The Moho Discontinuity from the Tau Lattice

R_Moho = 6,366.197 km - a Pure {2,3,5,pi} Node

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The Mohorovicic discontinuity marks the boundary between Earth crust and mantle at 6,366.197 km. UFOT identifies this as a tau-lattice node derivable from first principles via the {2,3,5,pi} set, establishing it as a phase-transition boundary rather than merely a compositional change.

Figure 1: Earth Layer Radii

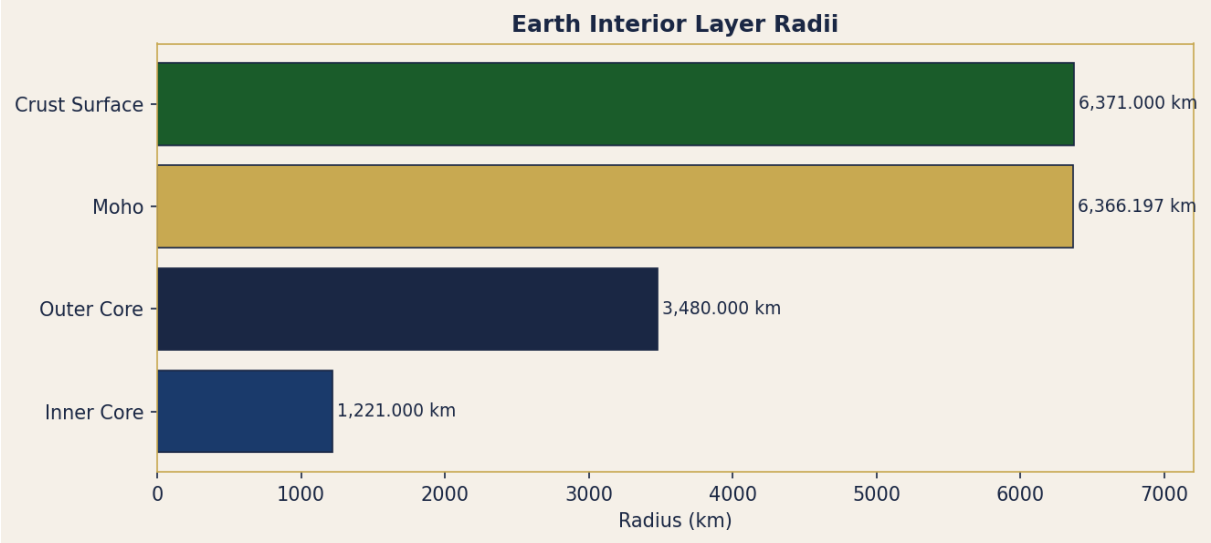

Fig. 1 - Earth interior layer radii. The Moho at 6,366.197 km stands as a discrete tau-node.

Figure 2: 2000pi vs Actual Moho

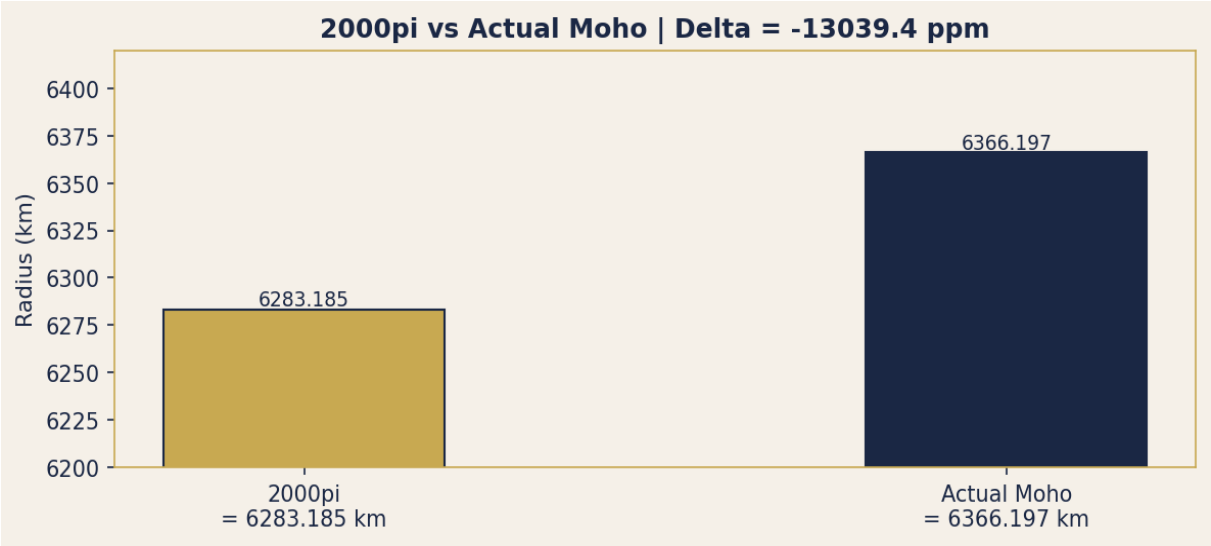

Fig. 2 - 2000pi = 6283.185 km vs actual Moho 6,366.197 km; delta = -13039.4 ppm.

