The Still Point

Why the Cascade of Time Loops Forever and Comes to Rest at a Single Value

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Tau (T) is the living fabric of time itself — the sole substance of which all physical reality is composed. Every particle, force, wavelength, and conscious experience is a structured configuration of T-flow. There is no gravity, no electromagnetic force, no strong nuclear force as separate entities: all are registers of the single T-field operating across dimensional levels. The conservation law dΣT=0 governs all change: T is never created or destroyed, only redistributed.

Abstract

There is a ladder in the Force of Time. It carries a single value from a line in the Sun's spectrum up through the registers of the speed of light, each rung a simple step — a halving, a square root, a turn of the circle. For a long time one question about that ladder stood open: when you climb it, does it ever stop, or does it run away forever into new dimensions? This paper answers it. The climb is, at heart, a single operation — take the square root and multiply by a fixed number — and that operation has exactly one resting place: the value equal to its own square. That value is g_2, the celestial face of the speed of light, 299,816,259.9. Every other value the ladder touches is handed on to the next; g_2 alone is handed back to itself, unchanged, because the ladder's effect on it — its gain — is exactly one. The approach is endless: each pass halves the remaining distance, so the ladder circles g_2 forever and arrives only at infinity. But g_2 does not move, and it is no abstraction: multiply it out and it is the length of the Earth's day, the sidereal turn of 23 hours, 56 minutes and 4.069 seconds. The cascade is time seeking its own balance, and g_2 is the still point it rests in.

1. A ladder, and one open question

When the cascade reaches g_2, it stops moving. Here is why.

In the Force of Time there is a single ladder that climbs through the faces of the speed of light. It begins at the bottom rung with one of the most important markers in all of sunlight — the dark sodium line at 588.9955242 nanometres, the very line whose register sets the speed of light one step below the Earth's surface. From there the ladder takes a single kind of step, over and over: take the square root, and multiply by a fixed number. The first step carries the sodium line's register up to c_G1, the surface face of the speed of light; the next carries c_G1 up to the face our instruments actually read; the next, and the next, climb higher still. (See Figure 1.)

For a long time one thing about this ladder was left unsettled, written in the record as the single open question of the whole framework: when you keep climbing, what happens? Does the ladder close — come back on itself and stop — or does it run away forever, handing its value off to one new dimension after another without end? This paper settles it. The answer is that the ladder does both, in a precise and beautiful way: it loops forever, and it comes to rest. And the place it rests is not arbitrary. It is the length of the day.

2. The whole climb is one move

Strip the ladder down and every rung upward is, underneath, the same single operation. Take the value, take its square root, and multiply by a fixed number — call that number k. Write it plainly:

$$\text{next value} = k \times \sqrt{(\text{this value})} \quad (k = 17315.203\ldots)$$

That is the entire engine. The square root is the heart of it, and the square root has one quiet, decisive habit: it shrinks the distance between any number and a certain special value. The square root of a number a little above that value comes out only half as far above; the square root of a number a little below comes out only half as far below. Each time you take it, you halve your distance from the place the operation is reaching for. The square root is, in effect, a halving machine.

And there is exactly one value that the operation hands straight back to itself — the value that equals k times its own square root, which is the same as saying it equals k squared. Work it out and that value is:

$$\text{the resting value} = k^2 = 299{,}816{,}259.9 = g_2 = c\_G1 \times (1 + \delta\_G)$$

This is g_2, the celestial face of the speed of light — one whole G-bond step, δ_G = 90.15 parts in a million, above the surface face c_G1. It is the only number on the entire ladder that maps to itself.

