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Mass of Hydrogen & of the Proton from AT Math

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Abstract

In this brief paper, we make use of AT Math to derive the mass of Hydrogen, and the relative mass of a proton. This is important because it shows the power of the Astrotheology Theory to predict basic physical constants.

Keywords: Astrotheology; Hydrogen Mass; AT Math and Poisson's Equation

Introduction

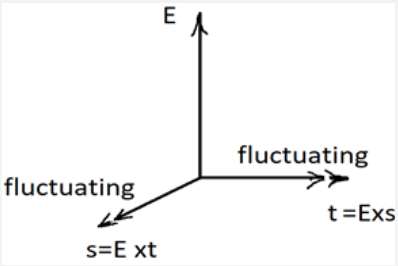

Figure 1: Cross Products of Energy, time and space.

In this brief paper, I provide a few simple calculations that provide a link between cosmology, viz. Astro-theology and mass of a proton and hydrogen atom. It is assumed that the reader has read the papers by this author on Astrothoelogy Math (AT Math). We begin by consider the three orthogonal vectors with which you are already familiar. The cross products are illustrated. Time and space fluctuate until the moment they are equal and the physical universe (Mass) precipitates. Einstein was wrong about there being no absolute time nor space. Space and time are two mutually orthogonal vectors. There is no time in absolute space; there is no space in absolute time. Energy is the third orthogonal vector as shown below. Einstein was wrong about there being no Ether. He laid the foundation for the Twin Paradox. If a twin leaves Earth travelling at high speeds, upon his return to Earth, he undergoes rapid aging so that he is the same age as his twin when they meet up again. Time is the Eigen vector which is the sqrt 3 or sqrt 2.9979. It doesn't change come what may. I believe light is a reaction between the energy of light and the Ether. Light picks up energy as it travels through the Ether (Figure 1).

$$t = E\ x\ s = |E||s|\ sin\theta$$

$$s = E\ x\ t = |E||t|\ \ sin\theta$$

Let s=t

The mass is the dot product of Energy and time vectors [1].

$$M = E \cdot t = \ |E||t| cos\ \theta$$

The universe is comprised by the Ether which has a density of approximately 126 (or 1/ 4Pi) Density $= \rho = M / s = \left[|E||t| cos\ \theta\right] / [|E||t| sin\ \theta$

For the 30-60-90 triangle:

$$\rho = \left[1 / 2\right] / \left[\sqrt{3} / 2\right] = 1 / \sqrt{3}$$

Actually, it is better had the $1 / \sqrt{c} = 1 / \sqrt{2.9979} = 1.0081833 =$ Mass of H+

And E=ρ=0.5775=1 rad=100%=E (Figure 2)

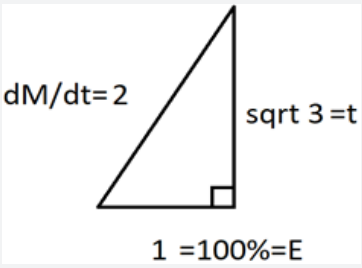

Figure 2: The 30-60-90 Triangle from AT Math.

Now for Poisson's Equation:

$$\nabla^{\cdot}\varphi = 4\pi G\rho$$

From AT Math, we know the density of the ether is $\approx 1 / \left[4\pi\right] = 125.66$

$$\nabla^{\cdot}\varphi = \left(4\pi\right) G(1 / \left(4\pi\right)$$

And we know,

$$\nabla^{\cdot} = \partial / \partial x^{\cdot} + \partial / \partial y^{\cdot} + \partial / \partial z^{\cdot}$$

for light, let

$$\partial / \partial x^{2} = \partial / \partial y^{2} = \partial / \partial z^{2}$$

$$\nabla^{2} \varphi = 3\partial / \partial x^{2}$$

c'=a; =a=v=s=sin 45°=1/√2

So,

$$\nabla^{2} \varphi = \left(1 / \sqrt{2}\right) \varphi = G$$

G=6.6666

$\varphi = \sqrt{2}G = \sqrt{2}\left(6.6666\right) = 943.28$ =Mass p+ +e-

943.28-0,.511=938.17

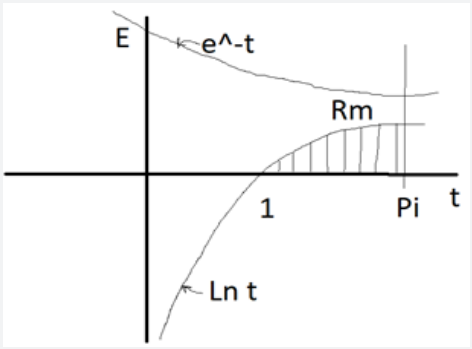

Figure 3:

I think where Einstein was going wrong was that he thought space and time and mass varied within our present universe. I think it is locked in once the super force squeezes the ether. Ether is essential to understanding cosmology. Einstein started with it then withdrew it thinking it was a "blinder." For AT Math, the universe is like a drop of water on the bottom surface of a sink. As the tap drips water drops, eventually you hit one that causes all the water drops to go down the drain. In the universe, when the resistance to mass formation is exceed, then mass precipitates storing energy as P.E. =mc^2. The K.E. is time which is equal to 50% of the super force energy. Einstein was wrong about Gravity being the result of curved space. It is the acceleration of energy. It is a natural attraction of Electromagnetism for itself. Spin on particles create angular momentum which provides the impetus for charged particles (Figure 3).

$$\int Ln\ t = t\ Ln\ t - t\ + \mathbb{C}$$

$$Let \mathbb{C} = 0$$

$\int_{1 \Rightarrow \pi} Ln\ t = \left[\pi Ln\ \pi\ - \pi\right] - \left[0 - 1\right]$ =1.4546

P.E. =Mc^2

M=P.E/ c^2=50%/2.9979^2

=4.4937

Multiplying these two:

1.4546 x 4.4937=6.53653≈G_0

Cusack's Mass-time-Gravity Equation [2]:

$M \int Ln\ t =$ G_0 E/t

$= \left[Ln\ \pi\right] / 1.618$ =0.707

=1/√2=sin 45°=cos 45°=v=a

E=Work x time=∫F × s × t

$= \int F\ dA / dt$

$= \int \sigma\ dt$

=F^2/ 2A dt

Super Force=8/3

$= \left(8/3\right)^{2} / \left[2 \times S.A.\right] \times \pi$

S.A of an ellipsoid 3 × 24 × 66=102.97.516

=0.1086057

Resultant of Space=12.82

108.6057/12.82=1/118.218=1/Mass

There are 118 elements in the periodic table.

Einstein's [3]

P.E.=Mc^2

=118. (2.9979)^2

=1060.513

1/P. E/. =942=Mass p+ P.E = Mgh

1060= (118.71) a×h a=sin 45°=cos 45°

=1/√2

h=15.76≈1-sin 1

Mom. = |D|=4

4/15.76=253=Period T

I present an interesting equation without a derivation. It is:

$$\left|D\right| \times \lambda \times E.V. \times \Omega = G_0$$

Mom. × speed of light × time × operator=Gravity$_0$

4 ×3×√3 ×π=6.52

G- G_0=Mass Gap=1.5

Conclusion

From AT Math, we derive the Mass of Hydrogen and the Relative Mass of Hydrogen.

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