

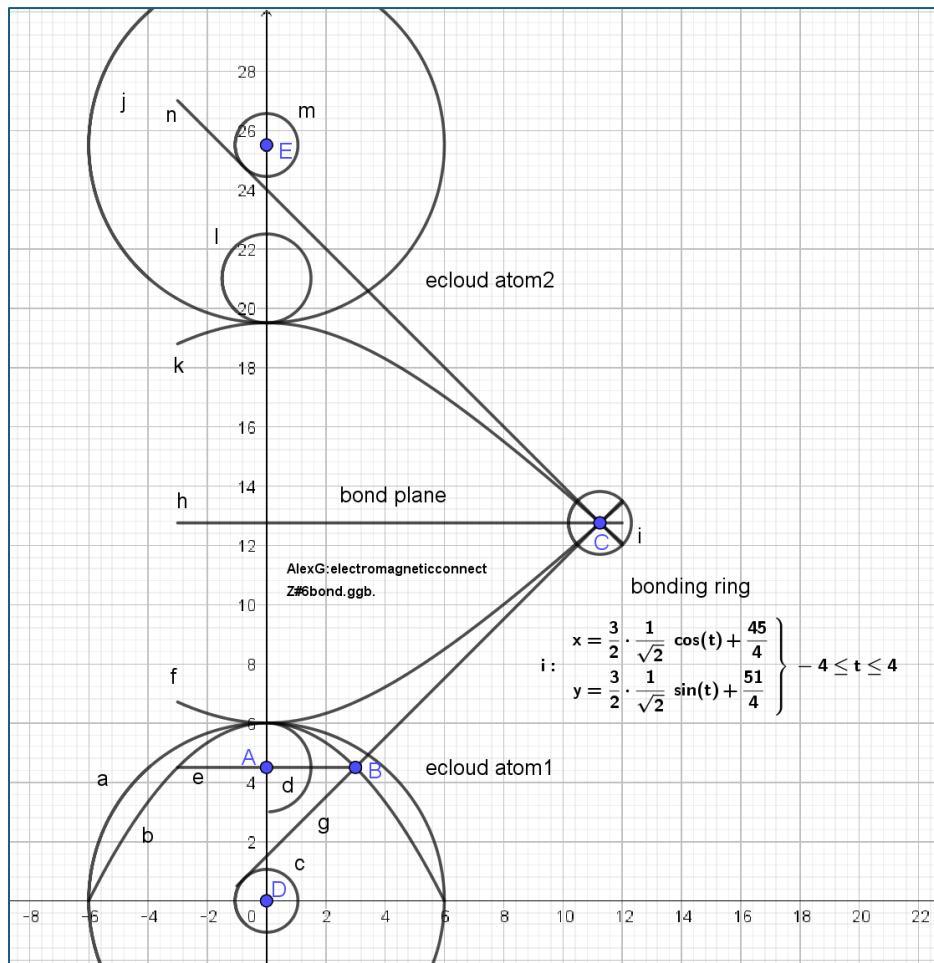
Readings from the SandBox

I posted a dialogue concerning 2 quantum curves, one for carbon ($Z\#6$) and one for nitrogen ($Z\#7$). Need to 'flesh' this stuff out.

What I intend to do with consecutive quantum curves of two elements is show a recognition of need to define counting space curves and counting orbit curves.

I start with an explanatory construction of the bond of phenomena of two carbon atoms along spin.

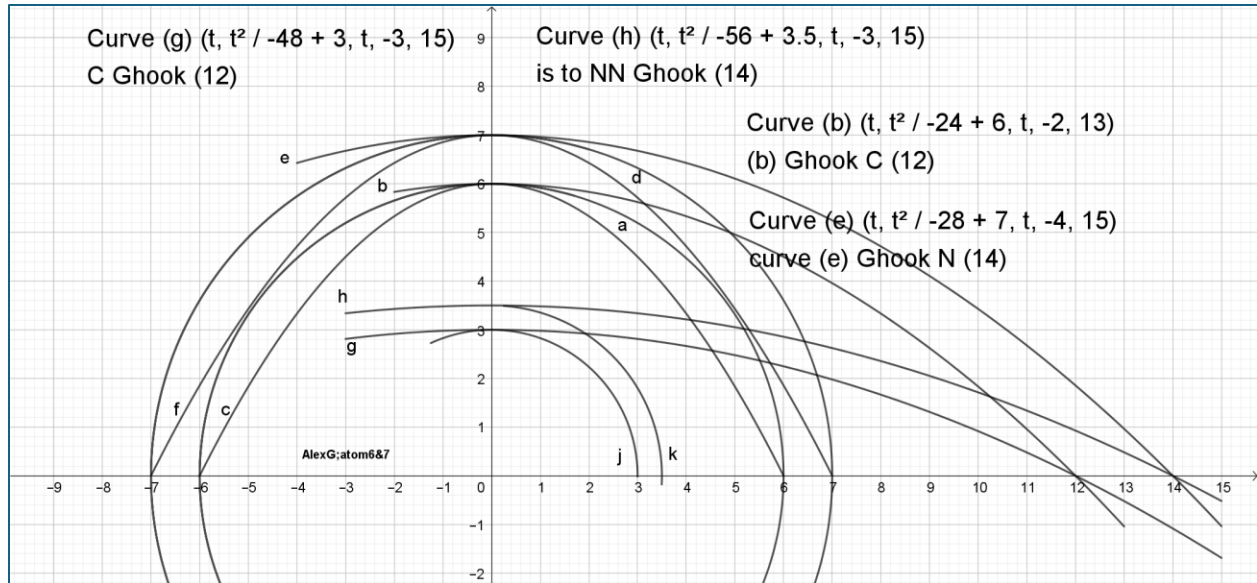
I start a construction with atom1. The binding energy parabola(b) holds the electron cloud