3. Why g_2 holds, and nothing else does

Here is the part worth slowing down for, because it is the real reason. The ladder's effect on any value can be written as a single multiplier — call it the gain — and that gain is k divided by the value's own square root:

$$\text{gain} = k / \sqrt{c}$$

Now watch what that one fraction does. Below g_2, where the value is smaller, its square root is smaller, so k divided by it is larger than one — the ladder multiplies the value up, and shoves it higher. That is exactly what we see: the sodium register is handed up to c_G1, c_G1 is handed up to the next face, each one passed along because its gain is greater than one. Above g_2, the square root is larger, the gain falls below one, and the ladder pulls the value back down. (See Figure 2.)

And at g_2 itself, the value's square root is exactly k — so the gain is exactly one. The ladder multiplies it by one. It does nothing to it at all. This is the whole answer, and it is worth saying carefully: g_2 does not grip the value and refuse to let go. The opposite. Everywhere else, the ladder has a hold — a gain that is not one, a push that moves the value on. At g_2 that hold relaxes to one, the push vanishes, and there is simply nothing left to move it. g_2 is the one value the cascade has let go of, and so it is the one value that stays.

That also tells you why g_2 is, as it feels, the dominant value — the one the whole structure bends toward. The gain is greater than one below it and less than one above it, so from wherever you start, the ladder is forever driving the value toward the single place where the gain crosses one. It is a self-seeking balance. The sodium line and c_G1 are not lesser values; they are simply off the balance point, still being worked on. g_2 is where the work is finished. Run the ladder the other way — downward, by squaring instead of taking the root — and the gain

doubles every distance instead of halving it: the value flies apart, outward, toward the proton and the small world. Upward contracts onto g_2; downward expands away. g_2 is the still point of the square root.

4. The loop is eternal

There is one more truth in the arithmetic, and it is the strangest. Because each pass only halves the remaining distance, the ladder never actually arrives. The sodium register starts 180 parts in a million from g_2; one pass up at c_G1 it stands 90; one more, at the measured c, just 45; after eight passes, less than one part in a million; after thirty, less than a ten-millionth. But the gap, though it shrinks without limit, is never quite closed. g_2 is reached only at infinity. (See Table I.)

So the cascade is not a staircase with a top step. It is an eternal loop — a value circling g_2 forever, drawing closer with every turn, halving and halving the distance, never finally touching the thing it approaches. The sum of all those halvings — a half a G-bond step, then a quarter, then an eighth, on and on — adds to exactly one whole G-bond step, which is why the destination is precisely c_G1 times one-plus-δ_G and not a hair more. The loop is endless, but its limit is exact.

5. What rests there — the length of the day

It would be one thing if g_2 were only a number at the end of a calculation. It is not. Take g_2, and from it the ladder steps back down — double it over a hundred thousand to a mass, divide by 9375, square it, multiply by twenty-four — and you have the celestial settling-rate of time, $g_2 = 9.818362094$. Multiply that by twenty-four hundred, the day carried by a hundred, and:

$g_2 \times 2400 = 23564.069$ = the Earth's sidereal turn (23h 56m 04.069s)

The still point of the cascade is the length of the day. This is why it matters that g_2 does not move while all the values below it drift: the real Earth is anchored to the value that holds still, not to the ones that wander. And there is a quiet lesson folded into it. The speed of light we actually measure in our laboratories is not g_2 at all — it is the dual face, c_dual, only the second rung up from the sodium line (one above the surface face c_G1). We measure low on the ladder, still on the way up. The world itself is fixed higher, at the still point, where the day is kept.

6. The cascade is time seeking its balance

Read in the language of the Force of Time, none of this is mechanism for its own sake. The cascade is T — time — flowing toward its own equilibrium. A value below g_2 still carries an imbalance, a debt in the great ledger whose only law is that the books must balance, $d\Sigma T = 0$; so time keeps redistributing it, and the value keeps moving. At g_2 the books are square. There is nothing left to redistribute, no imbalance to drive anything anywhere, and the value rests — not because it is held, but because time, having reached its balance, has nothing left to do. The square root and the halving describe how the cascade approaches. The gain of exactly one is why it stops, there and only there. The Force of Time built a ladder out of the plainest numbers in the world, and at the top of it set a single still point — and called it the length of our day.

