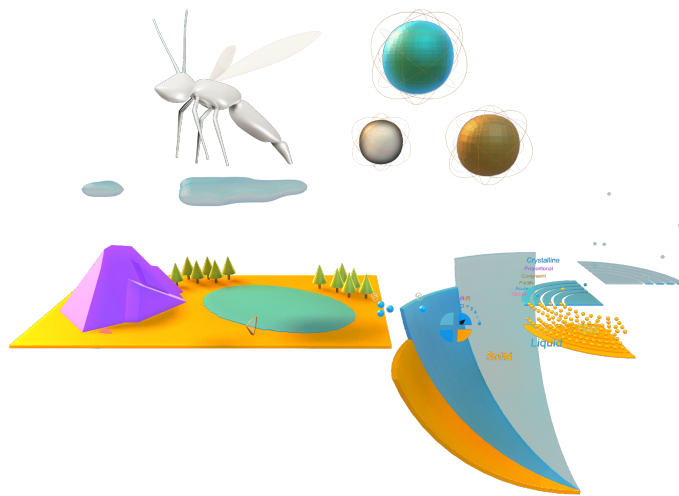


Temperature

ATM₂₆

The Sigcothian Unit



PH Edge



Catalyst



By: Crow Garden ^{Spinal} ^{Cuboid} ^(Hornet) ^{Spinal} ^{Cuboid}

Steps A and B are done Independently

A = ATM
B = $\frac{1}{2} \times C \cdot 0.01$
(Cuboid)

Results of Step B are subtracted from results of A

1907.875
Lab Result = C

Let C represent 26 parts of X₀₀₀ in result B from both Steps A and B

129,823,624.28
4,9932,163,185
(Cuboid)

1757.625
The ATM of B has 26 parts per X₀₀₀

A ATM
B X₀₀₀

Therefore B results will be divided by 26 (Part per X₀₀₀)

119,599,684.27
4,599,878,888
As C = A - ATM
B $\frac{1}{26} \times$ ATM

(Square)

37.875

A ATM
B X₀₀₀

9,381,828,412.3
36,084,109,28
(Square)

723.75
Illustration: Sigethian Unit to Kelvin Unit

A ATM
B X₀₀₀

8,425,719,882
32,382,369.6

10,479,113,222
1,030,201,165

Diagram: A box with 'Definition' and '26' inside, and a diagram of a cube with '26' and 'Sigethian Temperature Node' labels.

Human Body Temperature $\sqrt{(6-3)^2} = 2$

Average = 98.6
-28 = 72.6

Sigethian Temperature Nodes \pm ATM₂₆
Hidden
Due to Requirements of
(Dry) Seasoned 7201/3 (Dry)

Though Naturally and Traditionally and Historically Temperature is derived from the balance of the Human body Temperature at a mean of the Pollution to the four (4) food groups among ATM from Seafarer

det. at 4/11/2020

By: Crow Garden ^{Spinal} ^{Cuboid} ^(Hornet) ^{Spinal} ^{Cuboid}

	Crow Garden Spinal	Crow Garden Cuboid
12 (Part)	754	1724
10	12/ATM	6/ATM
3 (Part)	= .8155121	= .4082711385/26
8		26 = .031405937 = 2
		.015702969

Results Spinal of Crow Garden Spinal Results Cuboid of Crow Garden Cuboid

26 (Part) H = 9,381,828,412.3 / 29,823,624.28
Fe = 36,084,109,28 / 9,9932,163,185

4

Crow Garden ATM to ATM₂₆

Crow Garden ATM to ATM₂₆

Results Spinal of Crow Garden Spinal Results Cuboid of Crow Garden Cuboid

3 (Part) H = 10,479,113,222 / 119,599,684.27
Fe = 40,804,281,62 / 4,599,878,564

2

Crow Garden ATM to ATM₂₆

Crow Garden ATM to ATM₂₆

Cardboard Crow and Coaster Stow

Cardboard to block a Hornet in the open garden of 12' x 12'

A

Let A represent Sugar. Let B represent Salt

A will be equal to a pound of H (Hydrogen) at sea level among the difference of B a single Fe (Iron) Atom

Each will be respectively exposed to a single ATM independantly

Result: Sigcothian Temperature Node of Cotharticren

Coaster with bottom side elevated 6" to block a Hornet

B

Sigcothian

Cotharticren

DART BioEdge

Electron Divided by Habitat (E/H)

H=3
E=6
Model Z: E observes H 2 times every 3 seconds.
Result: E/H=1.5
A Model X of H=6 and E=6
E would observe H 18 times therefore E/H=1/3

The Blue Cubes represent below zero and this Model Z renews every 3 hours. The Model demonstrates for the original Electron to survive exactly when just the habitat changes, itself and the habitat and the new habitat destination that will provide exact sustainment. There Power Consumption of half each electron and half original habitat Giving a balanced zone for observation Cognate.

