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Slip Plane in the Ether V

By Paul T E Cusack

Abstract- In this paper, we consider the Ether as a partial crystal material. We consider the natural slip plan that is, for fluorocarbons, a natural break points that lines up with AT Math. We also consider the phase diagram that shows that the crystal is triclinic. These calculations show that the Ether is modelling as the partial crystallization of polytetrafluorethylene.

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Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

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I. Introduction

Two important facts about Astrotheology is that the universe exists where the force and momentum are equal; and that the moment is (1-sin 1 rad.) One radian is ~60 degrees of course. In this paper, we make use of these facts coupled with Materials Engineering to see why these two values are important. We begin with the face centered cube.

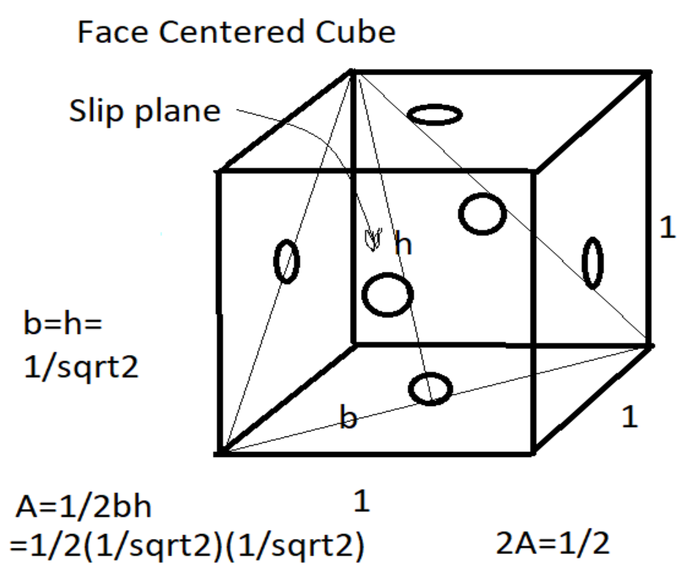

Figure 1: Face Cantered Cube

Knowing that the slip plane if area=0.5, we can calculate the critical stress that allows failure and thus movement.

$\sigma=\tau/[\cos\theta\cos\gamma]$

Let $\theta=\gamma=45°$

$\sigma=\tau/[(1/\sqrt{2})(1/\sqrt{2})]$

$\sigma=2\tau$

$\sigma=F/A$

$=8/3/(1/2)$

$=16/3$

$\sigma=2\tau$

$16/3=2\tau$

$\tau=8/3=S.F.$

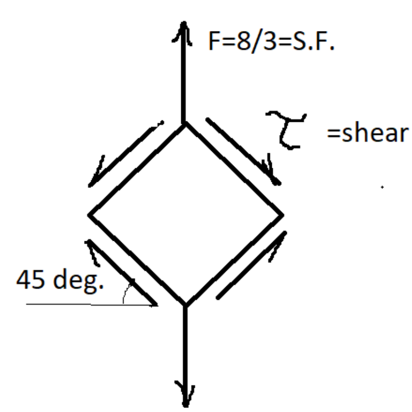

Figure 2: Shear Unit Cell

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We know from pervious papers on Astrothoelogy that the critical force – the Superfoce (S.F.) =8/3, or 2.666 We see from the free body diagram that the critical factor become 1/7 or the economic multiplier, important in Astrotheology.

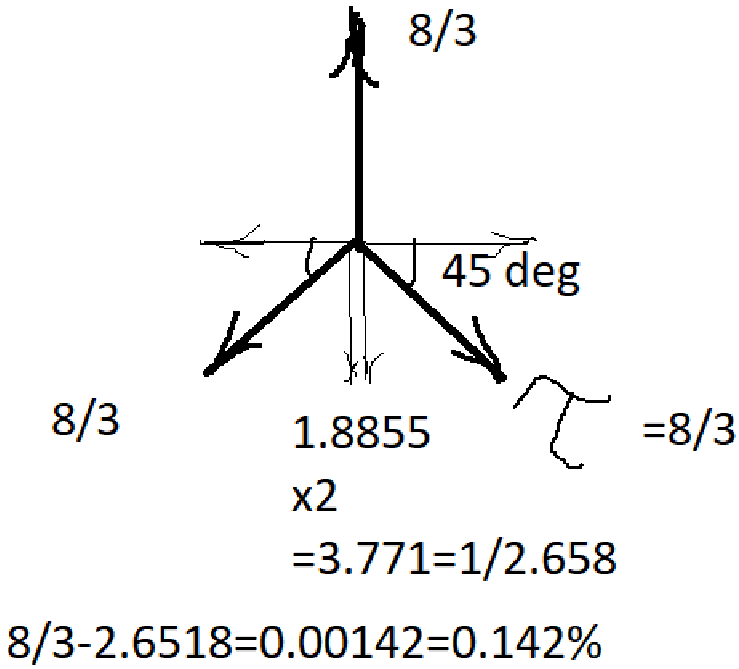

Figure 3: Free Body Diagram

We have previously calculated that the Ether is 76.6% crystalized. The perimeter of the crystals would be:

Perimeter= 2(100)+2(76.7)

=3.532

2(100) + 2(23.3)

=246.6

3.532/246.6=14.32%

Temperature:

T=300

T=327; T=-97.

