# DEREK'S DESK

What is on DEREK'S DESK Today?

In this issue we will disassemble the ark and harvest it for its purely numerical properties.

Noah's Ark: The most comprehensive example of the Periodic Table of the Elements and the atom in the Bible.

Last issue I showed an amazing connection between Daniel's Metal Statue and the Periodic Table of the Elements (PTOE). Today we begin the discussion of Noah's Ark and Post-Flood Modern physics.

My hope and prayer is that the reader comes away knowing that the Ark is more than a children's bathtub toy.

It is important for me to point these examples because the Bible is a source of facts and information from the Creator Himself that is verifiable and directly observable by laypeople and researchers who employ the scientific method.
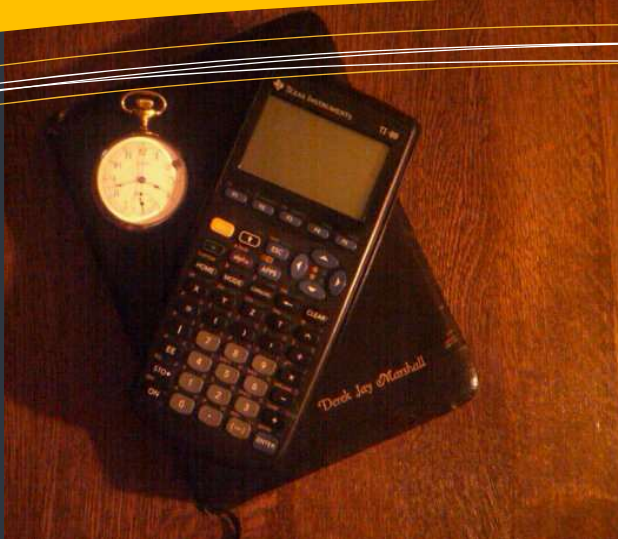
Deconstructing Noah's Ark

When Noah, a preacher of righteousness, was 600 years old, and had three sons with wives, God revealed the plans for a giant ship. This would be a very unique structure considering there was no bodies of water nearby. Salvation becomes the central theme of a prophetic view of the earth's destruction. This article shows how another of these icons given in the Bible have far-reaching significances beyond the immediate storylines.

The account of the Flood given in Genesis 5-7 contains a treasure-trove of information valuable to an engineer: i.e. specifications and dimensions of the Ark. I have found whenever dimensions are given of anything in the Bible, they "fit" into a narrative that echoes throughout the scripture across times, across authors.

We are going to take the Ark apart and look at one slice of it to see what can be learned. Figure 1 shows a slice of the Ark with its 30 X 50 cubit frame. Also, floors were strategically installed to give a large "well deck" and two smaller middle and upper decks. It takes 252 cubital blocks (brown) to form the Ark Frame. And counting the number of white squares immediately around the frame, there were 164 places to seal the Ark.
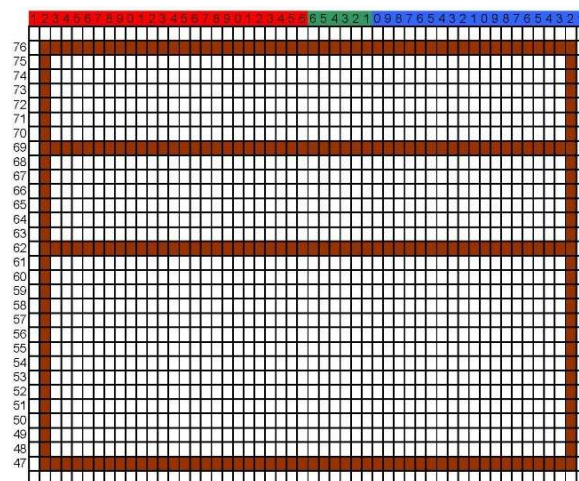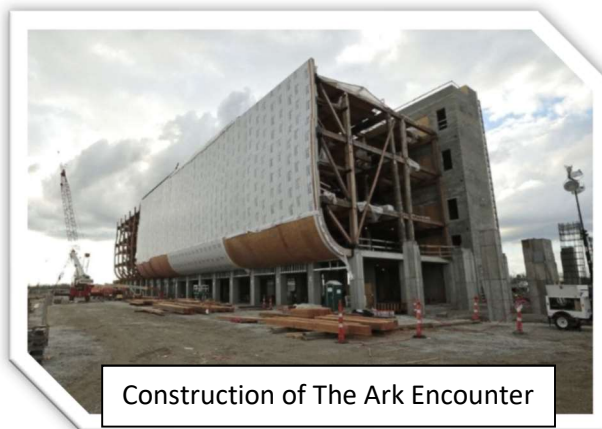

Construction of The Ark Encounter

Figure 1 One Slice of the Ark. The Ark was 30 cubits by 50 cubits and had three levels according to Gen. 6:15-16