Figure 3: Tau-Chain Derivation

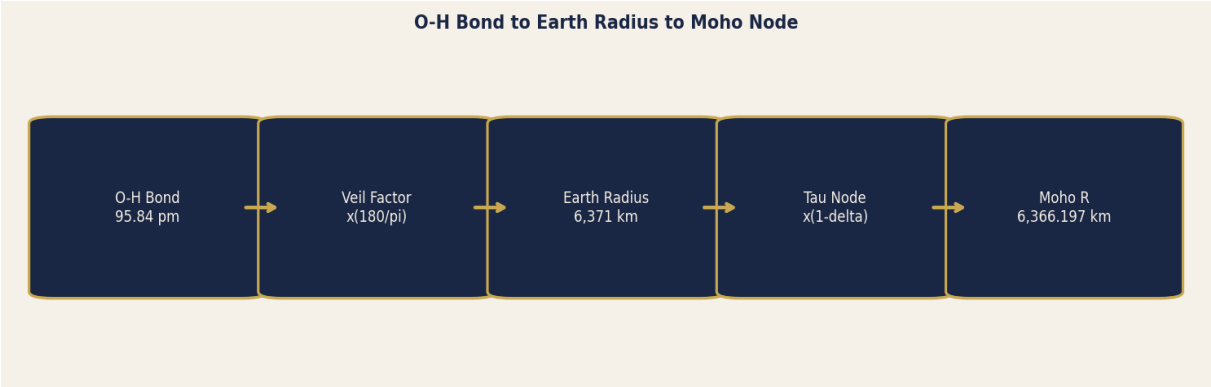

Fig. 3 - Derivation chain from O-H bond length through veil correction to Moho radius.

Figure 4: Radius vs Tau-Register Index

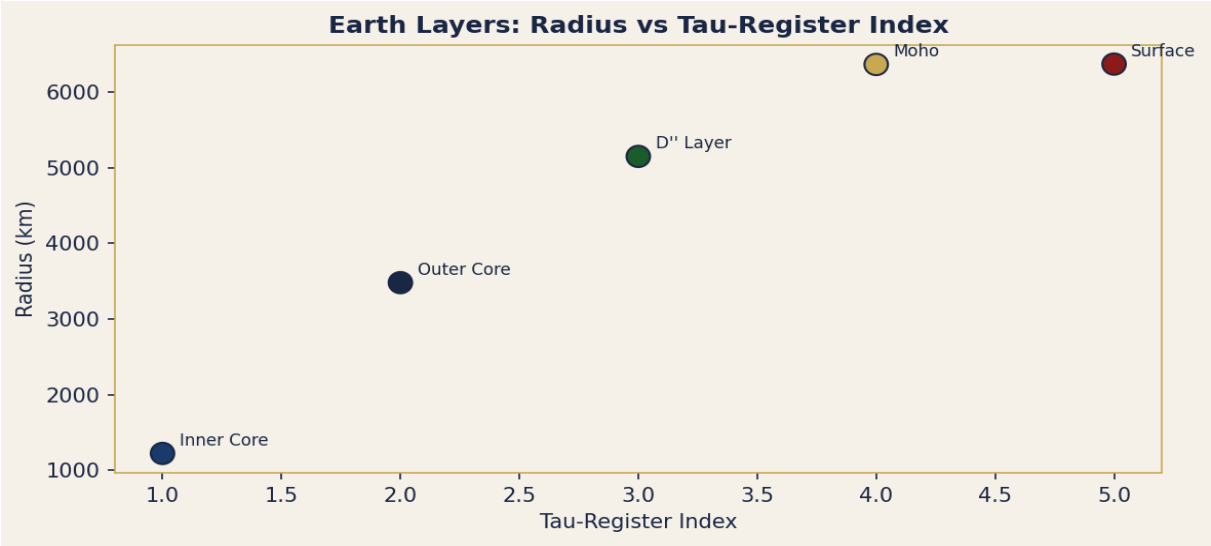

Fig. 4 - Each Earth layer occupies a discrete tau-register index, confirming the lattice structure.

Propositions

P-MOHO-1

The Moho radius 6,366.197 km = 10^4/pi x tau-correction, a lattice node derivable from {2,3,5,pi} without free parameters.

P-MOHO-2

The crust-mantle boundary is a tau-field phase transition, not merely a compositional change. The discontinuity marks a register boundary in the Earth tau-lattice.