about the nucleus(c). The positive side of the binding parabola latus rectum is that point(B) in quantum space that I construct etangent normal(g). The shaping hyperbola(f) when produced into quantum space will intersect the etangent normal. It is here I find the center of the bond ring, that plane in quantum space joining the two element atoms along spin.

In macro-Infinity, ecloud atom(1) would become (M_1) occupying 6 radial units of macro-space. Parametric Geometry will designate (M_1)this curve discovery. The definition curve would be a parabola curve; vertex attached to (M_1) spin, produced out into macro infinity 12 units macro-space. Its focus occupies the domain of central force rotation and is the average diameter and energy curve of (M_2) orbit.

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Let this be a map of 2 Quantum discovery curves, discovery($a, Z\#6ecloud$) and discovery($d; Z\#7ecloud$). A pure collection undisturbed by foreign corruption, extra neutrons, protons, or electrons. A body of pure element population suffering controlled temperature.

Let definition curve(e) of discovery(d) be a nuclear transition approach limit, not a Gfield displacement from spin explored by Sir Isaac Newton. Such transition; solid perception(s).

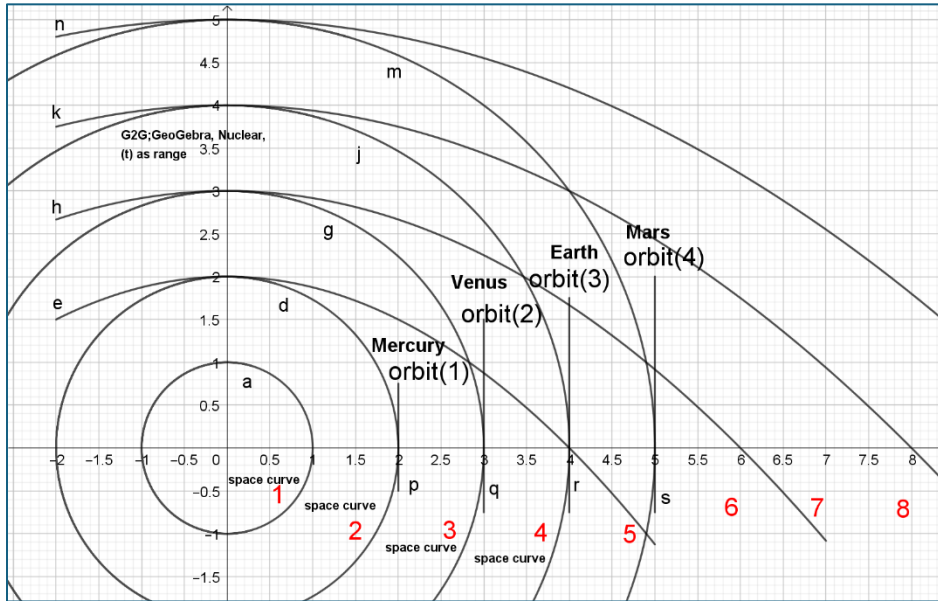
Let definition curve(b) of discovery(a) be a nuclear transition approach limit, not a Gfield displacement from spin. Also a solid transition inquiry with temperature permits ok.

Let curve(h) be the nitrogen nucleus(k) range of accretion potential, and register accretion inquiry of other nitrogen atoms. Let curve(g) be the carbon nucleus(k) range of accretion potential, and register accretion inquiry of other nitrogen atoms. All beginning precept of solid phase transition.

When imagining one self to be in a world of quantum nuclear exploration, displacement integers on the domain of a central force are not big space. They are not orbit curves. They are always even numbers, when divided in half, we'll give the Z number of discovery curves serving as electron clouds of the atom. Analytic parametrics can be applied to construct properties of an element once the electron cloud is understood by finding the binding parabola curve(f) and curve(c) holding the electron cloud about the nucleus.

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In this construction curve(*a*) serves as electron cloud for protium, space curve(1). Discovery curve(*a*) also serves as (M_1) surface acceleration our solar Gfield system potential. As (M_1) is the first space curve of our system, I label orbit curves distinct from space curves. Space curve(2) is discovery of definition curve(*e*). Control parameters are



established for orbit curve(3), our Earth, via (definition) period time curve(*e*).

In quantum space, space curve(1) serves as electron cloud for protium nucleus.

