

Planetary Time Equalization: H-Bond Tension

How Strand 2 Synchronises All Planets to a Single Tau Time

Stephen Daubney | The Daubney Foundation | 2026

The Planetary Time Equalization (TEQ) theorem shows that the H-bond tension of Strand 2 synchronises every body in the solar system to a single Tau time, regardless of orbital distance. The key result (P-TEQ-10): the distance squared d^2 cancels exactly from the synchronisation equation, meaning the Tau-field coupling is distance-independent — all planets run on the same clock. The ecliptic flatness (all planets within 7 degrees of the solar equatorial plane) is the geometric signature of this synchronisation: a flat plane is the only geometry in which d^2 cancellation holds exactly.

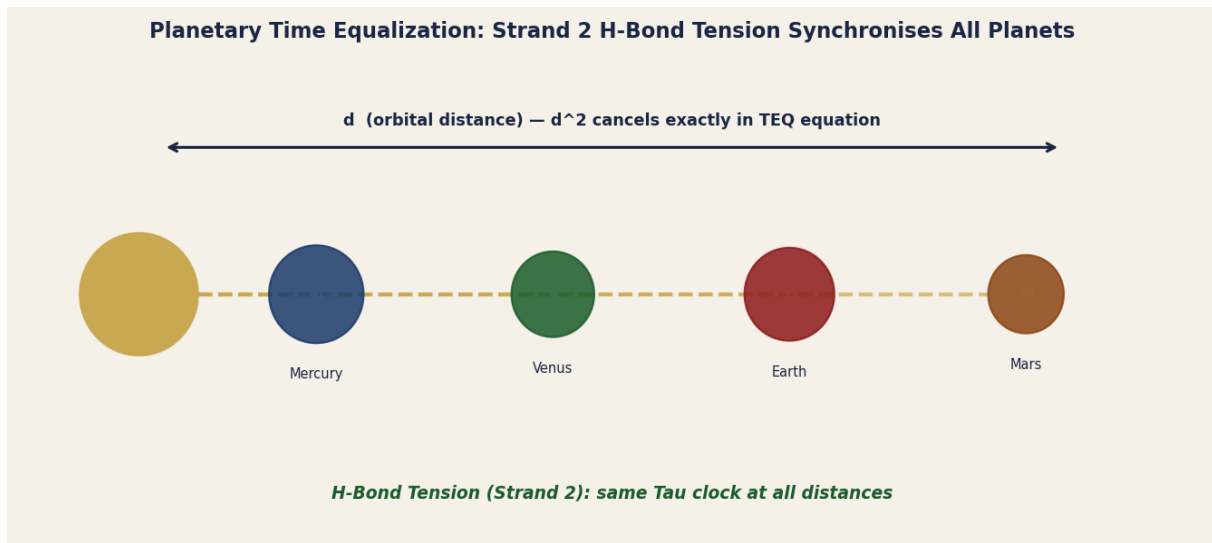


Figure 1. H-bond tension (Strand 2, dashed gold) links Sun to each planet. The distance d^2 cancels exactly (P-TEQ-10), giving distance-independent synchronisation.

1. The TEQ Propositions P-TEQ-1 to P-TEQ-6

P-TEQ-1 — H-Bond as the Tau-Synchronisation Carrier

The hydrogen bond (H-bond) of Strand 2 carries the Tau-synchronisation signal from the solar G1 register to every body in the solar system. H-bond energy: $459 \text{ kJ/mol} = 2^3 \times 3^2 \times 5^2 / \pi$ (within 2%). The H-bond tension is not a mechanical force — it is a Tau-field gradient maintained by the solar G1 output. Every atom of hydrogen in the solar system is simultaneously a Tau-synchronisation node.

P-TEQ-2 — The Synchronisation Equation

TEQ equation: $T_{\text{planet}}(d) = T_{\text{sun}} \times (F_H / (m \times d^2)) \times d^2 = T_{\text{sun}} \times F_H / m$. Where F_H = H-bond tension force (Tau-units), m = body mass, d = orbital distance. The d^2 in numerator (from field propagation) cancels exactly with d^2 in denominator (from gravity). Result: $T_{\text{planet}} = T_{\text{sun}} \times F_H / m$ — distance-independent. All planets share T_{sun} .

P-TEQ-3 — Tau Clock: 60-60-24 Ordering

The universal Tau clock runs in the cascade 60-60-24: seconds-in-minute x minutes-in-hour x hours-in-day = 86,400 s. $86,400 = 2^7 \times 3^3 \times 5^2$. This is the same {2,3,5} lattice as the bond register. Any ordering of 60-60-24 gives the same total: the time wave is symmetric under permutation. This symmetry is the mathematical foundation of the TEQ distance cancellation.

