A sandbox geometry exploratory by

ALΣXANDΣR; CEO SAND BOX GEOMETRY LLC

BONDING MECHANICAL ENERGY PHENOMENA of TWO ELEMENTS	WINTER 2018

Magnetism is gripping phenomena of bond. The stripping of electricity and magnetism into a separate single entity they happen to be, provide a natural 'load' by doing work, producing heat, and in so doing prevent explosive property of direct contact of same charge or charge to 'ground' without load energy consumption.

BOND: parametric geometry constructing electromagnetic bond phenomena of the first 10 elements

[H, He, Li, Be, B, C, N, O, F, Ne]

A Sandbox Geometry Original Unified Field Geometry essay by Alexander

Since little exchange/interest, negative or positive (<mark>simply none)</mark>, has been garnered by my 25 years work constructing macro-infinite massive G-field mechanical energy, I assume it is because that's easy stuff; allowing my jumping into micro-infinity nuclear energy curves!

First, some nuclear parametric geometry thoughts to help pave the road ahead.

- All considerations begin with H, Z#1, as standard model of construction. Parametric modeling changes with Z#, keeping construction methods precisely similar, a geometric congruent symmetry. Only change of element weight on space of Cartesian Coordinate System need be considered. Nuclear center will be at 3-space Cartesian center; (x & y) rotate and (z) spins. Let axes be fixed and phenomena of symmetrical energy configurations spin with familiar North South alignment.
- Two atoms connect via bond plane constructed normal with spin axis alignment. One atom must be @ Cartesian nuclear center.
- Three atom connect can only happen after two atom bond and allowed only on rotation/accretion plane with a mutual (three-some) alignment gravity hook buried in bond ring connection.

The following intellectual philosophy is born of 25 years contemplation about Newtonian mechanical orbit energy, leading me from big too small. It is meant to be read, free of shackles provided by liberal progressive thought masters, hammering and shaping 21st century human imagination into their preconceived imagery. Let your imagination soar to lofty heights for new perspectives and insight into God's Creation. Such a vision needs to be focused for clarity. Such clarity begins with unification of the fields we live with. God's Creation is unified with specific order. Quantum small is behind the curtain and pulls the leavers moving Classic big. My writing is built with solid philosophical precepts. With Euclid, Apollonius, Galileo, and Newton, I cut the path for my imagination.

This is the parametric construction of a carbon atom:

Let curve (a) be electron cloud of carbon (Z#6). Let curve (h) be the binding energy parabola holding ecloud (a) around nuclear center (B). (f & g) are squaring asymptote of hyperbolic shaping curve (d), used to locate nucleus. Foci (A) of shaping hyperbola (d) provide spherical compression force shaping an atom. Split foci of a hyperbola provide radii of compression ring $(Z\#\sqrt{2})$ as the greater energy curve with respect to electron cloud (a) by the factor $\sqrt{2}$. Latus rectum (j) +endpoint (E) provides $(m = \pm1)$ unity tangent (I) and corresponding tangent normal (k) used to shape nuclear binding energy curve(c).
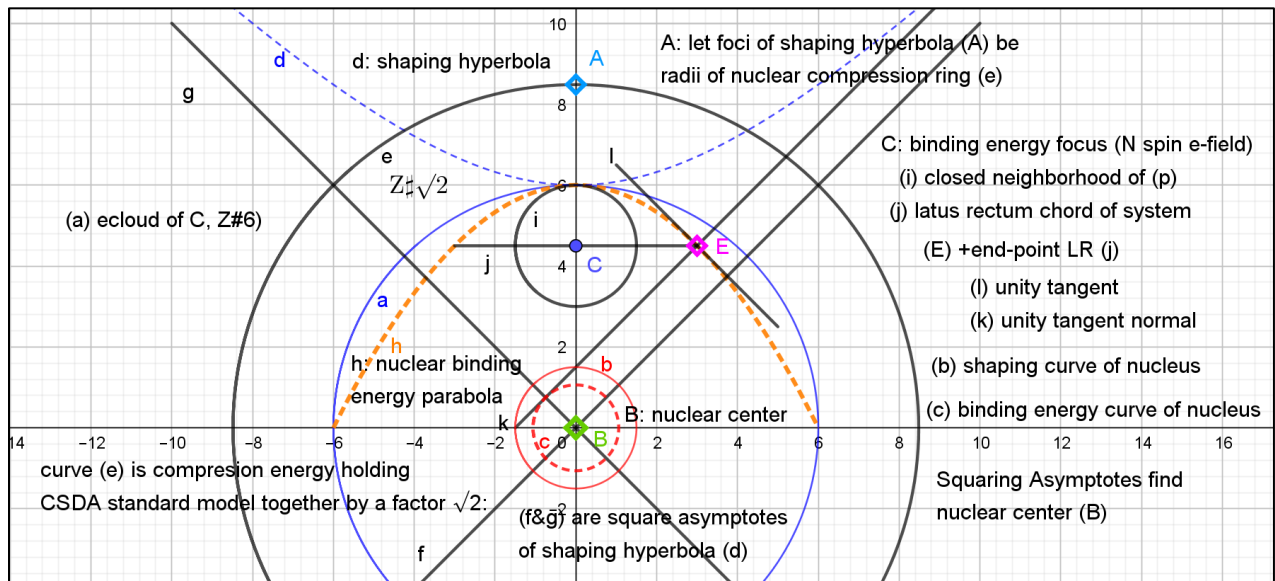

