Reading from the SandBox

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On decay and stability of G-field orbits.

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Planet level orbit decay

October 23
2020

By changing limit parameters of a stable orbit, I intend to utilize S&T1 to construct and analyze stabikity and decay of G-field Central force Orbits.

G-field central force stability, escape and fall of M2.

Pages: 10 words: 1600

INTENTIONS:

The oldest explanation of an orbit would be Sir Isaac Newton's 'canon ball'. The velocity of such a projectile would be such that for each second free fall in earths G-field, projectile velocity would be sufficient to carry said projectile back to initial height above surface curve Earth.

Great mental picture but this can't work! Failure to imply return energy to the higher-level orbit means the projectile falls to earth. All stable orbits have three parameters.

- HIGH ENERGY
- AVERAGE ENERGY
- LOW ENERGY

The reason a planet works where a projectile can't, would be the high energy part of orbit parameters. As a planet swings into a high energy pass by of M_1, the first derivative unit velocity vector is so strong the orbit energy tangent is destroyed and points to escape only to burn off escape velocity in approach to low energy orbit limit and falls again, to repeat the perpetual cycle of escape and fall.

I have developed parametric geometry constructions of G-field orbits. Principal **CSDA** is the standard model construction of all M_1M_2 stable system energy curves. Orbit, torque, acceleration, potential, and motive energy of M_2, all are parameterized. My blog has many explanatories and I will not cover methods here. Here I want to consider orbit decay as entropy of thermodynamics.

My talk on 'Bonding…' at WTC Virtual; Oct. 7, 2020 covered, not decay, of nuclear assemblies of Period Elements, but transition of perception. I use a **CSDA** Space and Time Square2 (S&T2) to study quantum small and S&T1 **CSDA** to study Classic Big. In the talk, I used S&T2 to philosophize nuclear comfort zones and temperature abuse.

BACK TO S&T1

I begin with stability. A standard model G-field central force **CSDA**. Each construction protocol is provided. After stability I offer two more constructions. I alter limiting parameters of orbit energy, high energy end point and low energy end point. I link constructions by providing a period time curve connecting S&T1 center with a zero slope second degree vertex on spin axis of M_1. All constructions are dynamic and carry a URL link to my GeoGebra account where specific dynamics can be viewed.

VIEWING and READING

I reserve, as always, intellectual right to correction and self-editing, as nowhere in our 21st century world has anyone offered suggestions, negative or negative. never expected positive!

1. M_2 orbit energy curves have shape, and require contact with system curved space directrix and M_1 potential to be stable.
2. Decay constructions can not pass unit boundary of M_1 surface acceleration curves.

This is a very specific rule! To pass into the unit boundary of M_1 surface acceleration curvature brings us to nuclear **CSDA** S&T2; the quantum small. Constructing a displaced period time curve, 0 slope at spin axis and passing through displaced S&T1 center demonstrates collapse into the potential of mass/volume collective. Period time curve registration of congruent energy events require vertex placement at $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\mathrm{directionspinradius}\right)$ and connection of S&T1 center with **CSDA** system accretion and spin. Decay construction of M_1M_2 S&T1 orbit parameters fall below accretion destroying this registration making orbit sustainability unattainable.

3. Period time curve limits falls outside S&T1 linear (position, position energy) boundaries. The time curve vertex climbs the spin axis leaving the curved space spin vertex of M_1 thereby 'freeing' range of M_2 motion, releasing the shackles of accretion.