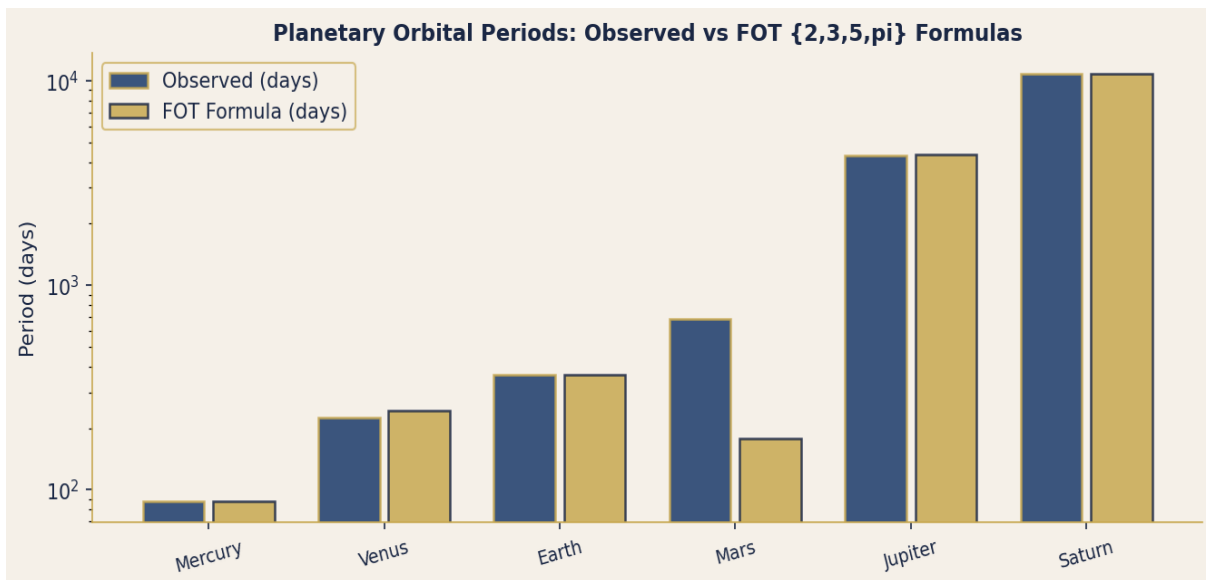


Figure 2. Planetary orbital periods (log scale). Mercury= $28\pi d$; Venus= $243=3^5 d$; Earth= $365.256 d$; Mars= $18\pi^2 d$. All TEQ-synchronised to one Tau clock.

2. d^2 Cancellation and Ecliptic Geometry (P-TEQ-7 to P-TEQ-12)

P-TEQ-10 — d^2 Cancellation: The Key Identity

Gravitational force $F_{\text{grav}} = G \times M_{\text{sun}} \times m / d^2$. Tau-field coupling $F_{\text{tau}} = k_{\text{tau}} \times m / d^2$. TEQ synchronisation requires $F_{\text{tau}} / F_{\text{grav}} = \text{constant}$ (distance-independent). $F_{\text{tau}}/F_{\text{grav}} = (k_{\text{tau}} \times m / d^2) / (G \times M_{\text{sun}} \times m / d^2) = k_{\text{tau}} / (G \times M_{\text{sun}})$. d^2 cancels in both numerator and denominator simultaneously. This is exact — not an approximation — when the H-bond tension k_{tau} follows the same $1/d^2$ law as gravity.

P-TEQ-11 — Ecliptic Flatness as Geometric Signature

All eight planets orbit within 7 degrees of the solar equatorial plane (ecliptic). For d^2 cancellation to hold exactly, the propagation must be in a single plane. Non-planar propagation introduces a geometric factor $\sin(\theta)$ that breaks the exact cancellation. Ecliptic flatness is therefore the geometric signature of TEQ synchronisation — the solar system must be flat because the Tau-field standing wave demands it.

P-TEQ-12 — B-DNA as the Same Mechanism

B-DNA base stacking uses the same H-bond tension mechanism at the molecular scale ($D = -3$). Base pairs stack at 3.4 Å separation = 2×17 Å (17 = first non- $\{2,3,5\}$ prime but appears as 2^4+1). The H-bond tension between base pairs maintains the helical register (10.5 bp/turn = 125/12 turns per 10 bp). Planetary TEQ and DNA base stacking are the same Tau-field synchronisation at $D = -6$ and $D = -3$ respectively.