Seconds

12345678

E/H

DART Meadow **DART Edge**

Radical Deepscale **Cotharticren**

Example Usage:
Determining True Gravity Perimeter of a Star by total Compounds and Max Lightest Element Collision Volume as well Natural Unique Collision Max Volumies

The half stepping is always an equal double habitat origin to work with the electrons balance during transition before the second habitat is made. E/H represents powerloss in the new habitat but maintains the transition dynamics to support the electron at destination equally. Given the type of Habitat power loss may or may not occur. In this Model Z power loss does not occur because it is very supportive due to habitat electron material pulse interval. If the Habitat renewed more frequently the electrons increase in power, less frequently loss in power.

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DART Meadow **DART Edge**

Radical Deepscale **Cotharticren**

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1/2 Electron Habitat Consumption change
1.5 Second Example MODEL Z
Seconds 5 6

Example Model X: Habitat Pulse of 6 every 3 seconds →
1.5 Second Electron Pulse of 6 every 3 seconds
Habitat Renews Every 3 hours Below Zero Habitat

model: A

Habitat Pulse Provides Extra Seconds on Electron State (Therefore Electron 1.5 Electron Transition)

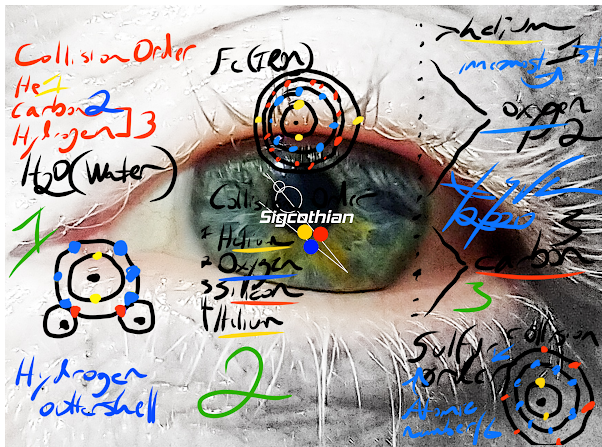
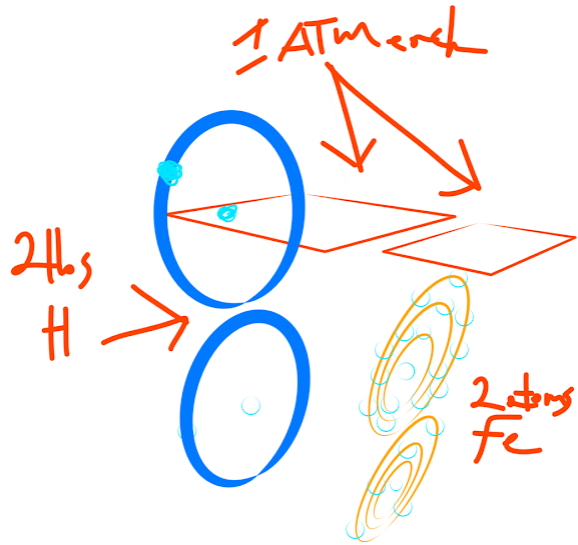
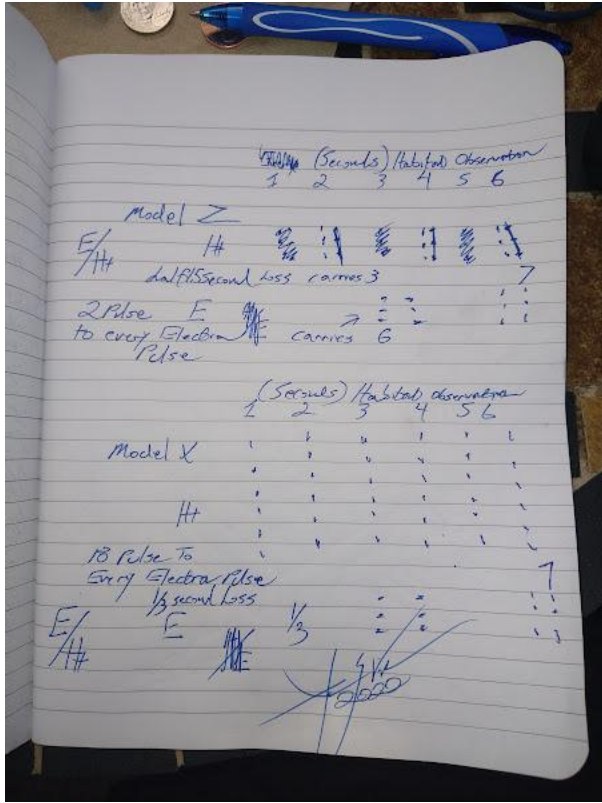
The station State has A cycle the Repeats Power Orbit by 6 cubes (cycle) This cycle Repeats Every 13 Seconds