STABILITY

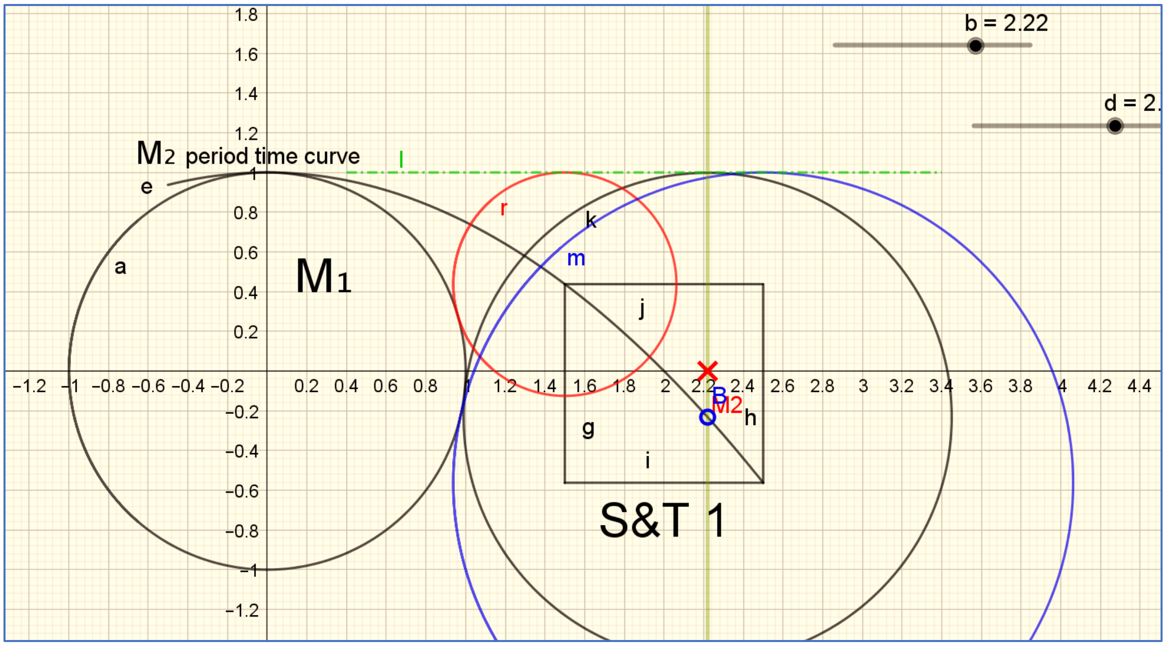

Figure 1: basic standard model **CSDA** construction of M1M2 central force G-field energy exchange. Orbit registration parameters, central force **F**, spin, curved space directrix, S&T1 center, displacement radius and displacement energy connect accretion phenomena of system wit **F**.

Standard model

Alexander

No.	Name	Description	Value	Caption
1	Curve a	Curve(cos(t), sin(t), t, -4, 4)	M_1 potential	
2				
3	Curve e	Curve(t, t^2 / -4 + 1, t, -0.5, 2.5)	M_2 motive period time curve	
4	Curve g	Curve(1.5, t, t, -0.56, 0.44)	g:(1.5, t) S&T1	
5	Curve h	Curve(2.5, t, t, -0.56, 0.44)	h:(2.5, t) S&T1	
6	Curve i	Curve(t, -0.56, t, 1.5, 2.5)	i:(t, -0.56) S&T1	
7	Curve j	Curve(t, 0.44, t, 1.5, 2.5)	j:(t, 0.44) S&T1	
8	Curve r	Curve(0.56cos(t) + 1.5, 0.56sin(t) + 0.44, t, -4, 4)	High energy limit	
9				

10	Curve m	Curve(1.56cos(t) + 2.5, 1.56sin(t) - 0.56, t, -4, 4)	Low energy limit	
11	Number b	(position,…)	b = 2.22	
12	Point M2	(b, 0)	M2 = (2.22, 0)	
13	Number d	(…, position energy)	d = 2.22	
14	Point B	e(d)	B = (2.22, -0.23)	
15	Line f	Dynamic abscissa, connects (r, *f* (r)) with spin axis M_1	f: x = 2.22	
16				
17				
18	Circle k	Circle through D with center B	Dynamic motive energy curve	
19	Curve l	Curve(t, 1, t, 0.4, 3.4)	curved space directrix	
20	Text text1		"S&T 1"	
21	Text text2		"M_1"	
22	Text text3		"M_2"	
23	Text text4		"period time curve"	