Figure 1: *basic CSDA for nuclear curves*

z6bond.ggb

BONDING

(CSDA parametric Geometry) Let (D) be nuclear center atom1 and (E) be nuclear center atom2. To locate center of mutual bond ring construct two unity tangent normal (n&g). Confirm 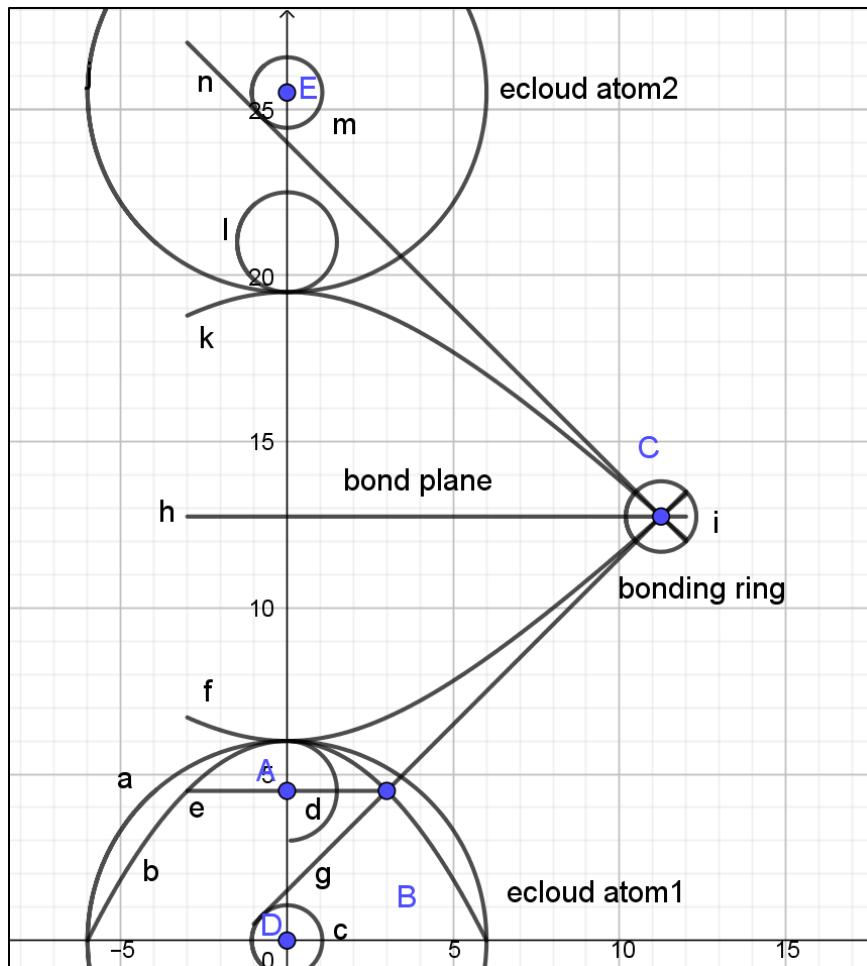intercept by constructing both shaping hyperbola for atom1 and atom2 (f&k). Point (C) for (Z#6) is $\left(\frac{45}{4}, \frac{51}{4}\right)$.

