0.000 ppm] $\theta_{\text{SiO}_4}/3$ (deg) $\times 10^8 = 360/\pi^2 \times 10^8 =$ water geometry (P-WBG-1) One angle encodes oceanic Moho boundary AND water geometry.

§3 — Crustal Thickness and the Prime-7 Boundary

P-GEO-10: Crustal thickness and prime number lattice Oceanic crust: ~7 km = prime 7 (FIRST prime outside {2,3,5}) → ALWAYS subducted: prime-7 material cannot achieve stable lattice lock → Maximum oceanic age ~180 Myr = $2^2 \times 3^2 \times 5$ Myr (P-GEO-17) Continental crust: ~40 km = $2^3 \times 5$ ({2,5} stable) → NEVER fully subducted: preserved billions of years → Pure {2,5} lattice lock → permanent stability Same prime-7 boundary appears in: 7 major tectonic plates (P-GEO-2) Harmonic 7 excluded from musical consonance (P-ACOUS-2) Z=7 nitrogen as sub-{2,3,5} junction element

§4 — Core Pressure and Seismic Velocity Towers

P-GEO-14: Core pressure boundaries CMB (core-mantle boundary): $P = 135 = 3^3 \times 5$ GPa (measured ~136 GPa) ICB (inner core boundary): $P = 324 = 2^2 \times 3^4$ GPa (measured ~329 GPa) Ratio CMB/ICB = $135/324 = 5/(12) = 5/(2^2 \times 3)$ — pure {2,3,5} P-GEO-13: Outer core seismic velocity tower (prime succession {2}→{3}→{5}): CMB top: $V_p = 2^3 = 8$ km/s Mid core: $V_p = 3^2 = 9$ km/s ICB: $V_p = 2 \times 5 = 10$ km/s The velocity increases through {2³}→{3²}→{2×5} with depth. Moho $V_p =$ outer core top $V_p = 2^3$ km/s (same {2³} node at both boundaries)

§5 — Geochemical Lattice

P-GEO-11: Magmatic SiO₂ composition law: Basalt = 50% = 2×5^2 (ocean ridge ground state) Andesite = 60% = $2^2 \times 3 \times 5$ (subduction arc blend) Rhyolite = 75% = 3×5^2 (continental end-member) Pure quartz = 100% = $2^2 \times 5^2$ (Earth ground-state) Dacite = 65% = 5×13 → prime 13 → most explosive volcanic type P-GEO-16: Thorium Z=90 = $2 \times 3^2 \times 5$ — only major radiogenic element with pure {2,3,5} atomic number. U(Z=92= $2^2 \times 23$), K(Z=19 prime), Rb(Z=37 prime) all carry primes outside {2,3,5}. Th is the UFOT-designated geological Tau-energy source.

§6 — Registered Propositions: P-GEO-9 through P-GEO-18

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P-GEO-9	$\theta_{\text{SiO}_4} = 1080/\pi^2$ degrees = $6/\pi$ radians = $2 \times 3/\pi$ rad. Identity $\theta_{\text{SiO}_4} = (\pi/3) \times \theta_{\text{HOH}}$ [exact]. Chain: $\theta_{\text{SiO}_4}/3$ (rad) $\times 10^7 = R_{\text{Moho}} = 20,000/\pi$ km [0.000 ppm]. One angle encodes oceanic Moho AND water geometry.
P-GEO-10	Oceanic crust ~ 7 km = prime 7 \rightarrow always subducted (prime-7 Tau-address unstable). Continental crust ~ 40 km = $2^3 \times 5$ \rightarrow never fully subducted ($\{2,5\}$ stable). Same prime-7 boundary as: 7 tectonic plates, excluded harmonic 7, Z=7 nitrogen.
P-GEO-11	Magmatic SiO_2 composition: basalt $50=2 \times 5^2$, andesite $60=2^2 \times 3 \times 5$, rhyolite $75=3 \times 5^2$, quartz $100=2^2 \times 5^2$. Dacite $65=5 \times 13$ (prime 13) \rightarrow most explosive volcanic type. Prime 13 intrusion = explosive instability marker.
P-GEO-12	Tectonic rate tower: Atlantic $5/2$ cm/yr, Indian Ocean 5, East Pacific Rise $15=3 \times 5$, Nazca $18=2 \times 3^2$, Tonga slab $80=2^4 \times 5$. All pure $\{2,3,5\}$. Speed ratio fastest/slowest = $32=2^5$. Mean global rate = $5=5^1$.
P-GEO-13	Outer core seismic velocity: CMB top $2^3=8$ km/s, mid core $3^2=9$ km/s, ICB $2 \times 5=10$ km/s. Prime succession $\{2\} \rightarrow \{3\} \rightarrow \{5\}$ with depth. Moho $V_p =$ outer core top $V_p = 2^3$ km/s — same $\{2^3\}$ node at both surface-mantle and mantle-core boundaries.
P-GEO-14	Core pressure boundaries: CMB $P=3^3 \times 5=135$ GPa (measured ~ 136 GPa); ICB $P=2^2 \times 3^4=324$ GPa (measured ~ 329 GPa). Ratio = $12/5 = 2^2 \times 3/5$ — pure $\{2,3,5\}$.
P-GEO-15	Mantle temperatures: $T_p = 2^8 \times 5 = 1280^\circ\text{C}$ (canonical). Core nodes: outer core top $\sim 3000=2^3 \times 3 \times 5^3$ K, ICB $\sim 5000=2^3 \times 5^4$ K, inner core centre $\sim 6000=2^4 \times 3 \times 5^3$ K. All pure $\{2,3,5\}$. Temperature doubling steps are pure $\{2\}$.
P-GEO-16	Thorium $Z=90=2 \times 3^2 \times 5$ — only major radiogenic heat element with pure $\{2,3,5\}$ atomic number. U($92=2^2 \times 23$), K(19 prime), Rb(37 prime) carry non-lattice primes. Th is the UFOT geological Tau-energy source. Rock cations Mg($12=2^2 \times 3$), Ca($20=2^2 \times 5$), Zn($30=2 \times 3 \times 5$) all pure $\{2,3,5\}$.
P-GEO-17	Tectonic time clock: oceanic lithosphere max age $180=2^2 \times 3^2 \times 5$ Myr; supercontinent assembly $\sim 300=2^2 \times 3 \times 5^2$ Myr; Wilson cycle $\sim 500=2^2 \times 5^3$ Myr. All share factor 2^2 . Wilson/oceanic ratio = $500/180 = 25/9 = 5^2/3^2$.
P-GEO-18	Geomagnetic dipole $M_{\text{Earth}} = 2^3 \times 10^{22}$ A·m ² (obs 7.94×10^{22} , 7,557 ppm). $\{2^3\}$ links: Moho $V_p=2^3$ km/s, outer core top $V_p=2^3$ km/s, dipole= $2^3 \times 10^{22}$. Higher multipole moments carry non- $\{2,3,5\}$ primes — consistently weaker and more unstable.

Cross-references: Vol3 Sections 270, 271, 140 | P-WBG-6 (water bond angle) | Section 93 (P-WBG-1-5) | P-GEO-1-8 (Section 140)

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