Created with GeoGebra

https://www.geogebra.org/m/ujaj6q65

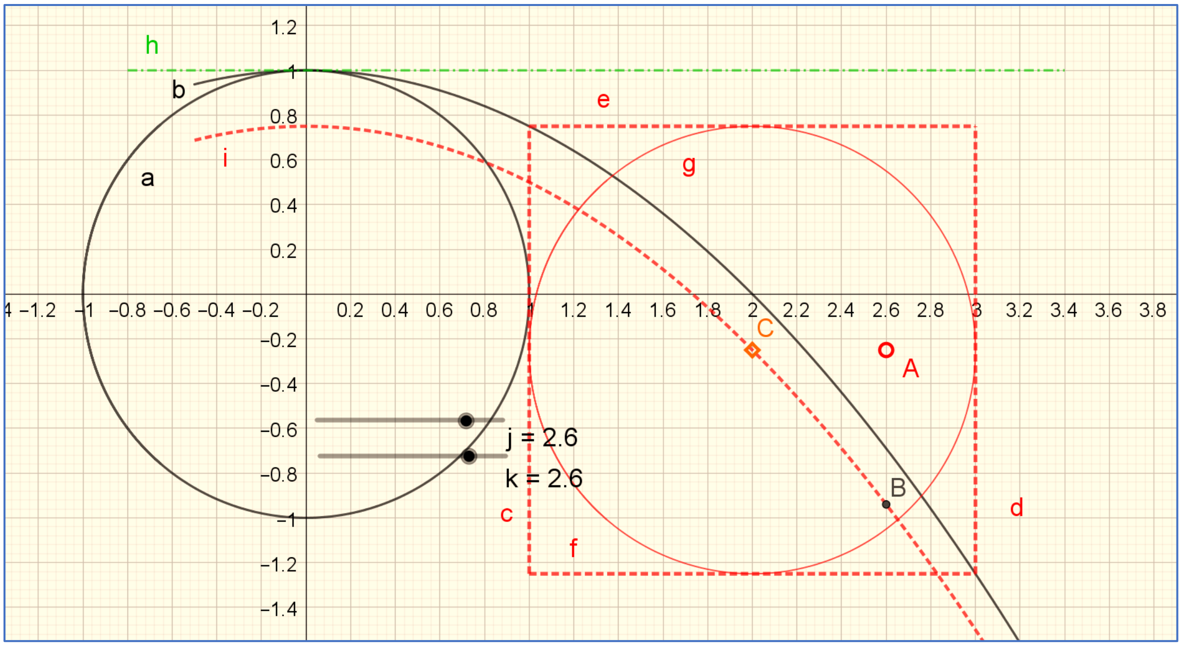

Figure 2: high energy side S&T1 is captured by M1 surface acceleration curve. S&T1 center and parameters fall below accretion.

1st decay; contact M1 acceleration curve.

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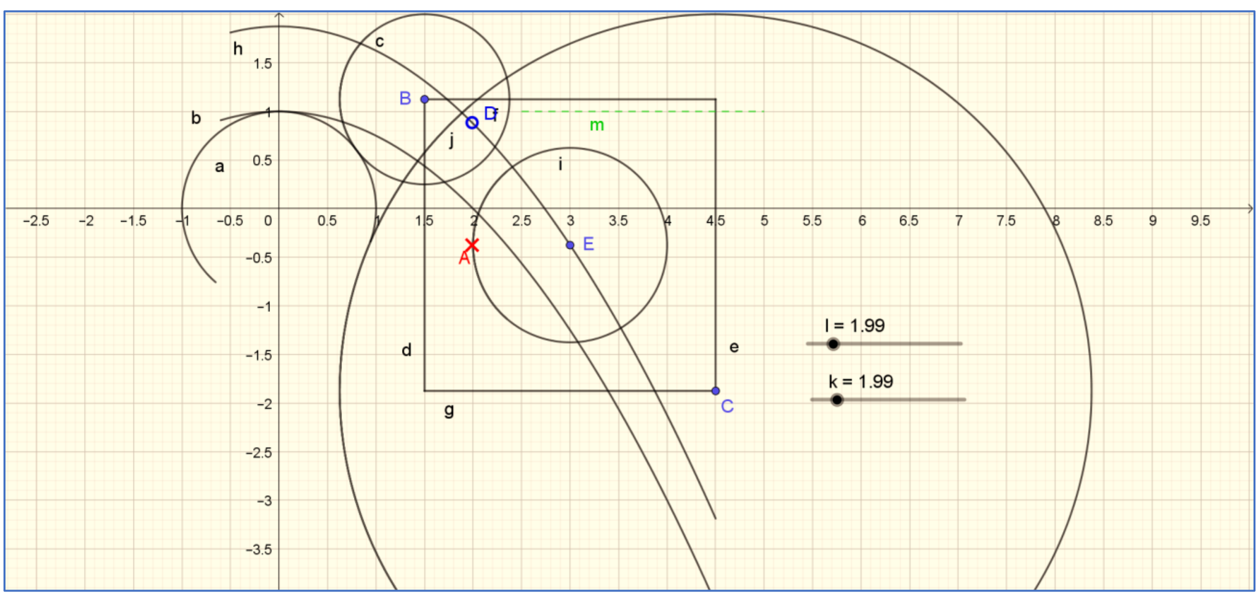
No.	Name	Description	Value	Caption
1	Curve a	Curve(cos(t), sin(t), t, -4, 4)	M_1 potential	
2	Curve b	Curve(t, t² / -4 + 1, t, -0.5, 3.25)	M_2 motive period time curve	
3	Curve c	Curve(1, t, t, -5 / 4, 3 / 4)	S&T1	
4	Curve d	Curve(3, t, t, -5 / 4, 3 / 4)	S&T1	
5	Curve e	Curve(t, 3 / 4, t, 1, 3)	S&T1	
6	Curve f	Curve(t, -5 / 4, t, 1, 3)	S&T1	
7	Curve g	Curve(cos(t) + 2, sin(t) - 1 / 4, t, -4, 4)	Potential doppelganger	
8	Curve h	Curve(t, 1, t, -0.8, 3.4)	curved space directrix	