327-(-97)=424

424/300=1.413

424/27=0.1590=1-sin 1 =Moment

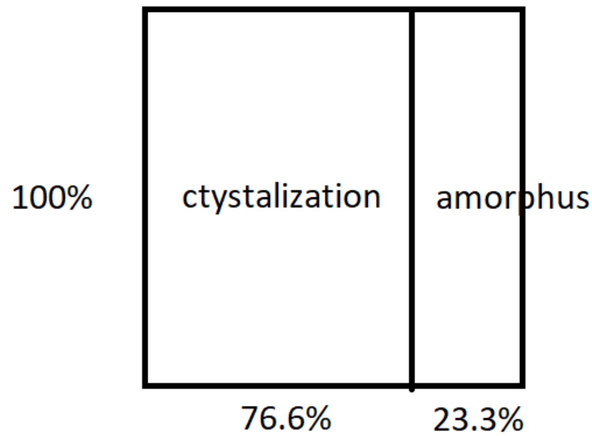

Figure 4: Percent Crystallization Perimeter

Mass +Time=Total Energy

P.E. + K.E. =T.E.

Mc^2+Mgh+ +1/2Mv^2=1

C=v~3

9M+ 6.67M+ 4.5M=1

201.7M=1

=Dampened Cosine Energy=Y

Y=e^{-t}cos θ

201.7=e^{-t} cos 60°

e^{-t}=403.4=Re

t=-6

M=1/201.7=0.497~0.5 =.5 E

M=0.5E=t

Universal Vector=12.82

9M+12.82(6.67)+4.5M=1

9.900M=1

M=101000

Ln 1.01=0.00

1x8 x sin 1 x6=403=Re

Failure:

Using data from Magnesium which is close in some respects to Teflon:

$(K/\sigma)^2$=19.6

σ=F/A

=8/3/1=8/3=2.666

σ^2=0.711

K^2/σ^2=19.6

K^2/0.711=19.6

K=118.0 (Mass of Periodic Table of the Elements)

Pressure=2/[$Y^2\pi$R)(K^2/σ_y)

=2/[8/3 π (1)] (118^2/8/3/1)

=124.6

~1.25

=E_{min}

PV=freq=1/t

(124.6)(190905)=403=Re

Re=T.E./ K.E.

=1/ [1/2ρv^2]

=1/(0.5)(127.3)(1/√2)^2

=1/3.14

=1/π

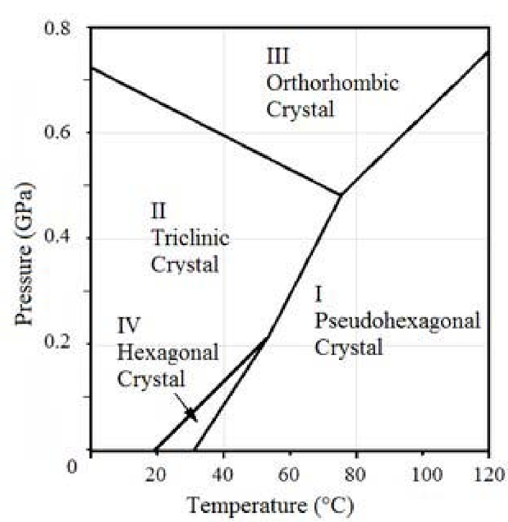

Figure 5: T=-273.15+300=28.6 deg C
Pressure=0.932

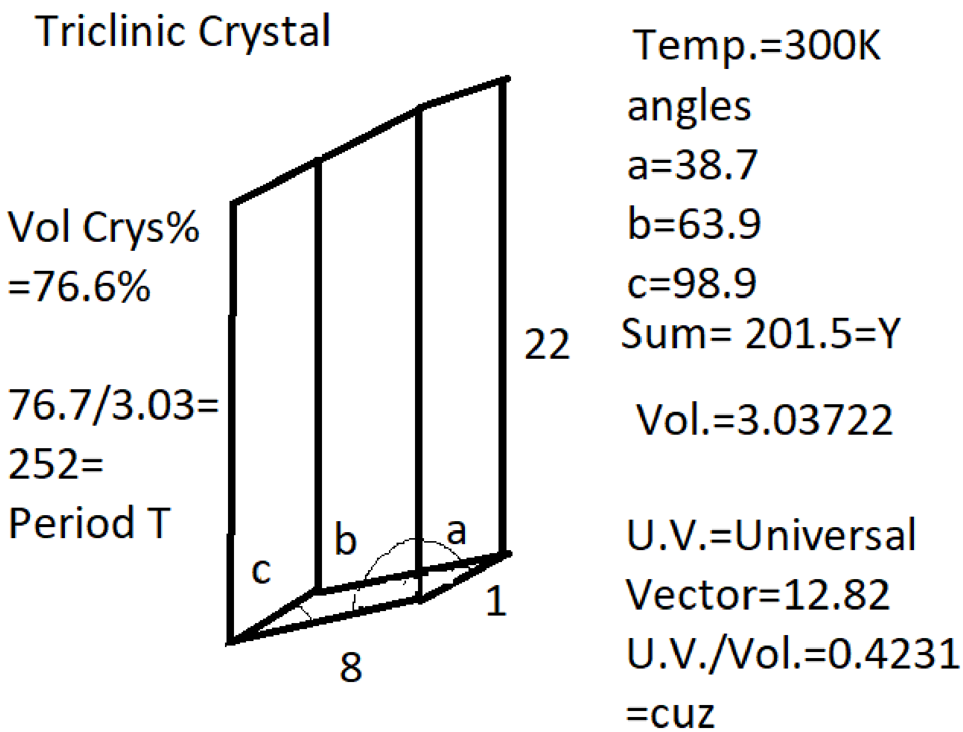

Figure 6: Triclinic

Perimeter:

2[8+22]=60

60/x=76.666/100

x=782

782/246.6=3.17=1/PI

II. Conclusion

Material Science provides some insights into why the ether is a face centered cube; why the superforce is 8/3; and why the crystallization is 76.6%.

References Références Referencias

1. Callister, W.D., Material Science and Engineering an Introduction. Wiley 2000.