Nuclear Fields of the (Mendeleev's) Periodic Table.

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10 pages 1100 words

CONSTRUCTING NUCLEAR GEOGRAPHY of FIELDS	July 29 2021

Parametric tools and machine technology needed to construct mechanical energy curves of nuclear fields.

Arithmetic progression of nuclear mechanical energy curves.

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Rough draft collective finished: Friday, July 30, 2021. 01:11.

I will open two new sites soon.

readingsfromthesandbox.com and readingsfromthesandbox.tech

(.com) will be for middle school and HS STEM curious. Especially those using machine technology to explore the human knowledge base.

(.tech) will be for the erudite. Papers will now cost. I got to live too.

Some (.com) will be free. Some at very reasonable pricing for what these papers offer.

(.tech) will also be reasonable. Pursuit of knowledge should always be available, especially 21st century philosophies.

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CONSTRUCTION MAP

Protium is source primitive of element parametric geography. Construction parameters are similar to arithmetic progression found with the Periodic Table. Parametric geography, however, lacks the crazy leaps found with arithmetic increasing Z# attributes of the physical world. Leaps in temperature of Fusion and Vaporization, Metals, Gas, suffer changing perceptions of a Chameleon. Parametric Geometry doesn't. Fields don't mix it up like adding or subtracting a few protons, neutrons, and electrons will do to perception. My geometry represents nuclear fields at work with (Q), the hands of God shaping His Creation.

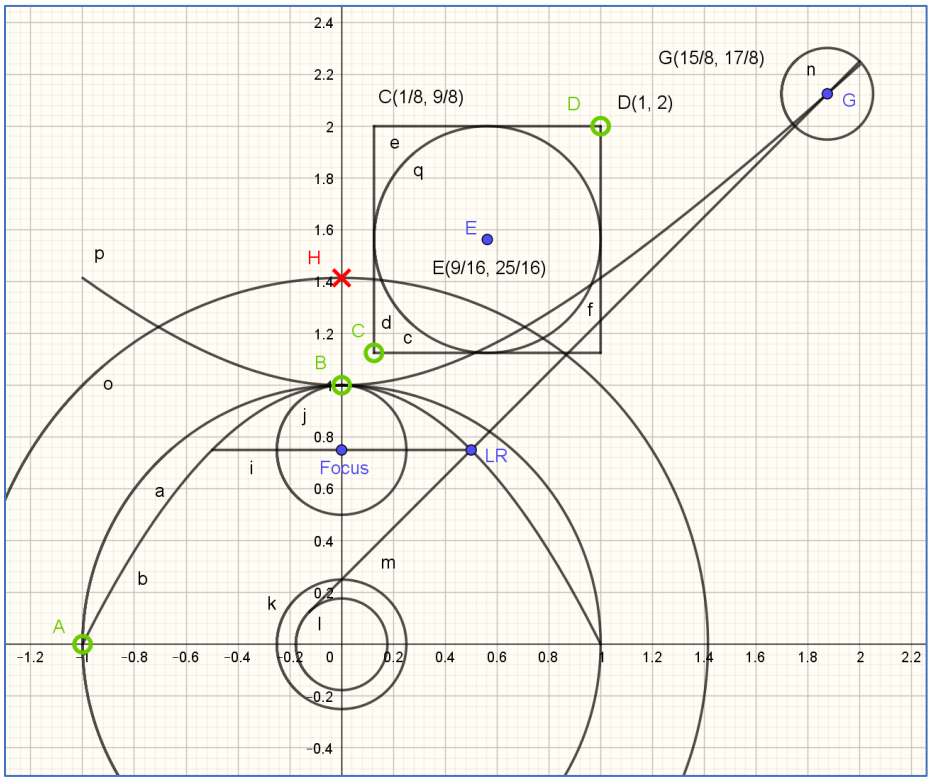

Figure 1: basic **CSDA** nuclear Parametric Geometry of Protium, Z#1 and S&T3.

Arithmetic progression of nuclear Parametric Geometry begins with Protium's Z# and (p). The system initial focal radius and the Latus Rectum of (p) are principal survey tools.

I will use Mathematica to generate a table for (p) of the first 20 elements. Z# is only identity I use; the Periodic Table has the associated element.

Keep in mind that (p) is the initial focal radius of the system. It has conditional length possessed by the binding energy parabola shape and not the atom of construction. (p) is always $\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$ the Z# and is coincident with the North $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ $spin\ axis$.