Figure 4: bond plane and bond ring connection atom1 with atom2 (Z#6)

Constructing a bonding profile of energy curves structuring two atoms are built with two **CSDA** sections. One section will be atom1 and the other section is atom2. Let Atom1 be south of atom2 and both atoms be separated by a bond plane (h). Spin axis bond comprising two atoms, involves nuclear alignment along center and foci of a common spin axis producing conserved symmetry. Fold any atom along the spin axis letting east meet west or fold on the bond plane of rotation letting north meet south, and profile symmetry of nuclear curves will be conserved. Only profile geometry will change to accommodate increasing atomic 'weight' by utilizing Z# as electron cloud radius.

4

The shaping radius (i) of the bond ring is determined by the nuclear binding energy curves (c&m). Both unity tangents, (n) and (g), contact with binding energy curve of nucleus convey shape of bond ring radii by plane geometry unity curve tangent contact. In other words, nuclear binding energy curves shape bond rings.
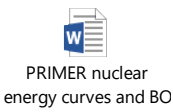
The next construction will be a nuclear schematic diagram of electromagnetic circuitry connect phenomena of bond. In schematic wire diagrams, circuit flow is from an electric potential to ground through a _load_ (loads consume electricity as work, motors, light, etc.) such as a charge device, table lamp or computer. Electric loads consume energy as work generating heat, avoiding violent short circuits of direct contact of 'hot' wire to ground! (pages 11-16 of icon for PRIMER))

proposed electro-magnetic circuit flow: filaments

(2017, nuclear construction, nuclear bond, bonding) I begin with the philosophy of plasma filaments because I believe at the nuclear level such hook-up is a
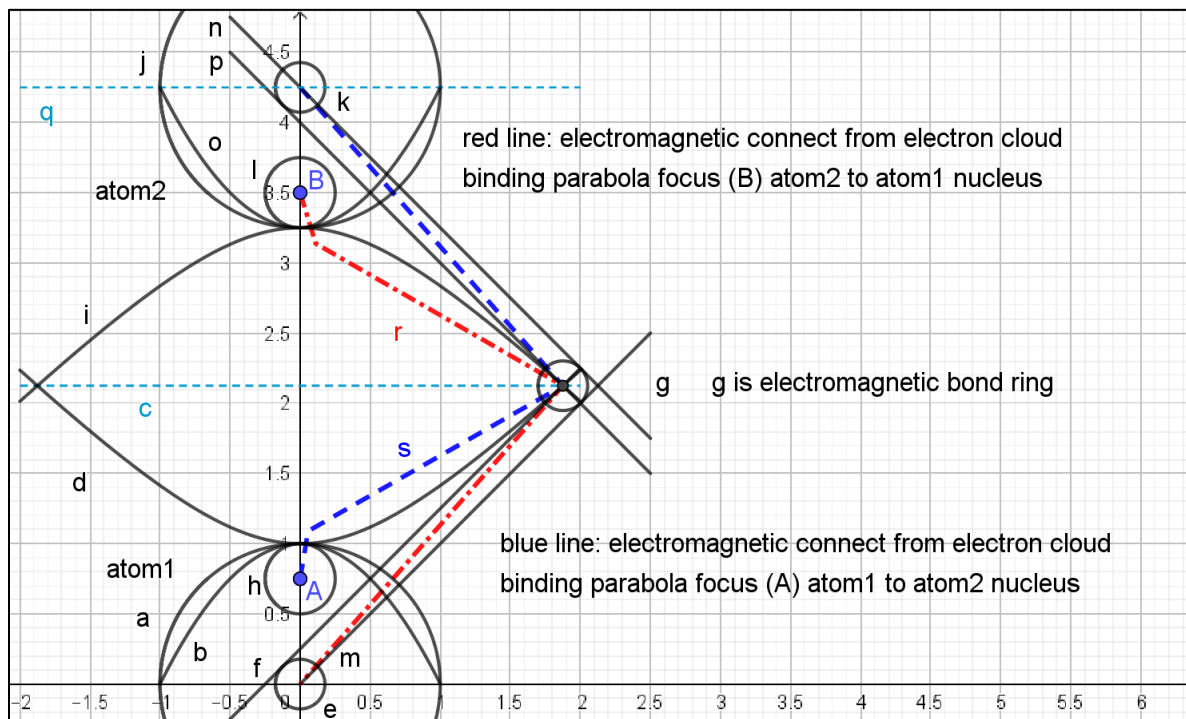

