Article 131: Atomic Chemistry - Part 2 - Periodic Table of Elements & Dr. Robert Moon - Cosmic Core

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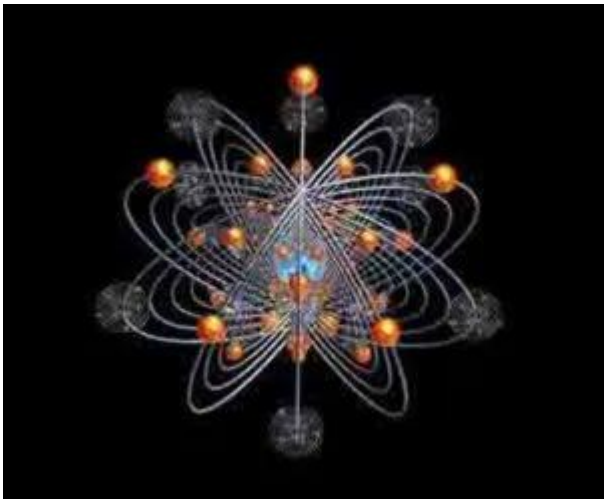
In this article we will continue our discussion of the atomic realm, this time focusing on the Periodic Table of Elements and the geometry of the atom.



We have discovered that the photon shape is tetrahedral in structure and function. We have also discovered that subatomic particle interactions are tetrahedral in structure and function.

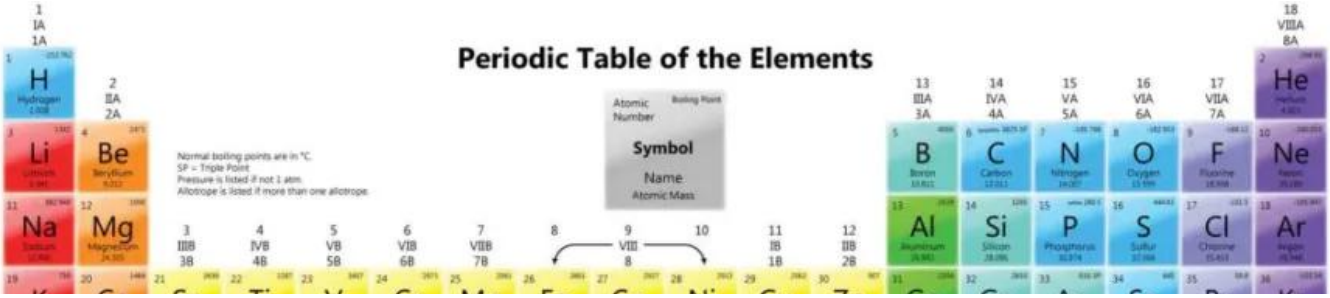
Now we will discover that each and every one of the atomic elements is based on one of the five Platonic solids: the tetrahedron, octahedron, cube, icosahedron, and dodecahedron.

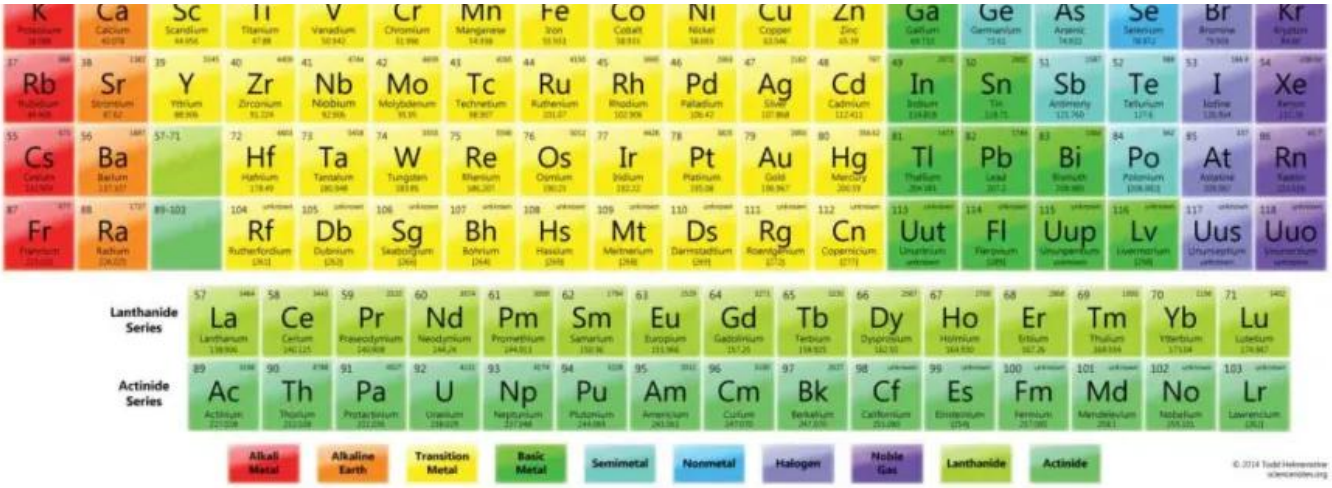
The Periodic Table of Elements

The Periodic Table of Elements is the map of all 92 naturally occurring elements from hydrogen to uranium.