Initial focal radius binding parabola:

$$(Table[(1/4) * Z, \{Z, 20\}])$$

$$\left(\{\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, 1, \frac{5}{4}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{7}{4}, 2, \frac{9}{4}, \frac{5}{2}, \frac{11}{4}, 3, \frac{13}{4}, \frac{7}{2}, \frac{15}{4}, 4, \frac{17}{4}, \frac{9}{2}, \frac{19}{4}, 5\}\right)$$

$(Table[(1/4) * Z, \{Z, 20\}])$: this table is the size of initial focal radius (p) as $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ spin axis of ecloud for first twenty elements.

Z#1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$\frac{5}{4}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{7}{4}$	2	$\frac{9}{4}$	$\frac{5}{2}$	$\frac{11}{4}$	3	$\frac{13}{4}$	$\frac{7}{2}$	$\frac{15}{4}$	4	$\frac{17}{4}$	$\frac{9}{2}$	$\frac{19}{4}$	5

Reference figure1:

The binding parabola (b) is our survey tool:

$$\{t, \frac{t^2}{-Z\#} + Z\#\}$$

Next, we need location of Focus (p), its size and +LR end point.

Since the initial focal radius goes from focus to vertex we need subtract (p) from (Z#) to find ordinate. Focus protium cartesian location: $\left(0, \frac{3}{4}\right)$.

+LR end point: $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}\right)$. All +LR end points: $\left(\frac{Z\#*1}{2}, \frac{Z\#*3}{4}\right)$

Neighborhood (J) $(1/4\ Cos[t] + 0, 1/4\ Sin[t] + 3/4)$

Neighborhood (K) $(1/4\ Cos[t] + 0, 1/4\ Sin[t] + 0)$

Unity-tan and unity-tan normal, where primitive 1st Q latus rectum end point: protium $\{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}\}$, and new element configuration +latus rectum end point will be: $\{\frac{Z\#*1}{2}, \frac{Z\#*3}{4}\}$. and tan slope is always (m = -1), tan normal slope is always (m = 1).

$$Solve[y - 9/4 == -1\ (x - 3/2), y] \to 1/4\ (15 - 4\ t)$$

$$Solve[y - 9/4 == +1(x - 3/2), y] \to 1/4\ (3 + 4\ t)$$

Means to find nuclear corner (C) of primitive ^{1}H Protium.

1. Let (p) be initial focal radius neighborhood (j). Then, shaping curve (k) of nucleus will be focal radius (p).
2. If we let a radius (p) be aligned (co-incident on) with nuclear squaring asymptote, we have a right triangle having hypotenuse = (p_2), and $2t^2$ = $(p_2)^2$, where (p_2) = ¼. solve $\left(2t^2=\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2,t\right)\ t=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}$, binding energy radius (l).
3. Repeat same exercise for abscissa and ordinate of binding energy radius $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}$ alignment with squaring asymptote within nuclear binding energy curve to find abscissa of nuclear transition square.

4. solve $\left(2t^2=\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}\right)^2,t\right)=t=\frac{1}{8}$
5. ordinate will be $(Z\#+abscissa)$ = (8/8 + 1/8) = 9/8.