Figure 6: CSDA electromagnetic bond connection; atom1 with atom2.

filament type connection found only in Plasma Physics of Quantum Philosophies. (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5BLPvs3JTyA)

A Euclidean line found in Quantum Mechanics is a line with no ordinary end points, but two connected endpoints of field charge $(+, -)$.

Filament lines, unlike Euclidean lines, have width. Linear connection phenomena are width of electron and length of connect? Let distance between focus (A) atom 1 partnership with nuclear binding energy curve (k) of atom2, (blue connect), be L of connection.

Atom1 circuit connect is from (N) neighborhood (p; focus A, a <u>negative charge source</u>) to (+) nucleus of atom2. This connection filament is blue. Atom2 with atom1 circuit is red. There is no arrow pointing direction flow of field charge for atomic level experience is best imagined as a connecting attractive force between nuclear charge$(- \leftrightarrow +)$. An arrow suggests linear, I imagine two spinning 3-D hyperbolic cone surface sharing a common base connect @ (bond plane). Atom1 and atom2 3-D curves and lines form a 2-space profile column (hall way conduit) using shaping hyperbola to 'leave' element ecloud atom1, and 'connect' with atom2 via hyperbola squaring asymptote and binding parabola unity tangent normal to conduct (-) charge of electron cloud
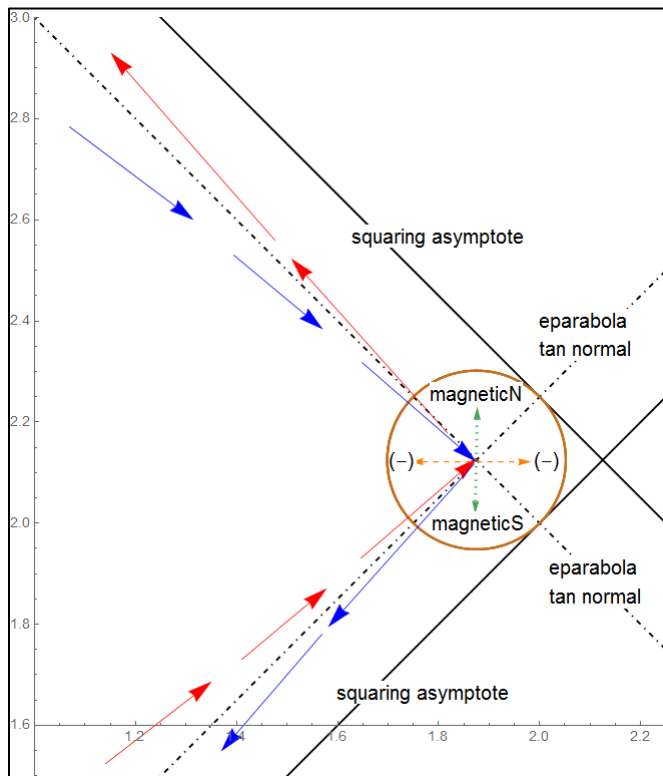