Below Zero Habitat The Initial Habitat Has a preservation Power Pulse cycle 3 cubes every 3 seconds by 2

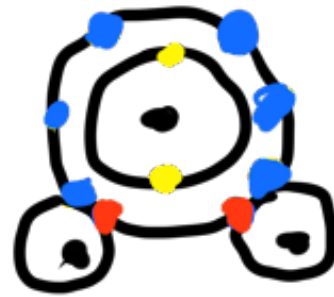
Habitat Pulse 223

Electron will change to model B within 3 seconds and consumes electron new Position 2 3 second (New Habitat) For Electron Decision

Habitat Pulse 8888
E 888888
H 223456
E 111111
H 111111

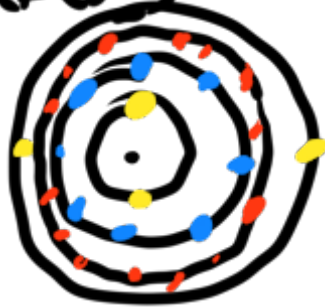


Collision Order
He 4
Carbon 2
Hydrogen 3
H₂O (Water)



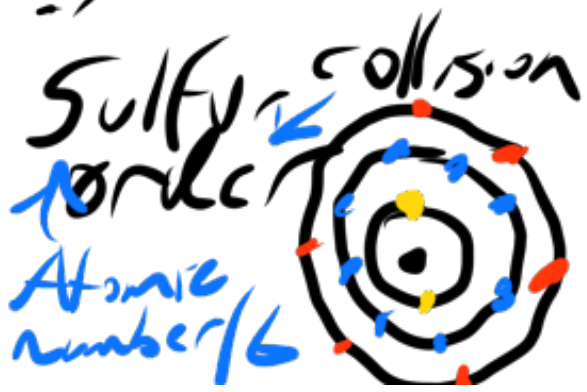
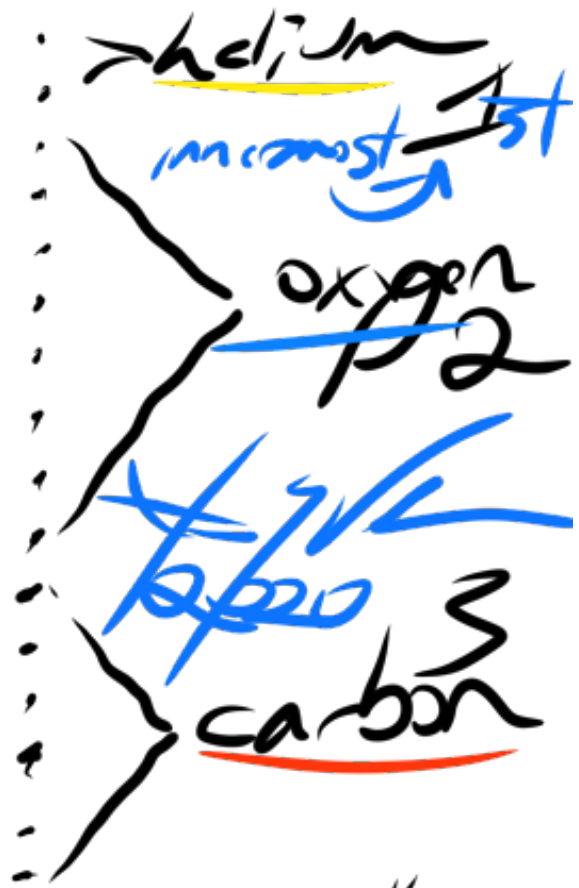
Hydrogen
outer shell