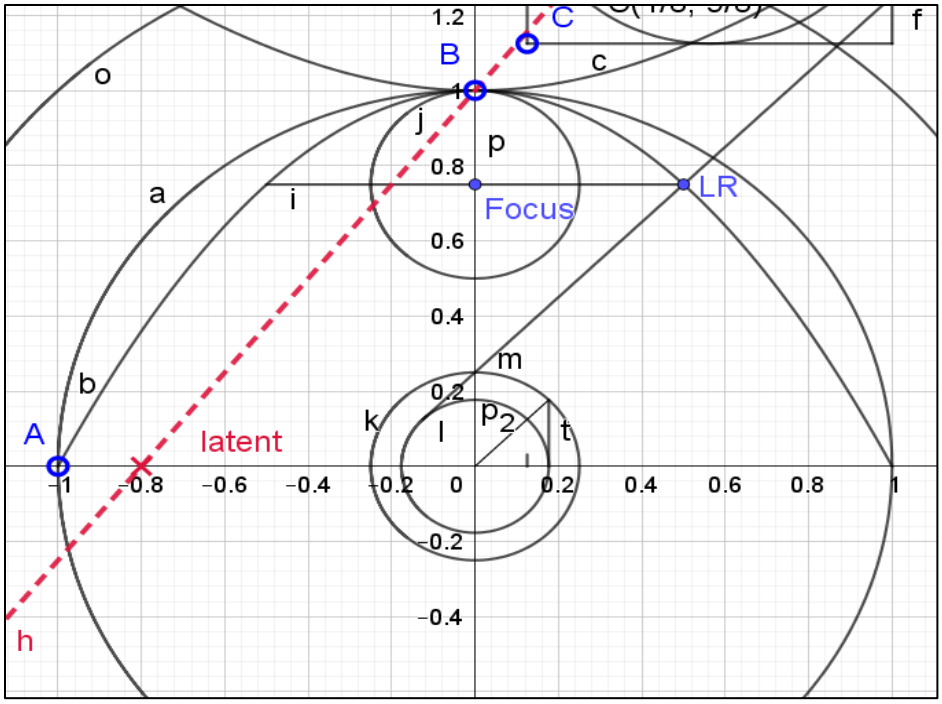

Figure 2: Nuclear corner is pre-requisite to construct nuclear S&T3.

QED Presentation 2018; ALΣXANDΣR; CEO SAND BOX GEOMETRY LLC

Finding sides of S&T square (c, d, e, f) Protium, Z#1.

Curve (c, e) are abscissa sides.
Curve (c); (t, 9 / 8, t, 1 / 8, 1)
Curve (e) (t, 2, t, 1 / 8, 1)

Curves (d, f) are ordinate sides.
Curve (d); $(1 / 8, t, t, 9 / 8, 2)$
Curve (f); (1, t, t, 9 / 8, 2)

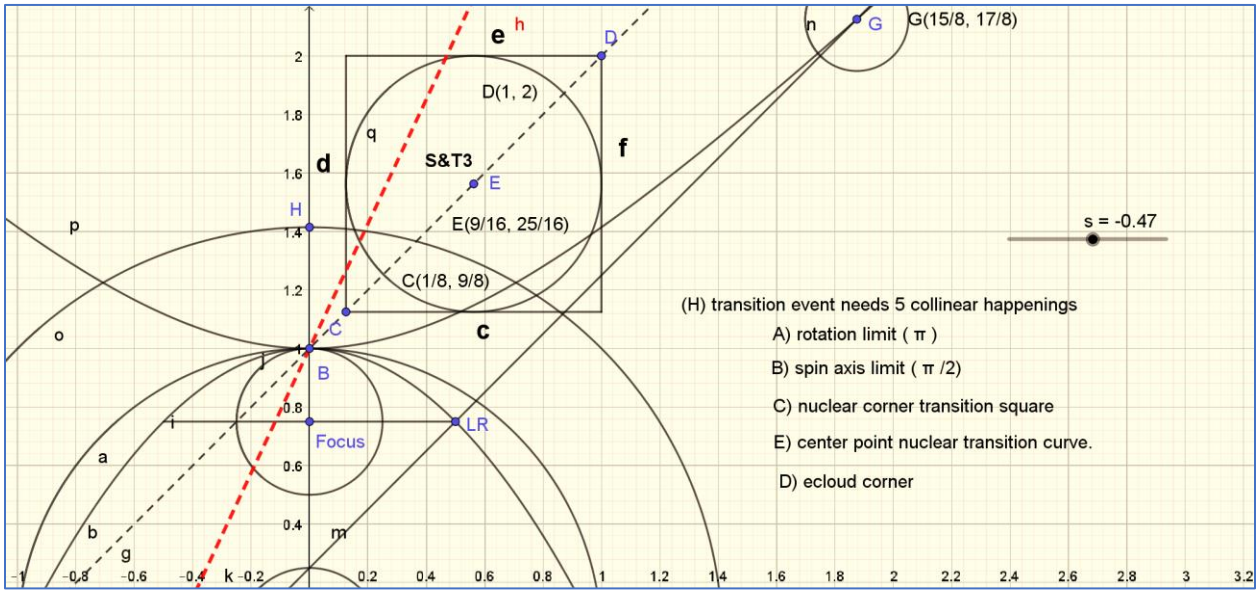

Figure 3: CSDA construction for S&T3. (C) is nuclear spacetime corner and (D) is ecloud spacetime corner. (C) and (D) nuclear spacetime has linear connect (g) with spin rotation of element atom as $(Z\#)$. GtG(1H.ggb)

These constructions are nuclear only. Dynamics of a CSDA Latent Heat Thermometer are not covered.

I follow with two constructions from my WVTC of October 2020. Both are of Li Z#3. 1st is a single atom with its bond plane. All atoms possess an electromagnetic bond plane and have a natural propensity to hook-up using Z# identity characteristics for element nuclear level assembly acheiving greater mass.

