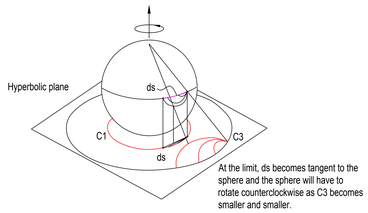
Spheres of Energy



At the limit, ds becomes tangent to the sphere and the sphere will have to rotate counterclockwise as C3 becomes smaller and smaller.

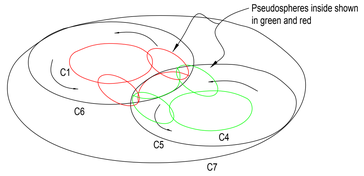
Energy will keep circulating between the spaces of spheres C1-C6 and C4-C5

C2 (green part circle) and C6 are tangent to one another.
C3 (red part circle) and C5 are also tangent to each other.

The limit is at the point where C5 or C3 touches C1, similarly when C6 or C2 touch C4.

C1 and C4 remain constant but C2 and C3 change as C5 and C6 get closer or further from one another. This also depends on the semi circle which is projected on the plane.

At some point, C1 will equal C2 = C3 = C4.



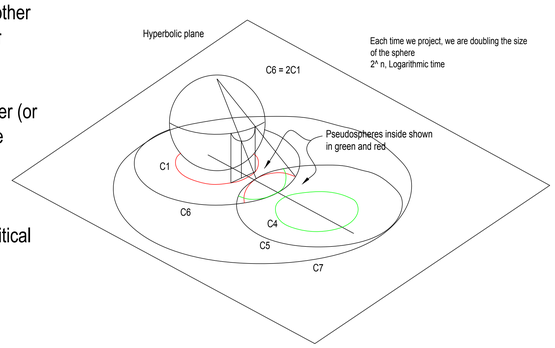
This is the concept behind an energy storage device or a battery.
Can you guess how much energy can be stored and when we will run out of energy?

The two pseudosphers can be thought of as parallel universes.

Also in chemistry, C5 and C6 are two atoms. As they approach each other we have one pseudosphere. As the C5 and C6 cross, there forms four circles and two pseusospheres.

If we assume C5 and C6 vibrate back and forth, then there will be matter (or energy)generated in C5 and C6 in size and quantity proportional to the distance between the centers of C5 and C6. At a certain distance this energy generation will be continuous untill C5 and C6 are filled.

The problem becomes that of trying to keep the spheres at a certain critical distance from one another.



We can project from above or below.
We can go on and on projecting into smaller or larger spheres pseudospheres.
We have 7 circles on the hyperbolic plane.
Take C5 and C6 combining them to form C7. Project from C7 , ...

Note the relation of C5 and C7 to the scissors truss and how when we buckle from pratt to the scissors truss we anlarge our space.

Roll sphere 7 on top of another