

Research Article

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The Crystal in the Ether VII

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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, Polytetrafluoroethylene

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].

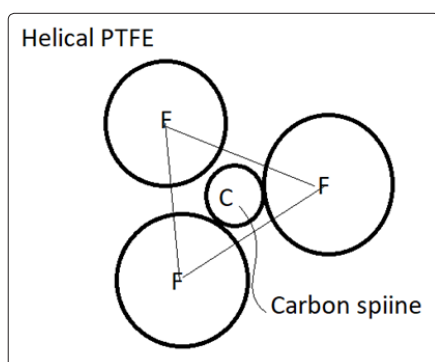


Figure 1: Helical Molecule PTFE

Helical Shape for the PTFE molecule.

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

Deflection

$y = M/EI = [1 - \sin 1]/(0.4233)(182) = 205$
 $205 \times 76.666\% \text{ crystallization} = 1571$
 $117 \text{ psi} = 0.806 \text{ MPa}$

PV=nRT

$(0.806)(19905) = 1604$
 $nRT = 1604$

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

Internal Dampening:

$\Delta W = \pi \sigma^2 J'' = \pi [(8/3)/\pi]^2 (34473)$
 $= 248.36$
 $= 1/402.6$
 $= 1/\text{Re}$

The following equations were taken from reference [2] page 385.

$Q_n \rightarrow R_i + R_{n-i}$
 $90 \rightarrow R_i + 276$
 $R_i = 186$

$2k_1 n Q_n$
 $= 2(k)(10)(15 \times 6.023)$
 $= 2.71k$
 $\sim e^k$

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

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

$$=G_0 k$$

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

$$2k_1 n Q_n$$

$$= 2(65.28)(15)(90)$$

$$= 176931$$

$$= 1/5651$$

$$5651 \times 4.233$$

$$= 1334$$

$$s$$

$$M = k_2 R_n$$

$$M = (50 \times 6.023)$$

$$= 300$$

$$300 = (2.71) R_n$$

$$R_n = 110.7$$

$$dM / dt = k_2 R$$

$$2 = 65.28 R$$

$$R = 32.64$$

$$R = 2J' = 2/G_0$$

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

$$J' = G_0$$

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

$$R = 2(114)$$

$$R = 228$$

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

$$R_n + Q_m \rightarrow Q_n + Q_{n-e} + R_e$$

$$R_{15} + Q_{300} \rightarrow Q_{15} + Q_{300-e} + R_e$$

$$(15)(6.023) + 300 \rightarrow 90 + Q_{300-114} + R_e$$

$$300 = Q_{300-114} + R_e$$

$$300 \rightarrow 300 - 114 + R_e$$

$$R_e = 114$$

$$= 19 \times 6.023$$

$$\text{Fluorine}$$

$$k_3 R_n m Q_m$$

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

$$= 235$$

$$Q_{186} + R_{186}$$

$$= 2(186 \times 6.023)$$

$$= 2240$$

$$2k_1 \Sigma n Q_n(t) = 2k_1 R^2(t) / V(t)$$

$$2(65.28)(15)(90) = 2k_4 (228)^2 / 352$$

$$1 = k_4$$

$$2kR^4$$

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

$$= 352.512$$

$$k_1 W(t) / m = k_1 \rho(t) / m$$

$$k_1 = 24k_2$$

$$R = 24k_2 (33744) / 50 = 440237$$

$$\text{Vol} = 4/3 \pi R^3$$

$$= 4/3 (\pi) (44)^3$$

$$= 3373$$

$$\sim 338$$

$$R_i + R_j \rightarrow Q_i + Q_j$$

$$186 + 228 \rightarrow 186 (6.023) + Q_j$$

$$Q_j = 1368$$

$$R_i = 228 \Rightarrow 228 / 6.023 = 38 = 19 \times 2 \Rightarrow \text{Fluorine}$$

$$2k_4 R^2$$

$$= 2(338)(228)$$

$$= 350.8$$

$$R_i + R_j \rightarrow Q_{i+j}$$

$$186 + 228 = 414$$

$$Q_{i+j} = 414 \times 6.023$$

$$= 249.35$$

$$\sim 250 = \text{Period T}$$

$$1/249.35 = 401 = \text{Reynold's Number}$$

$$dQ/dt = k_1 W(t) / m [k_{4d} / k_4 + \sigma]$$

$$= 65.28(338) / 50 [k_{4d} / 1 + (8/3\pi)]$$

$$= 44129 [k_{4d} + 0.8488]$$

$$2000 = 441.29 k_{4d} + 374.5$$

$$k_{4d} = 0.3689 = 1/2.7148 = 1/e^1$$

$$k_4 c = 1 - 0.3689 = 0.6311 = 1/0.1585 = 1/\text{Moment}$$

$$300K \times 76.666\% \text{ crystal} = 230$$

$$230 - 273.15 = 1/23.169 = 1/\text{Ln } \pi$$

$$x = \text{Ln } x$$

$$x' = 1/x = 1/\text{Ln } x$$

$$M = \text{Ln } t$$

$$dM/dt = 1/t = E$$

$$[dM/dt] = 1/\pi$$

$$= M/\pi$$

$$= 4.482/\pi$$

$$= 14.26$$

$$= \text{Cusack's Critical Percentage}$$

$$dM/dt = 1/t = k_2 R = 2.718 R = E$$

$$186 + 228 = 2240 \times 6.023 = 2484$$

$$2484 - 1618 = 0.866 = \sin 60^\circ$$

Conclusion

So we see some interesting results from our 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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