Fe (IRON)



Collision Order

- 1 Helium
- 2 Oxygen
- 3 Silicon
- 4 Titanium

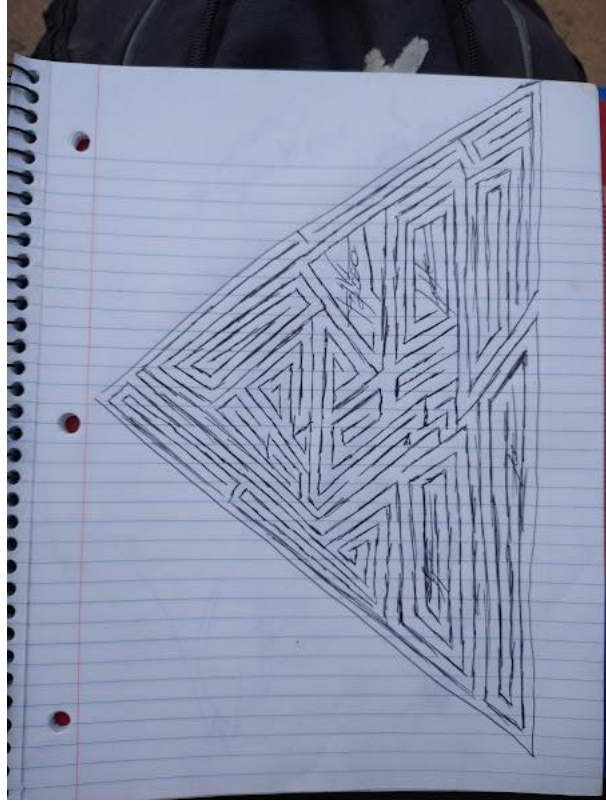


The conditions

Random	Random Group	Randomly Order
IE	Random Order	Random Order
3 pairs 3 pairs	3 pairs	3 pairs 3 pairs
3 pairs 3 pairs	3 pairs	3 pairs 3 pairs
3 pairs 3 pairs	3 pairs	3 pairs 3 pairs
IE	3 pairs	3 pairs 3 pairs

$R_{IE} R_{IE} R_{IE}$
 $R_{IE} R_{IE}$
 R_{IE}

A compound is what atoms exist for a period
 If two periods attract together then atoms exist
 If two periods are together and no attraction then atoms do not exist
 A period is the sum of the atoms arranged in a row
 A period is the sum of the atoms arranged in a row
 The period is the arrangement of the atoms



Normal Order IE Normal Order

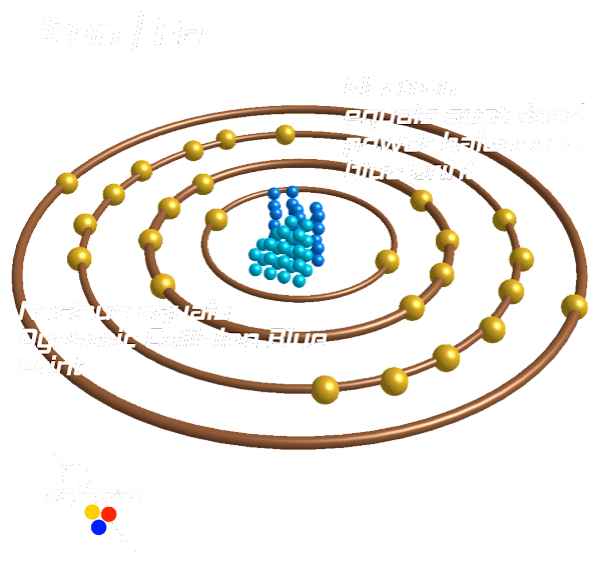
Ordering	3 pairs	Ordering IE
3 pairs	3 pairs	3 pairs
3 pairs	3 pairs	3 pairs
3 pairs	3 pairs	3 pairs
IE	3 pairs	IE