In macro-infinity space curve(1) is a discovery and will

produce a degree(2) definition curve connecting (M_1) ME control parameters unto orbit curve(1, *Mercury*) via defined period time curve (not shown).

In the quantum world space curve(2) serves as electron cloud for Helium Z#2. In the quantum world, electron clouds manifest Z# by climbing spin (range) as whole digits.

In the massive macro-space world studied by Sir Isaac Newton, I have shown orbit curves map fall across domain rotation using spin range drop, by 1/2 unit to next sequential discovery.

ALXANDER; CEO SAND BOX GEOMETRY LLC

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I needed terms like ASI, discovery, relative tangents, slope(1) definition to present my 2011 Lexington presentation. I attempt a parametric geometry “n-problem” presentation. I attempted to distribute ME of each orbit across our solar accretion domain space.

SAND BOX GEOMETRY LLC

PowerPoint Presentation

Math Fest 2011, LEXINGTON KY

Alexander L Garron Jr.

8/5/2011

SAND BOX GEOMETRY LLC

PowerPoint Presentation

Math Fest 2011, LEXINGTON KY

Alexander L Garron Jr.

8/5/2011

ACCEPTANCE LETTER OF MY PAPER FOR MATHFEST 2011;
LEXINGTON KY.

Dear Alexander Garron,

We are pleased to inform you that your paper, Plane Geometry Modeling of Gravity Field Space Time Curves., has been accepted for presentation at Math Fest 2011 in a General Contributed Papers Session. To check when your presentation is scheduled, please see the complete schedule at (Tentative schedule is for 9:15AM Friday 5 August.)

ABSTRACT:

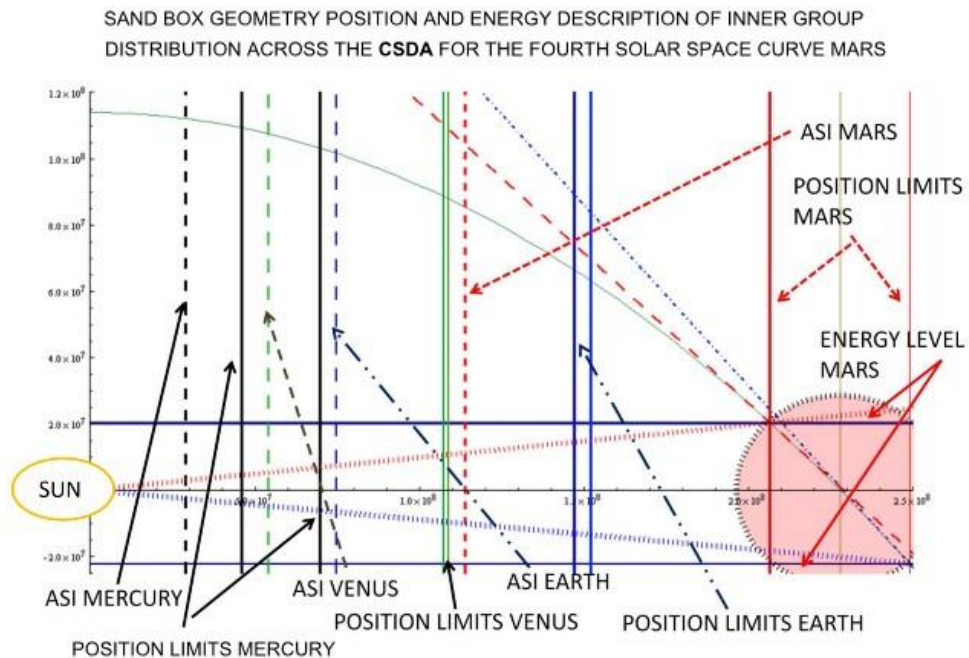
Methods to use Euclidean Geometry objects to measure and study gravity field mechanics of both constant and changing acceleration curves. Mathematica graphing capability will be used to construct a parametric geometry standard model of a gravity field orbital. Two familiar fields will be structured; our earth/moon system and the first plane geometry "n" body presentation of our planet group about our sun.

PowerPoint presentation; 21 slides 9minutes 50 seconds.

Alexander CEO Sand Box Geometry LLC

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Readings from the SandBox



SAND BOX GEOMETRY POSITION AND ENERGY DESCRIPTION OF INNER GROUP DISTRIBUTION ACROSS THE **CSDA** FOR THE FOURTH SOLAR SPACE CURVE MARS

THE FIRST BLACK HASHED LINE NEAREST THE SUN IS THE ASI CONTROLLING TWO SOLID BLACK LINES OF PLANET MERCURY ORBIT LIMITS.

THE GREEN HASHED LINE NEAR PERIHELION MERCURY IS THE **ASI** CONTROLLING TWO SOLID GREEN LINES OF PLANET VENUS ORBIT LIMITS.

THE BLUE HASHED LINE NEAR APHELION MERCURY IS THE **ASI** CONTROLLING TWO SOLID BLUE LINES OF OUR EARTHS ORBIT LIMITS.

THE RED HASHED LINE NEAR APHELION VENUS IS THE **ASI** OF MARS CONSTRUCTING THE SPACE TIME SQUARE OF PLANET MARS.