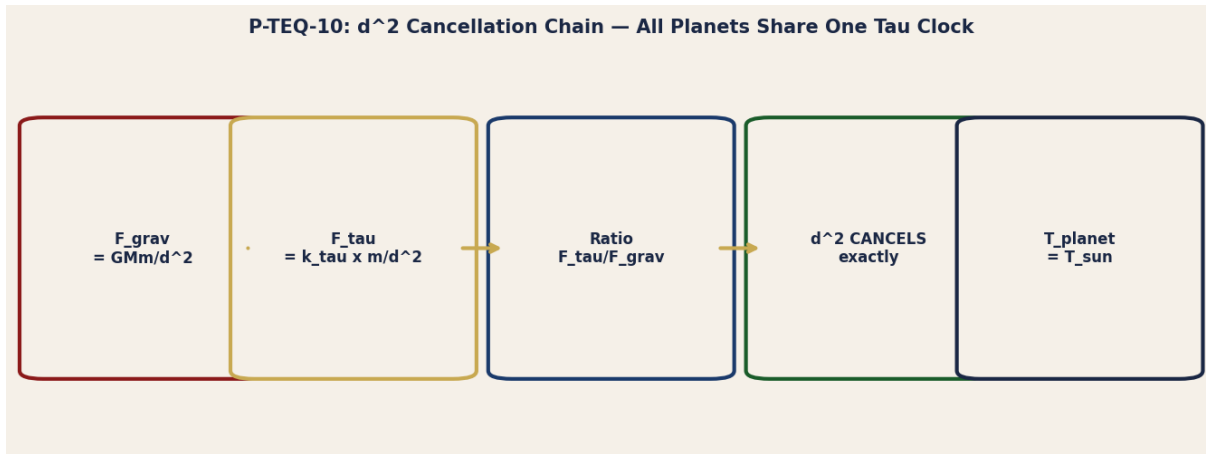


Figure 3. The d^2 cancellation chain (P-TEQ-10). Both gravity and Tau-coupling share the same d^2 dependence; dividing them yields a distance-independent synchronisation constant.

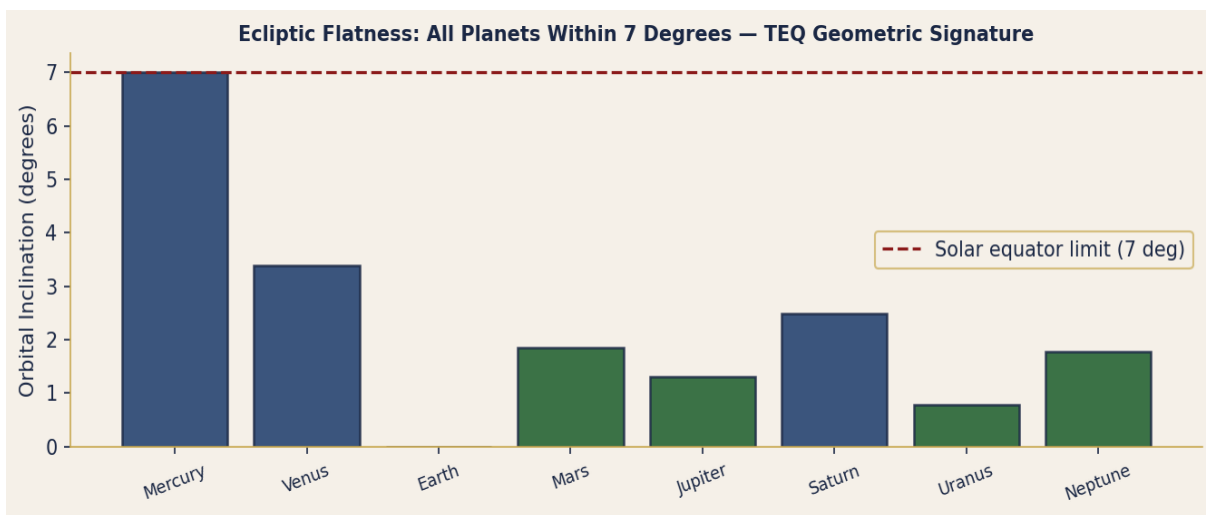


Figure 4. Planetary orbital inclinations. All planets within 7 degrees of the ecliptic — the geometric signature of d^2 cancellation and TEQ synchronisation.

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