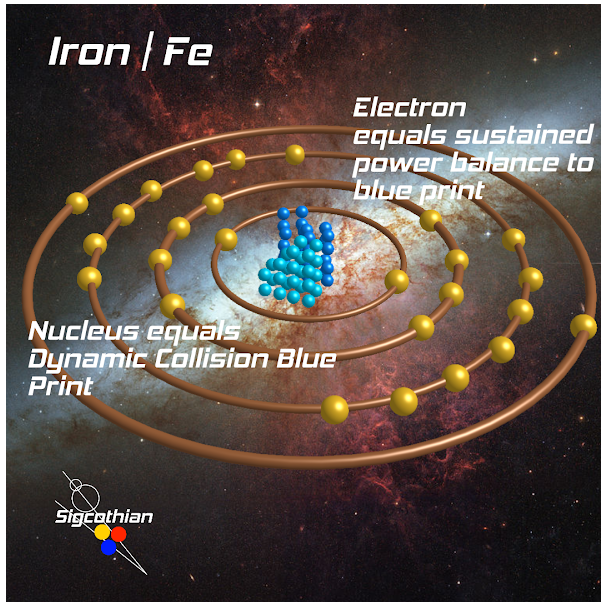
Other Patterns See Reverse
 As the order of atoms
 order in the system IE and 3 pairs
 Order Transform

IRON USED IN LIQUID READING TO
 PAPER, PAPER, MOUNT
 Solid/one Electron/atom
 Space difference to 3 pairs of hydrogen
 by Lateral/Transform

A Solid/atom
 B Transform/atom
 C Solid/atom
 D Solid/atom
 E Solid/atom

Square (3.2)
 Radius of 2F and 3p by
 IE: (A) (B)





AT&T @ @ @ @ 77% 1:24 PM

← 25 • MANGANESE COBALT • 27 →

Overview

Latin name: Ferrum

English name: Iron

Year discovered: Deep sea

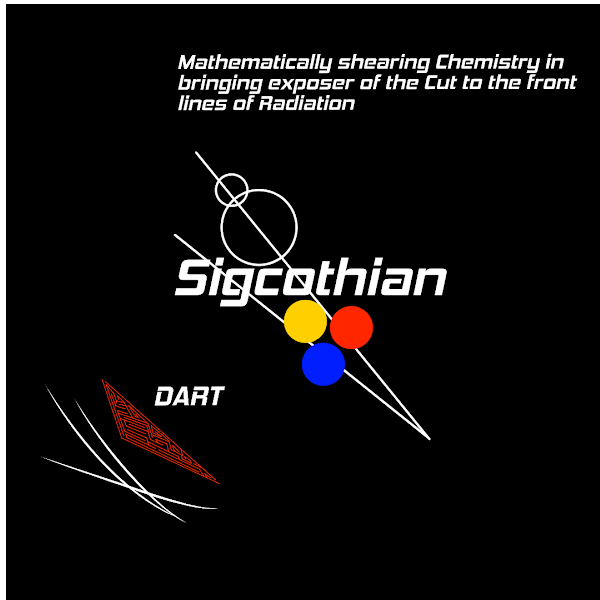
Electron shell: $K^2 L^8 M^{14} N^2 O^0 P^0 Q^0 R^0$

Electron configuration: $[Ar]4s^2 3d^6$

Electron configuration: $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^6$

Neutrons: 30

Note: Iron is a chemical element with symbol Fe (from Latin ferrum) and atomic number 26. It is a metal.



Temperature

Cardboard: Sugar

Handkerchief: Salt
(Under Sink, Coaster)

2 Elements have single rings, Hydrogen and Helium.
 24 Elements that jump rings. Lightest Elements inner most first.
 8 Elements that jump two rings in their own library.
 8 Elements that jump three rings in their own library.
 8 Elements that jump four rings in their own library.

For a total of twenty six Elements that jump rings.

Then:

Iron (Fe)

Electrons 26
 Protons 26
 Nuetrons 30

Sigcothian Cubed Unit of Iron 26.5874

Sigcothian Square Unit = 1.4142
 Sigcothian Cubed Unit = 1.5874

Squared $2^{2\sqrt{(1*.25)}}=1.4142$

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Cubed $2/(3\sqrt{1*2})=1.5874$

Atmospheric Pressure (ATM) = 14.6959 lbs per inch squared

The Sigcothian Unit equivalent to the Kelvin is a difference among Hydrogen in one ATM by Iron where one Sigcothian cubed pound of Hydrogen is dispersed by an equal Sigcothian cubed pound of Hydrogen proportional to the historic 72° Farenheit pollenated food groups.