9	Curve i	Curve(t, t^2 / -4 + 3 / 4, t, -0.5, 3.25)	Displace period time curve; 0 slope @spin, slope1 @ S&T1 center.	
10	Number j	Pt A corrupt displacement radius below accretion	j = 2.13	
11	Point A	(j, -1 / 4)	A = (2.13, -0.25)	
12	Number k	M_2 motive energy on displace period time curve	k = 2.13	
13	Point B	i(k)	B = (2.13, -0.38)	
14				
15	Point C	Center S&T1	C = (2, -0.25)	

Created with GeoGebra

https://www.geogebra.org/m/y64ygczw

orbi collapse



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No.	Name	Description	Value	Caption
1	Curve a	Curve(cos(t), sin(t), t, -4, 4)	M_1 potential	
2	Curve d	Curve(1.5, t, t, -1.88, 1.13)	d:(1.5, t)	
3	Curve e	Curve(4.5, t, t, -1.88, 1.13)	e:(4.5, t)	
4	Curve f	Curve(t, 1.13, t, 1.5, 4.5)	f:(t, 1.13)	
5	Curve g	Curve(t, -1.88, t, 1.5, 4.5)	g:(t, -1.88)	
6	Curve b	Curve(t, t^2 / -4 + 1, t, -0.6, 5)	M_2 motive period time curve	
7	Curve h	Curve(t, t^2 / -4 + 1.88, t, -0.5, 4.5)	Displaced period time curve	
8	Curve i	Curve(cos(t) + 3, sin(t) - 0.38, t, -4, 4)	Potential doppelganger	
9	Point B	Period time curve limit	B = (1.5, 1.13)	
10	Point C	Period time curve limit	C = (4.5, -1.88)	
11	Curve c	Curve(0.88cos(t) + 1.5, 0.88sin(t) + 1.13, t, -4, 4)	high energy limit	
12	Curve j	Curve(3.88cos(t) + 4.5, 3.88sin(t) - 1.88, t, -4, 4)	Low energy limit	
13	Number k	Displaced radius below accretion	k = 1.99	
14	Point A	(k, -0.38)	A = (1.99, -0.38)	
15	Number l	Displaced energy on displaced time curve	l = 1.99	
16	Point D	h(k)	D = (1.99, 0.88)	
17	Point E	Center corrupt S&T1	E = (3, -0.38)	
18	Curve m	Curve(t, 1, t, 2.5, 5)	curved space directrix	

