Table183 Make Mp-DMT-

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p	**ODDs**	EVENs-NOT÷4	**EVENS÷4** Running Sums (∑) in WHITE									
value	1	2 (3)	4 (7)	8 (15)	16 (31)	32 (63)	64 (127)	128 (255)	256 (511)	512 (1023)	1024 (2047)	2048 (4095)	4096 (8191)
2	3	6 (9)	12 (21)	24 (45)	48 (93)	96 (189)	192 (381)	384 (765)	768 (1533)	1536 (3069)	3072 (6141)	6144 (12285)	12288 (24573)
3	7	14 (21)	28 (49)	56 (105)	112 (217)	224 (441)	448 (889)	896 (1785)	1792 (3577)	3584 (7161)	7168 (14329)	14336 (28665)	28672 (57337)
5	31	62 (93)	124 (217)	248 (465)	496 (961)	992 (1953)	1984 (3937)	3968 (7905)	7936 (15841)	15872 (31713)	31744 (63457)	63488 (126945)	126976 (253921)
7	127	254 (381)	508 (889)	1016 (1905)	2032 (3937)	4064 (8001)	8128 (16129)	16256 (32385)	32512 (64897)	65024 (129921)	130048 (259969)	260096 (520065)	520192 (1040257)
13	8191	16382 (24573)	32764 (57337)	65528 (122865)	131056 (253921)	262112 (516033)	524224 (1040257)	1048448 (20887059)	2096896 (4185601)	4193792 (8379393)	8387584 (16766977)	16775168 (33542145)	33550336 (67092481)

Table 183: Make the Mp-DMT. The “Mersenne Prime” DMT— or MpDMT — is one where all the ODDs (Column 2) are from the list of known Mersenne Primes (Mp).
To grow, select and expand to the bottom and then fill left column by autofill, other columns will auto fill from this. The formula is simply to double the ODDs Column.
Double each Column for expanding Columns. The Mersenne Primes — Perfect Numbers are shown in BOLD.
Notice that after the first PN (6) in the ORANGE Column, ALL the other PNs are in the GREEN Columns. In both cases, the number of STEPS — entries — over from and including the ODD Mp Column, ALWAYS equals the p-value.
The GREEN are ALL strand SET 1 TRUE Mp-PN pairings. The PN6 is also a TRUE Mp-PN (the ONLY one in the EVENs NOT ÷4 Column), but as an exception to the rule.
The subsequent entries into the GREEN (EVENs÷4) occurs between the TRUE Mp-PN (BOLD) STEPS, as every other entry.
These are ALL strand SET 2 “container”-only entries and are NOT TRUE Mp-PN pairings.
The product of the BLUE ODDS (Column 2) x WHITE ∑s (Row 1), found where the intersect in the table, are found again when the latter Row value is reversed, becoming the BLUE ODD (Column 2) value, while that Column value is reversed with the WHITE ∑ (Row 1) value, e.i. 7•31=217=31•7.
Another method — using the Column 1 “p” values: To the p-value, add the difference (Δ), and count this sum as the number of STEPS across that original Row to the ∑ value. The value will be found on the next p-value Ropw at the number of STEPS = original p-value, e.i. ∑217, found on p-value 3 Row, added to Δ of 2 to the next p-value Row of 5, equals 5=3+2. Now on the next p-value 5 Row, move over 3 STEPS (counting from the BLUE ODDs Column) to find ∑217.
Example 2: ∑3937on P-value 5 row +Δ pf 2 equas 7 STEPS, and ∑ is found on the next p-value 7 Row at p=5 STEPS over (starting on & including the BLUE Column value).
One may also simply find the ∑ value below the PN value where it also exists in the Row above the PN in that next Row. See ∑217 above PN496, and below PN28.