Hydrogen Raw Sigcothian Cubed Pound =
2,458,377,921,600,000,000,160,464,568,040,664,432,152,040,288,504,672,496

Two stacked pounds of Hydrogen in one ATM equals two stacked pounds of hydrogen plus one ATM:
19.61260000000000000000784552856832496144896248336736432512

Two stacked Iron (Fe) electrons in one ATM equals two stacked Iron (Fe) electrons plus one ATM:
14.69590052

More Hydrogen (H) in the lab than Iron (Fe) is more optimal in isolating the Color Spectrum to define the Sigcothian Spectrum Unit where a project can convert Sigcothian to Kelvin. A cubed Sigcothian Unit is 1.5874 as to which the one represents the electron and the .5874 is a cubed change in habitat sustaining the same electron at initial power reflecting the loss of the initial habitat.

Hydrogen portion minus Iron portion:
4,916,755,843,200,000,000,320,928,136,080,328,864,304,080,576,008,344,940

The new result represents two pounds of Hydrogen minus 52 electrons.

There are many ways to solve for the spectrum from here but for rfclabs anything done must be at Iron (Fe) or above to define the Sigcothian Spectrum.

Iron (Fe) 26 Electron count Raw Sigcothian Cubed Millimeter =
15,657,200,000,000,000,000,288,280

Standard Heirarchy to cubed millimeter is the from the root Element Hydrogen 6.022E23

Therefore (Fe) equals $(6.022E23 * 26) - (6.022E23 * 26) - 6.022E23$) per cubed mm by Electron Count.

Sugar

What is sugar? The white stuff we know as sugar is sucrose, a molecule composed of 12 atoms of carbon, 22 atoms of hydrogen, and 11 atoms of oxygen (C12H22O11).

Salt

Even Compound of Sodium (Na) and Chlorine (Cl)

Edible Salt is 97% - 99% NaCl, thus magnesium etc.

Bee Wax
C15H31COOC30H61

Random: Even | Odd

Historical Food Group Temperature Pollenation Bloom $72^{\circ}\text{f} = 295.372$ kelvins

$0^{\circ}\text{f} = 255.372$ kelvins

$1^{\circ}\text{f} = 255.928$ kelvins

$2^{\circ}\text{f} = 256.483$ kelvins

$10000^{\circ}\text{f} = 5810.928$ kelvins

$1000000^{\circ}\text{f} = 555810.928$ kelvins

Farenheit Kelvin's change every 500th or every Two a 1000th which breaks the square exponent.

Sigcothian is 1 count for 1 count.

Celsius is a container for farenheit and mole attribute

Sigcothian is all in one.

One Electron cubed is equal to 1.5874 as well 26 Electrons equal 26.5874 therefore 1 su of color spectrum is 1-.5874 and 26.5874-.5874

100000 su equals 100000 Kelvin

su cubed to Farhenheit:

$$((a - .5874) - 273.15) \times 9/5 + 32 = b^{\circ}\text{F}$$

su squared to Farhenheit:

$$((a - .4142) - 273.15) \times 9/5 + 32 = b^{\circ}\text{F}$$

Kelvin to Farhenheit:

$$(100000\text{k} - 273.15) \times 9/5 + 32 = 179540.33^{\circ}\text{F}$$

Kelvin to Celsius:

$$72\text{K} - 273.15 = -201.1^{\circ}\text{C}$$

Farhenheit to Celsius:

$$(72^{\circ}\text{F} - 32) \times 5/9 = 22.222^{\circ}\text{C}$$

Celsius to Fahrenheit:

$$(22.222^{\circ}\text{C} \times 9/5) + 32 = 72^{\circ}\text{F}$$

Celsius to Kelvin:

$$22.222^{\circ}\text{C} + 273.15 = 295.372\text{K}$$

Fahrenheit to Kelvin:

$$(72^{\circ}\text{F} - 32) \times 5/9 + 273.15 = 295.372\text{K}$$