Created with GeoGebra

https://www.geogebra.org/m/wpaqs8ty

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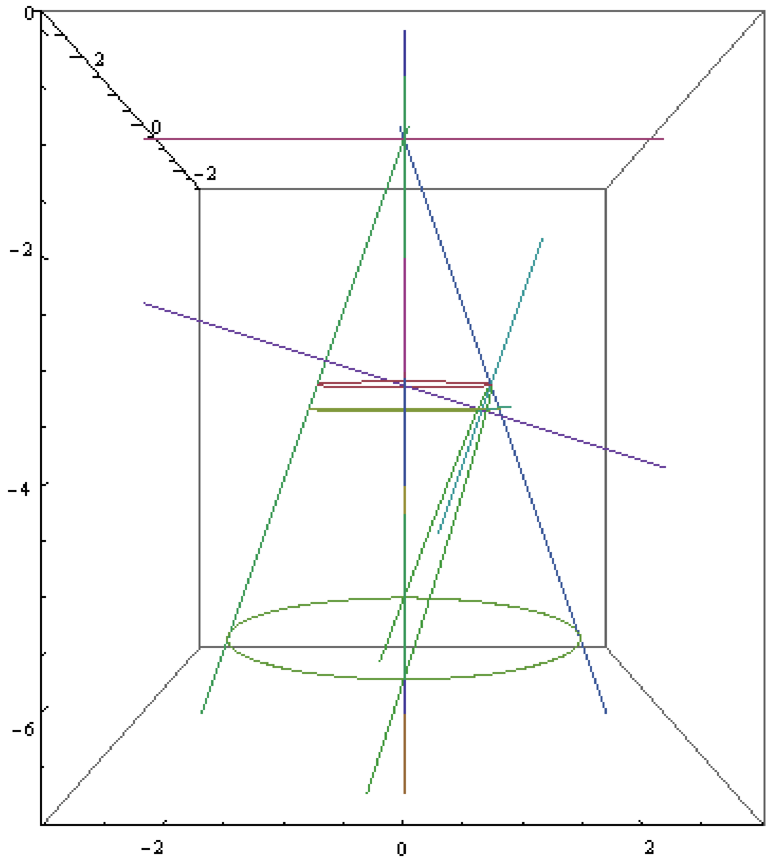
Using computer parametric geometry code to construct the focus of an Apollonian parabola section within a right cone.



"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.

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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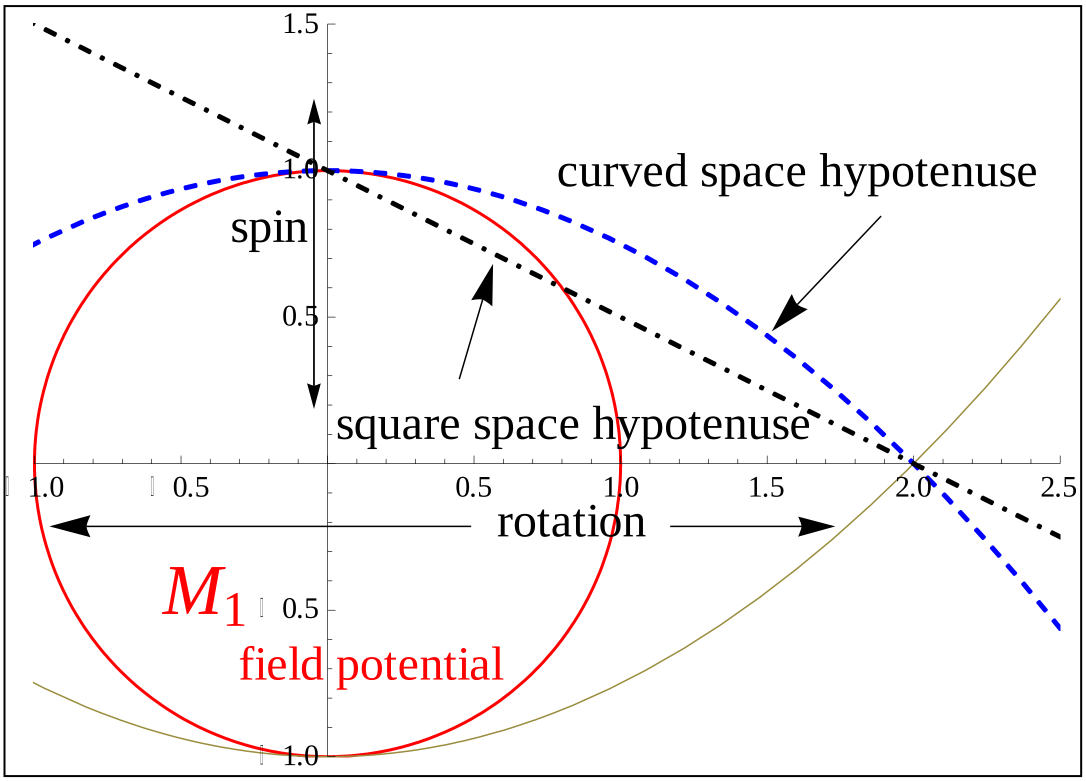
CAGE FREE THINKIN' FROM THE SAND BOX

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



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.

ALΣXANDΣR; CEO SAND BOX GEOMETRY LLC (anybody out there?)