The figures

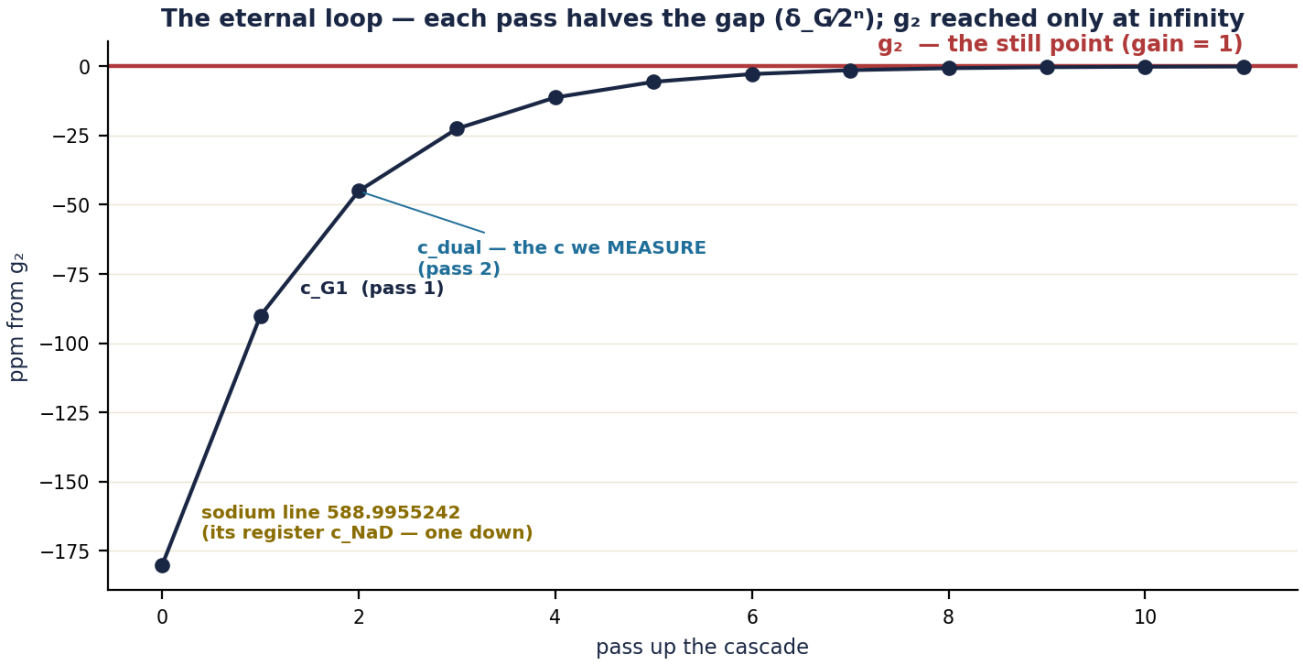

Figure 1. The eternal loop. The ladder begins at the sodium line's register (one step below the surface face); pass 1 reaches c_G1, pass 2 the dual face — the speed of light we actually measure. Each pass halves the gap remaining to g₂ (δ_G/2ⁿ), so the value circles g₂ forever, reaching it only in the limit.