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Nuclear Stability
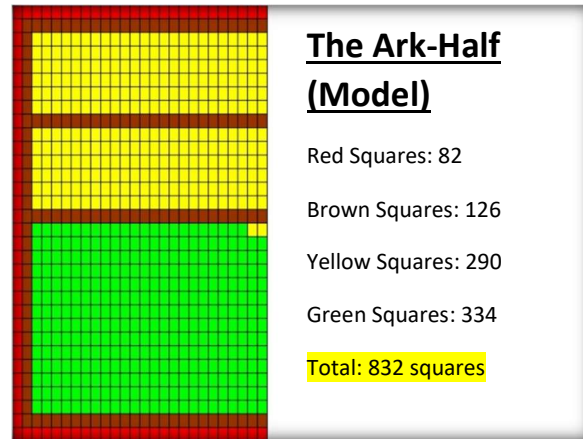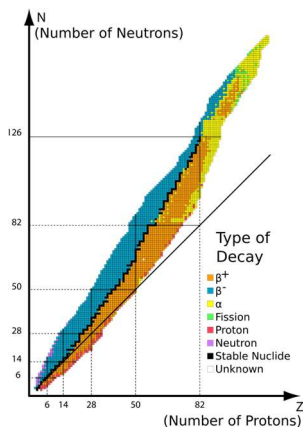
What is "stability range"?

See the graph below. The crooked black line represents the stable isotopes, ending at (p,n) 82, 126 which is Lead 208 as the Model illustrates. This the stability range.

The blue area is decay due to too many protons, (β+). The orange area is decay due to too many neutrons (β-). The straight black line is the p=n line.

The question is why does the diagram depart from the p=n line? As will be seen on the next page the Model answers this by how the it is filled in from left to right, starting with the left side, where red squares fill in at the same rate as the brown squares.

Once the left fills with red and brown squares to the 30-square limit, and the red squares turn the corners, the brown squares begin to fill in at twice the rate of the red (i.e. 4 browns for every 2 reds).

The Model's favoring of the brown squares for higher mass nuclei is supported by scientific observation and experimental measurement.

N
(Number of Neutrons)

Type of Decay
- β+
- β−
- α
- Fission
- Proton
- Neutron
- Stable Nuclide
- Unknown

Z
(Number of Protons)

The Ark-Half (Model)

Red Squares: 82

Brown Squares: 126

Yellow Squares: 290

Green Squares: 334

Total: 832 squares

A connection between Noah's Ark described in the Genesis Flood Account and the Periodic Table of the Elements (PTOE) has been found. The full Ark exhibits the same quantitative and qualitative features as Lead 208, and the Ark's quantum structure allows any elemental isotope to be generated and examined.

Why Half?

The Genesis Account reports that "the ark went upon the waters" while the Flood waters were 15 cubits above the highest mountain. So, Noah's Ark can have a draft of no more than 15 cubits to avoid running aground. That puts the waterline at 15 cubits, halfway up the side of the Ark.

Using Archimedes' principle and given the theoretical equal densities of cubital elements (CU), the ark was half-full. Therefore, when Noah began removing the covering of the Ark, he could have put everything from the one side of the ark into the other. The math adds up: If one slice is 1664 CU, then one half slice is 832 CU, as the diagram above shows as the Half-Ark Model.

The Model: An Introduction

The Half-Ark Model is the basis the biggest thrust of my research: The Ark Nuclear model. It is an amazing structure and I will reveal some of its more accessible features, comparing it to the Lead 208 atom.

A scripture that makes the correlation between the lifesaving, raising aspect of the Ark and the atom: 1 Cor 15:52 says that "*in a **moment**, in the twinkling of an eye…the dead shall be raised...and we shall be changed*." The context is the removal of the saved and the dead from the Earth before it is judged in the End. This is like the idea of rescuing righteous Noah, encased in a box, literally raising him from off the Earth before it was judged.

The amazing thing is that in the original Greek, the word for "moment" is **atomos** where we get the word "atom". So from this, could we say that Noah was removed in an atom? Comparing the Ark to an atom is suddenly not as far-fetched as it would seem. There is more New Creation work on this topic and we will leave it here for now that the correlation of the Ark and the atom has a basis in the scriptural as well as the numerical.

COMPARING THE ARK TO THE ATOM.

I will compare Noah's Ark to the Lead atom, the largest, stable, naturally occurring atom in existence.

The Ark Wood: Brown

The brown squares represent the logs that Noah used to build the Ark frames. There was a total of 252 logs available per frame. But since we are looking at the Half Model we will work with half of the logs or 126. Comparing the number of neutrons in Pb208 to the log total: There are 126 neutrons in the Pb208 atom.

The Ark Pitch: Red

The red squares represent the pitch that Noah used to chink the Ark frames. Again, we will work with half of the pitch or 82 red squares and compare: There are 82 protons in Pb208.