Figure7: vector description of opposing magnetic and electric field filament meet-up in atom bond ring. These are field vectors and carry attractive and/or repulsive forces of charge, not velocity.

to $(+)$ of partner atom nuclear center ==*after*== separating magnetism followers from electromagnetic filament properties ==*in*== bond ring.

Separation of magnetism and electric charge phenomena

Filament circuits carry electromagnetic phenomena of 'current', a following 'magnetism' field curled around filament charge from atom1 and atom2. Consider elementary right-hand rule structuring magnetic field lines surrounding filament

charge. A nuclear right-hand thumb *does not* point along a filament profile path but toward nuclear centers on spin axis. Clockwise atom 2 toward atom 1, and counter clockwise atom 1 toward atom 2. When meeting in electromagnetic bond ring, magnetic phenomena accompanying ecloud profile filament have opposite curl. When these magnetic field lines meet face to face (as north and south source magnetons they happen to be), they lock (mutual attraction) in the bond ring and remain captured in bond ring as pure magnetism, becoming principal strength of bond and remain in the bond ring leaving (–) profile charge of filament from electron cloud to connect with partnered atom (+) charge nucleus.

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Using computer parametric geometry code to construct the focus of an Apollonian parabola section within a right cone.
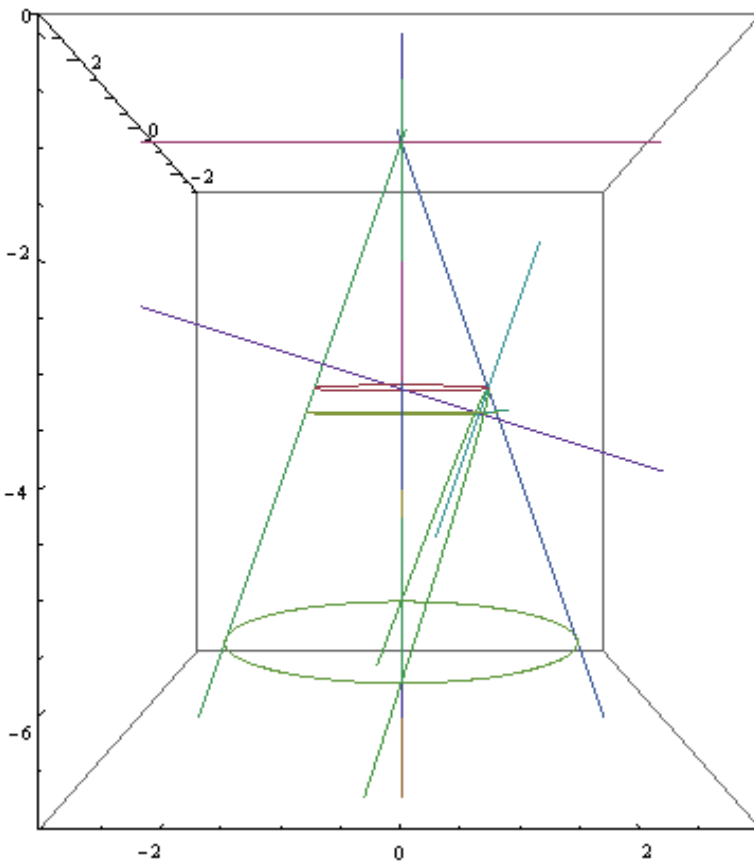
"It is remarkable that the directrix does not appear at all in Apollonius great treatise on conics. The focal properties of the central conics are given by Apollonius, but the foci are obtained in a different way, without any reference to the directrix; the focus of the parabola does not appear at all... Sir Thomas Heath: "A HISTORY OF GREEK MATHEMATICS" page 119, book II.

