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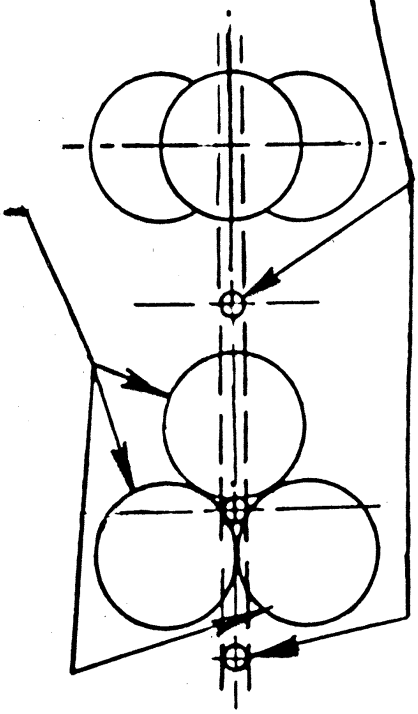
Click here to Return to Topic 3 main article link. (Optional, click to Fig.3)

Two very small spheres shown, each barely fitting through 'donut hole' at center of a big 3-sphere pattern of 3 big touching nucleons. If each of the big 3 nucleons has a relative mass of '1.004977366 u'; then the total mass of the two very small spheres (each barely fitting through the pattern's hole) = '**0.00744152 u**'.**

Three nucleons of light isotope 'Helium-3', with each nucleon having an average mass or vol. = 3.0160293 u – (2) x 0.000548580 u
(3) nucleons

equals an ave. mass or vol. (for each big nucleon) of 1.004977366 u.

In the above expression, the relative total mass or vol. of (2) electrons, Ref. '(2) x 0.000548580 u', was subtracted from the mass or vol. of Helium-3, Ref. '3.0160293 u', because (2) of the electrons of Helium-3 are orbiting its nucleus, instead of adding to the nucleus' mass or vol.



Compare that est. above (Ref. 0.0744152 u **) to our e,p based Binding Energy result, determined as follows:

Relative mass of the starting ingredients, before fusion, are (3) Hydrogen-1 atoms each of mass 1.007825032 u and net neutral charge:
So (3) x 1.007825032 u = 3.0234751 u;
and mass of final fused neutral Helium-3 atom made = 3.0160293 u;
Difference (i.e., before – after) is relative mass or vol. = **0.0074458 u**; ***

Note: Our theorized mass loss (est.), Ref. 0.00744152 u **, is very close to the e,p based 'Binding Energy', Ref. 0.00744580 u; ***, an error of only about –0.00000428 u, or 0.06% error.

Fig. 2; Three Spheres or Nucleons – in a '1 Triangular plane', having about ¼ th the 'binding energy' of four nucleons in a tetrahedral array with '4 Triangular planes. (Also see Fig. 3.)