The Upper Levels: Yellow

The yellow squares represent the space left in the upper Ark frames. There was a space of 288 CU available in the upper half-frame. Comparing, there are 290 up quarks in the Pb208 atom. (Two are in the lower level by the door for reasons beyond the scope of this article).

The Lower Level: Green

The green squares represent the space left in the lower Ark frame. There was a space of 336 CU available in the lower half-frame. Taking the two yellow squares by the door into account and comparing, there are 334 down quarks in the Pb208 atom.

W178 Unstable

W184 Magic Stable

W188 Unstable

Out-Front: A New Nuclear Model?

"How I do it is I take one full half-ark, which is representative of Lead 208. And I start taking particles away, just to see what the patterns are."

-Derek Marshall, on RAETV's "The Creation Function". (YOUTUBE)

These colorful images with the buttons and diagrams represent the output of a program I wrote to demonstrate the viability of the Ark Model as a Nuclear Model. With the "Nucleus Bilder" tool, I can enter any number of protons and neutrons and the program will fill in, from left to right, the required number of corresponding up and down quarks, allowing some level of analysis to be performed on that isotope.

Atomic nuclei exhibit what is referred to as "even", "odd", and "magic" stability. There are a few exceptions, but nuclei with odd numbers of protons (p) and/or neutrons (n) will not be stable. This will render an unbalanced diagram. In contrast those atoms with both even numbers of p or n, in their "stability range" will generally be stable. And those atoms with p and n of 2, 8, 20, 28, 50, 82, 126, or 184, in the stability range will be very stable. Atoms with 2 of the "Magic Numbers" will exhibit "doubly magic" stability, like Lead 208 below.
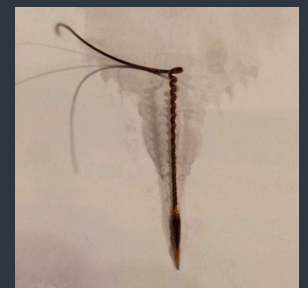

Pb208 STABLE
(doubly magic)

Look at the W178 diagram above. You can see that it has too many red squares (p). And its decay mode is β+ exhibited by proton-rich nuclei. But since the number of p's and n's are not equal at this high atomic mass, how does the diagram show that there are too many protons? First, the red and brown squares fill the left side in an equal manner until the 30 width is exceeded. Then the browns fill in at twice the rate of the reds as the diagram is filled in to the right.

Now look at the W188 diagram. It has too many neutrons and undergoes the β- decay exhibited by neutrons. W184 shows beautiful magic stability with a nice even, filled-in diagram. *Now not all the diagrams are this pretty, but they do allow over 70% accurate stability predictions, a statistically significant correlation in research*.
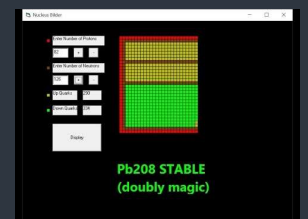
This Issue's Q&A in New Creation Research

Q: How is the human body as a temple like the Ark you say is a temple?

A: 1) The bones of human skeleton fall into at least one of two categories: the axial central structure, and the appendicular outer structure. There are 80 to 82 bones in the axial skeleton (depending on age) and 126 bones in the appendicular. Compare this to the number of red and brown squares in the Half-Ark Model. 2) A human's chest cavity has 26 axial spinal bones and 30 appendicular rib bones including the clavicles and scapulae. It is the central, stable basis of the human skeleton. Compare this to the Iron atom which has 26 protons and 30 neutrons. It also has the highest nucleonic stability of the atoms and is the central dividing line between the fissile atoms and fusion.
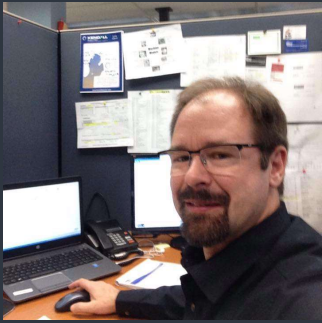
Who is Derek?

Derek Marshall of East Lansing, MI is an electrical engineer who holds a bachelor's degree in Physics from Michigan State University. An inventor and former Marine, Derek discovered the Creation Function in 2005 and has applied it to many of the Bible's more difficult topics as well as questions in Modern Physics and Chemistry.

Upcoming Articles

- **The Woman in the Ephah**

   There is a mention in the Bible of Lead being used to cover a container containing a woman. The story goes on and give some very interesting dimensions I compare to the PTOE.

- **Did God Already Tell Us About His Particle?**

   The Higgs Boson was predicted by the Creation Function in 2006. Its mass was obtained shortly thereafter using Creation Function Mathematics.

- **Black Holes and God**

   God is Light. Can he get out of a Black Hole? Research.

Credits/Links

- **Pictures…**

   Ark Image: The Enquirer/Sam Greene. Image via cincinnati.com.

   Skeleton: www.amazon.com

   Filaree Pic: Derek Marshall

   Stability Graph: Wikipedia

- **Articles…**

   Filaree Seed: Wikipedia

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