2nd is a two atom get together,

Parametric geography is embedded so each construction is without mapping.

Constructing atom3 into a nuclear assembly requires reflection on state. I go simple. One atom is a gas assembly, two will be liquid and three? The start of primitive accretion of solid perceptions.

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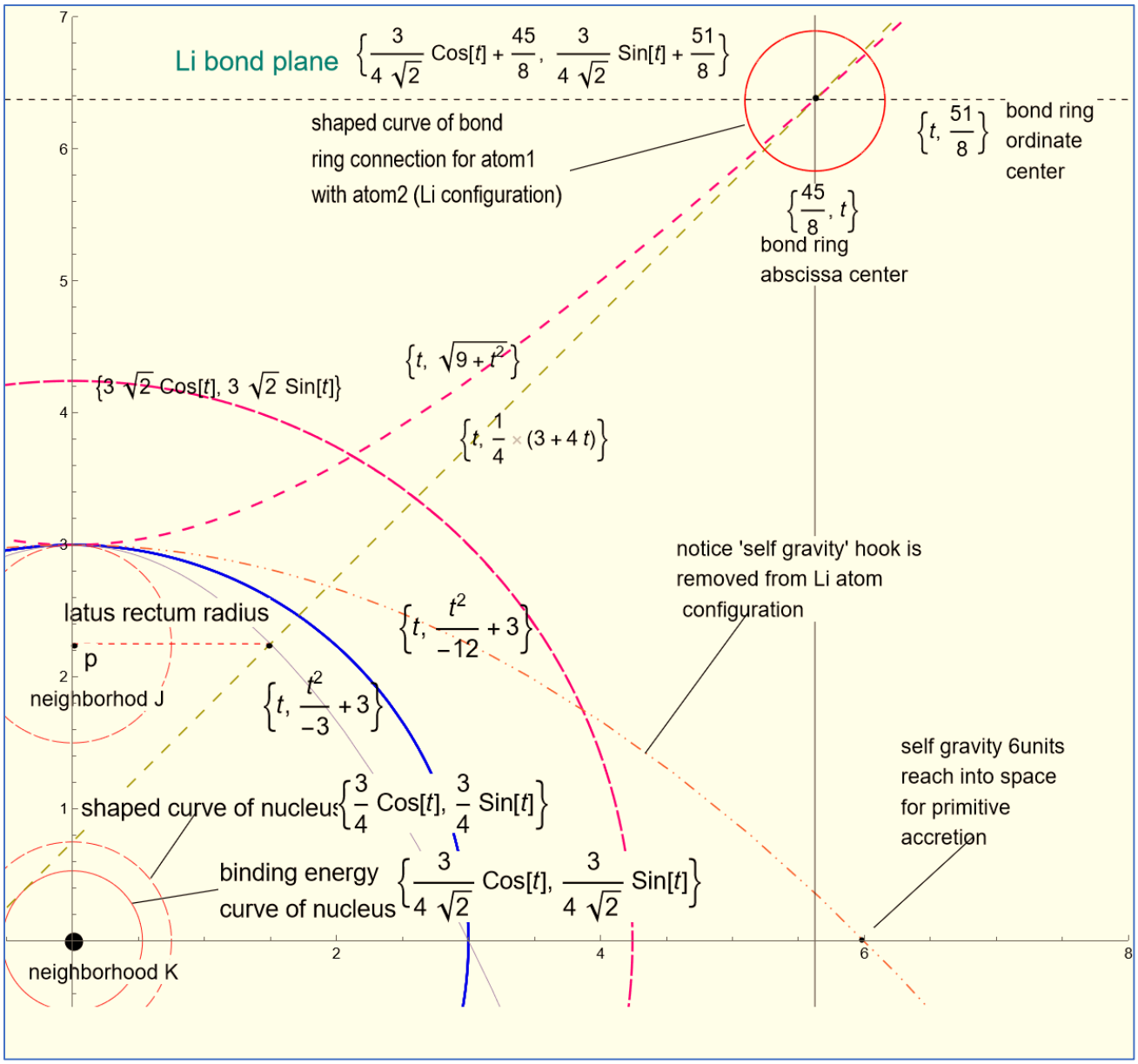
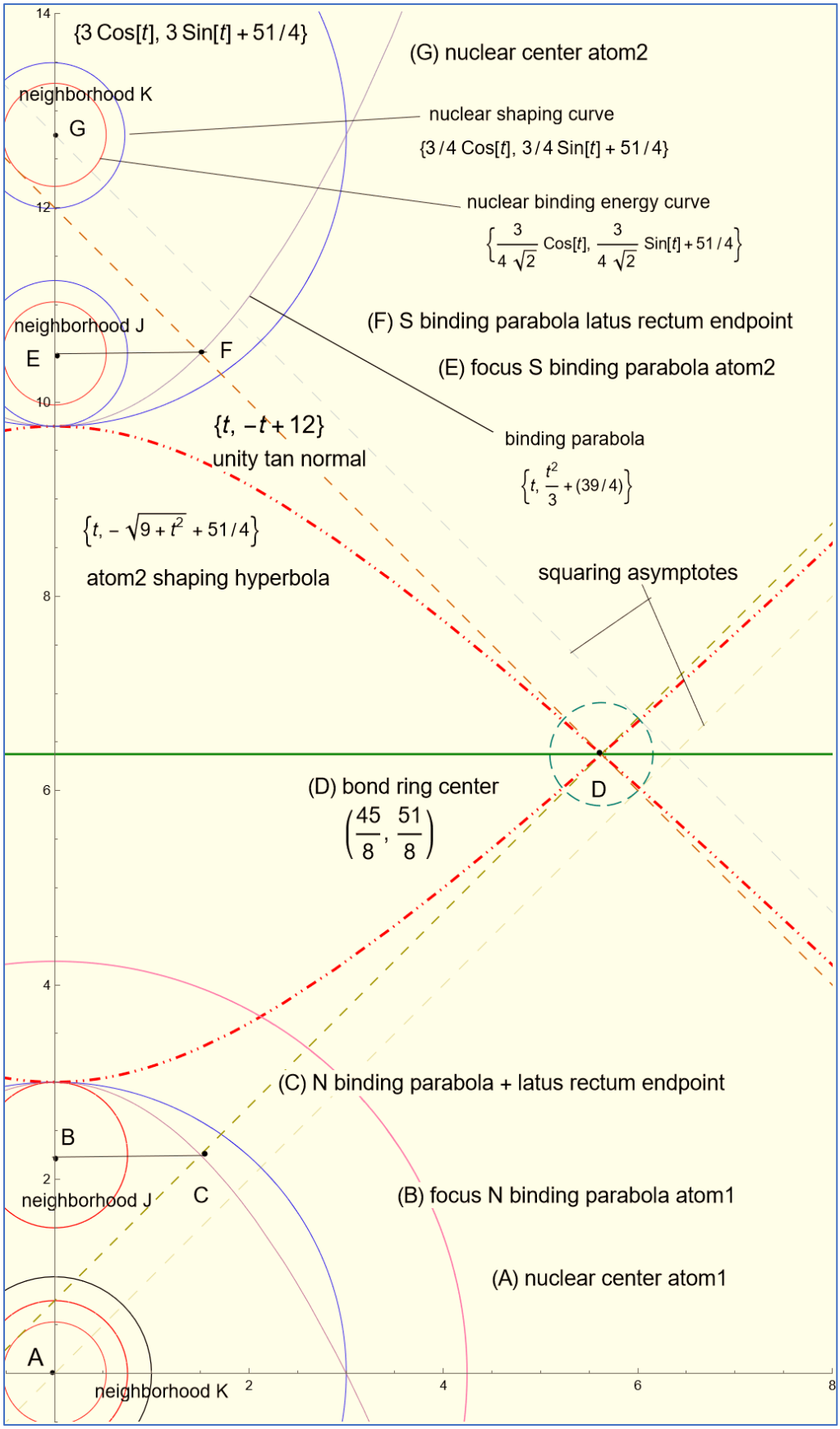
CONSTRUCTING ATOM 1 (LI); Lithium (Z#3) and N BOND PLANE