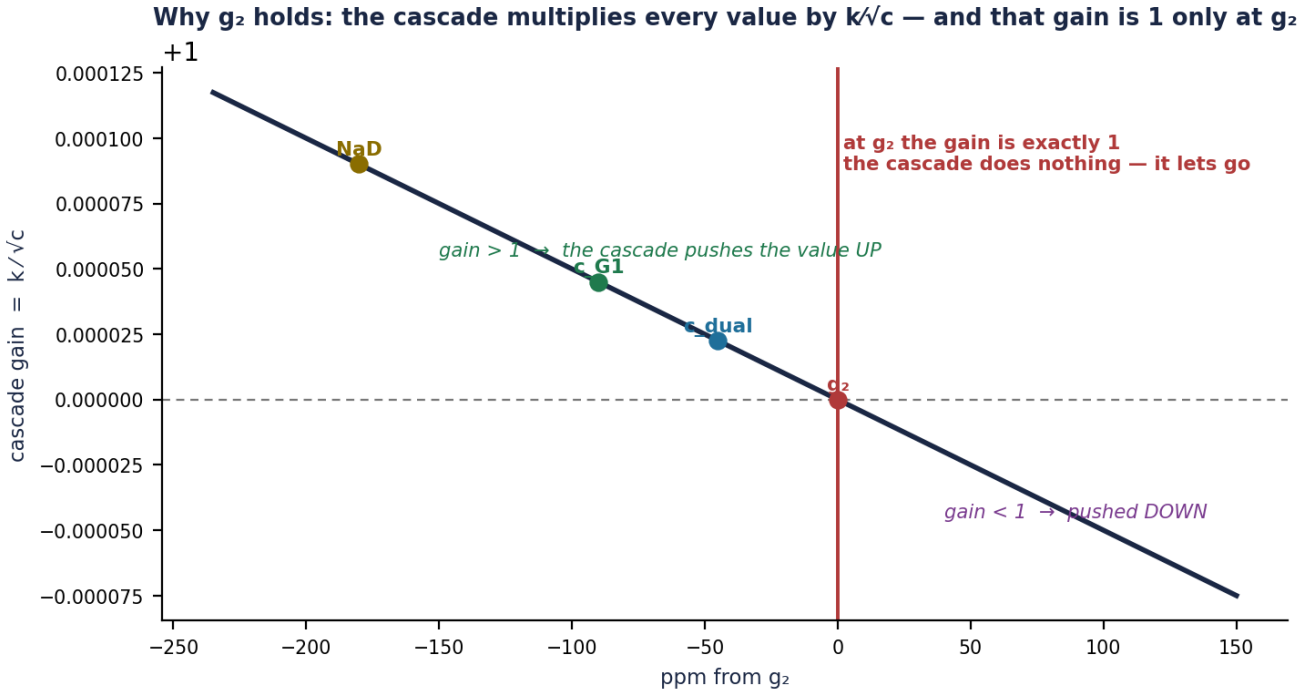

Figure 2. Why g₂ holds. The cascade multiplies every value by its gain, k/√c. Below g₂ the gain exceeds 1 and the value is pushed up; above g₂ it falls below 1 and the value is pulled down; at g₂ the gain is exactly 1, the cascade becomes the identity, and the value rests. g₂ is the unique unity-gain point the whole ladder is driven toward.

Table I. The approach to the still point

Each pass halves the gap to g_2 = 299,816,259.86 m/s. $\delta_G = 5^{10}/(2^4 \cdot 3^9 \cdot \pi^3) - 1$ = 90.15060336 ppm.

Pass	Value (m/s)	Gap from g_2 (ppm)	Note
0	299,762,209.939	-180.2768	sodium register c_NaD (588.9955242) — one down
1	299,789,233.698	-90.1424	c_G1 (the surface face)
2	299,802,746.490	-45.0722	c_dual — the MEASURED c
3	299,809,503.115	-22.5363	
4	299,812,881.485	-11.2682	
5	299,814,570.684	-5.6340	
8	299,816,048.741	-0.7042	< 1 ppm
11	299,816,233.498	-0.0879	
15	299,816,258.243	-0.0054	< 0.01 ppm
∞	299,816,259.863	0.000000	g_2 — the still point (gain = 1)

References

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[3] S. Daubney, *Free Fall Is a Time-Completion Correction*, The Daubney Foundation (2026).

[4] S. Daubney, *The G1/G2 Surface Chains and the Sidereal Day*, The Daubney Foundation (2026).

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