Utility of a Unit Circle and Construct Function Unit Parabola may not be used without written permission of my publishing company Sand Box Geometry LLC Alexander; CEO and copyright owner. alexander@sandboxgeometry.com

The computer is my sandbox, the unit circle my compass, and the focal radius of the unit parabola my straight edge.

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CAGE FREE THINKIN' FROM THE SAND BOX

The square space hypotenuse of Pythagoras is the secant connecting ($\pi/2$) spin radius (0, 1) with accretion point (2, 0). I will use the curved space hypotenuse, also connecting spin radius ($\pi/2$) with accretion point (2, 0), to analyze g-field mechanical energy curves.
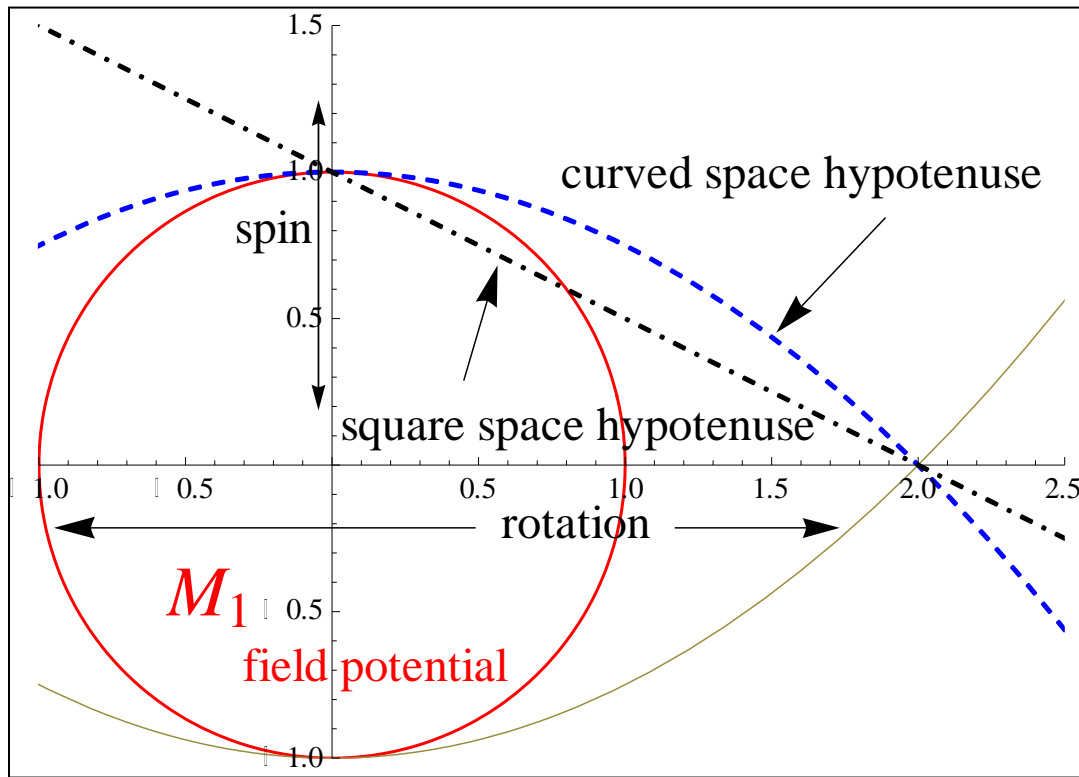

Figure 1: CSDA demonstration of a curved space hypotenuse and a square space hypotenuse together.

We have two curved space hypotenuses because the gravity field is a symmetrical central force, and will have an energy curve at the **N** pole and one at the **S** pole of spin; just as a bar magnet. When exploring changing acceleration energy curves of M_2 orbits, we will use the N curve as our planet group approaches high energy perihelion on the north time/energy curve.

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