Construct atom2 N of atom1; connection with bond plane (Li Z#3))

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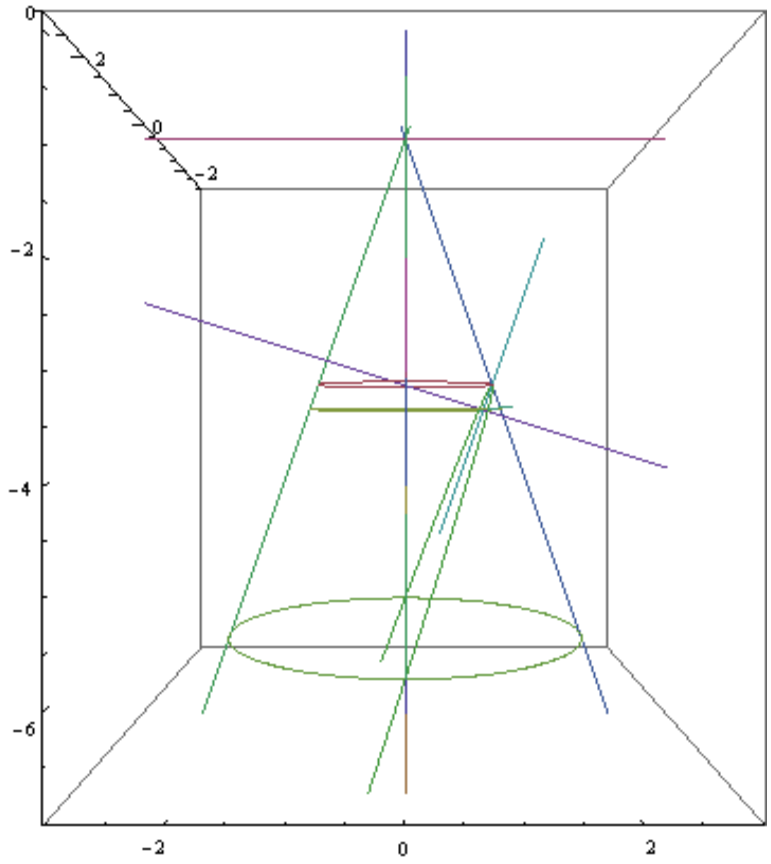
Using computer parametric geometry code to construct the focus of an Apollonian parabola section within a right cone.



"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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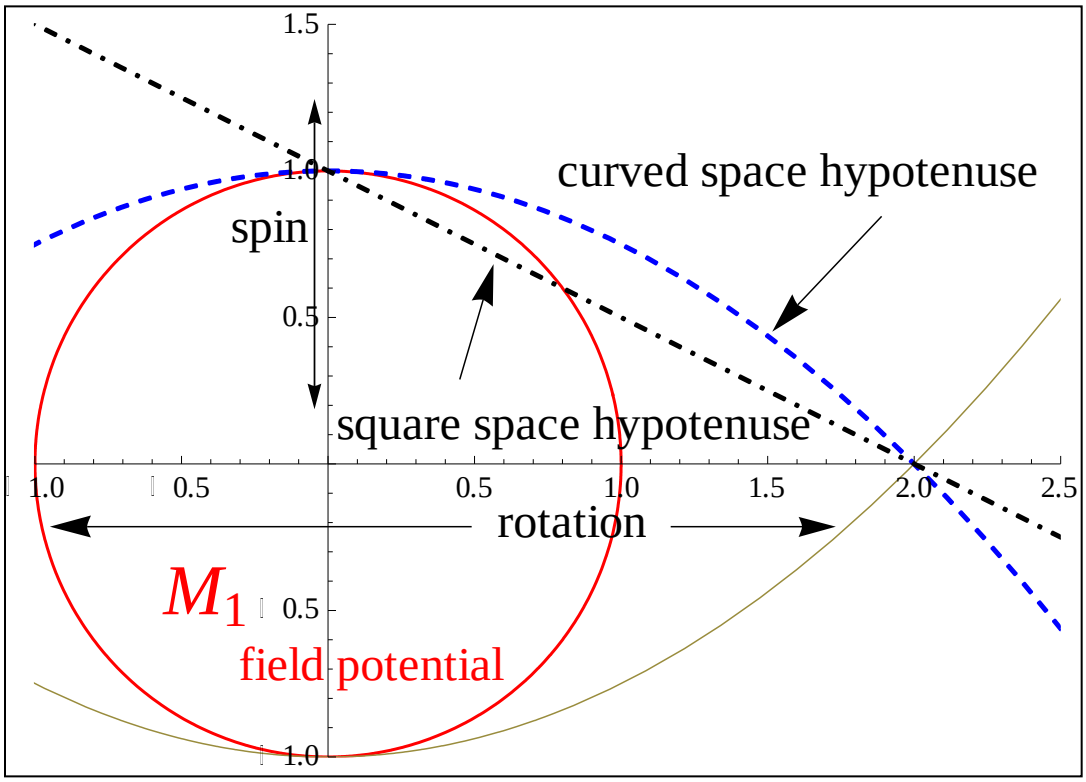
CAGE FREE THINKIN' FROM THE SAND BOX

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.

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