ISSN: 2754-4753

Journal of Physics & Optics Sciences

Research Article

Open Access

The Crystal in the Ether VII

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Received: April 26, 2020; **Accepted:** May 12, 2020; **Published:** May 15, 2020

ABSTRACT
In this paper, we base our work on Wall's work on Fluorocarbons, particularly polytetrafluoroethylene – better known as Teflon. Previous papers by this author have established that the ether is made up of crystals of PTFE. This paper provides further support to this thesis. A lot is known about PTFE already. Experiments will have to be devised to prove the ether is Teflon.

Keywords: Ether; Crystals; Fluorocarbons; PTFE; Polytetrafluorethylene

Introduction

As we wind down Astrothoelogy theory, we provide a few sport calculations using well known equations and variable from previous papers on the theory. We consider the crystals that form in the Ether; how they are made up. This paper relies heavily on reference [2].

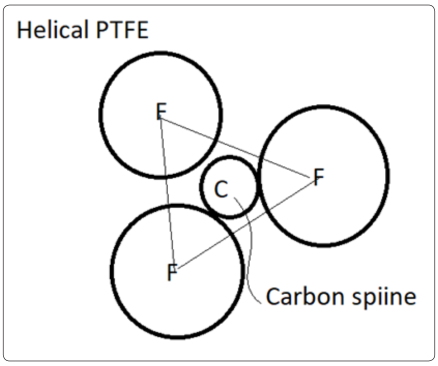

Figure 1: Helical Molecule PTFE

Helical Shape for the PTFE molecule.

109° ×7=763°=0.1335 rads=s @300K 15 carbons in the backbone.
14x 109°=1526°=2.66 rads=S.F.
15 @50 gm/mole=75 x 6.023=451.7 gm
451.7/15=3.01=c
15 x (sin 1) = 126.2 ~ρ
15 x 100 gm /mol x 6.023 =0.90345 Pascals @76.6% crystallinity
0.90345 x $1/\sqrt{2}$m/s²=6.388=1/1565~1/Moment
Polar moment of Inertia for a cylinder:
J=ML²/12 (15)(50 gm/mol)(6.023)(15 ×147)²/12 =18.23

Deflection
y=M/EI = [1-sin1]/(0.4233)(182) =205
205 x 76.666% crystallization=1571
117 psi=0.806 MPa

PV=nRT
(0.806)(19905)=1604
nRT = 1604

n=1604 / (0.8314x 300K) =643
1/50 (10^{-11}) =2000Mpa
MG=2000(10^6) x 6.67(10^{-11}) =1334=s

Internal Dampening:
$\Delta W=\pi\sigma 0^2 J'' = \pi\ [(8/3)/\pi]^2(34473)$
=248.36
=1/402.6
=1/Re
The following equations were taken from reference [2] page 385.
$Q_n \rightarrow R_i + R_{n-i}$
$90 \rightarrow R_i + 276$
$R_i = 186$

$2k_1 nQ_n$
=2(k) (10) (15x 6.023)
=2.71k
$\sim e^1 k$

$R_n \rightarrow R_{n-1} + M$
$R_{15} \rightarrow R_{14}$+ (6.023 x 50 gm/mol)
(6.023 x 4)$\rightarrow R_{14}$+300
R_{14}=276

$k_1 R_{15} = 24k_2$
$1/e^1 k = 24k_2$
k=24 (2.71k2)
=65.28k

$=G_0k$
$= \pi/\text{Ln } 1.618)k$

$2k_1nQ_n$
$=2(65.28)(15)(90)$
$=176931$
$=1/5651$

$5651x\ 4.233$
$=1334$
s

$M=k_2R_n$
$M = (50 \times 6.023)$
$=300$
$300 = (2.71)R_n$
$Rn=110.7$
$dM / dt = k2R$
$2=65.28R$
$R=32.64$

$R=2J''=2/G0$
$=2J''=2\pi/\text{Ln } 1.618$
$J''=G0$

$2(19 \times 6.023) = R$
$R=2(114)$
$R=228$

$2J''=2(228) = 456$

$R_n+Q_m \rightarrow Q_n +Q_{n-e} +R_e$
$R_{15} +Q_{300} \rightarrow Q_{15}+Q_{300-e} +R_e$
$(15)(6.023) +300 \rightarrow 90 +Q300-114+Re$
$300=Q_{300-114}+R_e$
$300 \rightarrow 300-114+R_e$

$R_e=114$
$=19 \times 6.023$
Fluorine

$k_3R_nmQ_m$
$=65.2 \times 24 \times 50 \times 300$
$=235$

$Q_{186} + R_{186}$
$=2(186 \times 6.023)$
$=2240$

$2k_1\Sigma nQ_n(t)=2k_4R^2(t)/V(t)$
$2(65.28) (15)(90)=2k_4(228)^2/352$
$1=k4$

$2kR4^2$
$=2(339.058) (228)^2$
$=352.512$

$k_1W(t)/m=k_1\rho(t)/m$
$k1=24k_2$
$R=24k_2(33744)/50=440237$

$Vol=4/3\pi R^3$
$=4/3(\pi) (44)^3$
$=3373$
~ 338

$R_i+R_j \rightarrow Q_i+Q_j$
$186+228 \rightarrow 186 (6.023) +Q_j$
$Q_J=1368$

$R_j = 228 \Rightarrow 228/6.023=38=19 \times 2 \Rightarrow$Fluorine
$2k_4R^2$
$=2(338) (228)$
$=350.8$

$R_i+R_j \rightarrow Q_{i+j}$
$186+228=414$
$Q_{i+j}=414 \times 6.023$
$=249.35$
~250=Period T
1/249.35=401=Reynold's Number

$dQ/dt = k_1W(t)/m\ \ [k_{4d}/k_4+\sigma]$
$=65.28(338)/50[k_{4d}/1+ (8/3/\pi)]$
$=44129[k_{4d}+0.8488]$
$2000=441.29k_{4d}+374.5$
$k_{4d}=0.3689=1/2.7148=1/e^1$

k4c=1-0,3689=0.6311=1/0.1585=1/Moment

300K x 76.666% crystal=230
$230 -273.15=1/23.169=1/\text{Ln } \pi$

$x=\text{Ln } x$

$x'=1/x=1/\text{Ln } x$
$M=\text{Ln } t$

$dM/dt = 1/t=E$

$\int dM/dt=\int 1/\pi$
$=M/\pi$
$=4.482/\pi$
$=14.26$

=Cusack's Critical Percentage

$dM/dt=1/t=k_2 R=2.718R=E$
$186 +228=2240 \times 6.023=2484$
$2484-1618=0.866=\sin 60°$

Conclusion

So we see some interesting results from out calculations on the crystal in the Ether [1].

References

1. Wall, Leo (1972) Fluoropolymers. Wiley-Inter-science.
2. Benenson, W (2002) Handbook of Physics Springer, NY.

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