Elements 95 to 118 are only synthesized in labs or nuclear reactors.

The elements are ordered by atomic number (# of protons), electron configurations, and recurring chemical properties.





The Periodic Table was first publicly published in 1869 by Russian chemist Dmitri Mendeleyev.

The Periodic Table and the Law of Octaves

The Law of Octaves in the Periodic Table was discovered by chemist John Newlands (1837-1898) in 1865. This was prior to Mendeleyev, yet Medeleyev got the credit.

John Newlands

John Newlands wrote in Chemical News in 1865, "If the elements are arranged in order of their equivalents [*i.e.* relative atomic masses in today's terminology] with a few transpositions, it will be seen that elements belonging to the same group appear in the same horizontal line. Also the numbers of similar elements differ by seven or multiples of seven. Members stand to each other in the same relation as the extremities of one or more octaves of music. Thus in the nitrogen group phosphorus is the seventh element after nitrogen and arsenic is the fourteenth element after phosphorus as is antimony after arsenic. This peculiar relationship I propose to call 'The Law of Octaves'."1

Newlands was the first to group elements according to patterns.

He was originally criticized for his ideas because he did not leave spaces for undiscovered elements

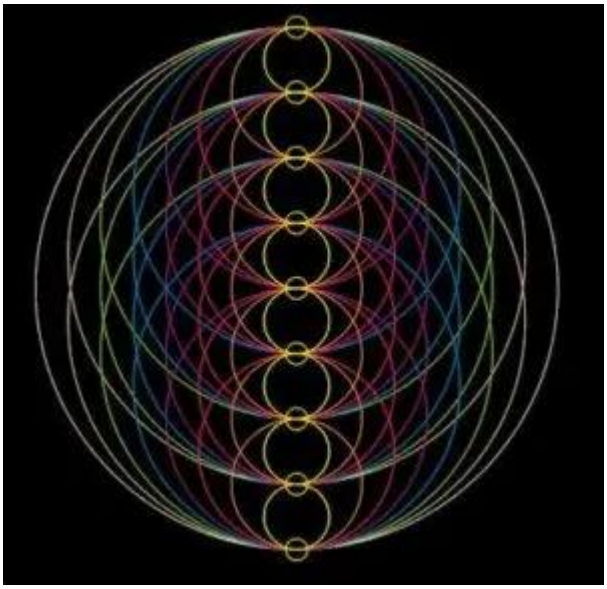
and he grouped two elements into one box.

He was humiliated at a lecture at the Chemical Society on March 1, 1855 for the above two reasons and sadly, the Publication Committee refused to publish his paper.

Not until 1998 did he receive full recognition of his discovery. He was the true first discoverer of the Periodic Table of Elements.

When the elements are aligned according to their atomic weight, every 8^{th} element shares similar properties.

He likened it to octaves of music.



The properties repeat in periodic cycles. This resulted in elements grouped as families.

Hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine are all on the same interval.

Inert or Noble gases have full shells: Helium, Neon, Argon, Krypton, Xenon, Radon.

The entire Periodic table spans seven ‘octaves’ – nine octaves according to Walter Russell.

Three Main Categories of Elements

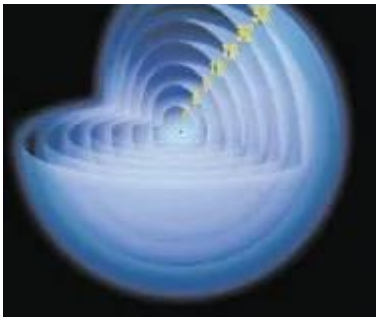
metals

nonmetals

semi-metals

Electron Cloud – Orbital Shells

Electron shells describe the pattern formed by electron orbitals. An orbital function can be used to calculate the probability of finding any electron of an atom in any specific region around the atom’s nucleus. Each shell has a different energy level.



In contemporary science we find the atom is modeled as a spectrum or octave of seven shells or thresholds of energy, similar to the energy variations in the seven-fold spectrum of natural light. “The seven shells can be metaphorically linked with the seven colors,” Robert Lawlor tells us “Just as each frequency level of light evokes a new quality (color) so each concentric circle in turn evokes a new quality or genus of form/organization, or a new electron orb evokes a new family of substance in the Periodic Table. All the circles are co-dependent: the loss of one dissolves the entire encodement.”

The seven electron shells are – K, L, M, N, O, P, Q:

K – innermost – max electrons 2

L – max electrons 8

M – max electrons 18

N – max electrons 32

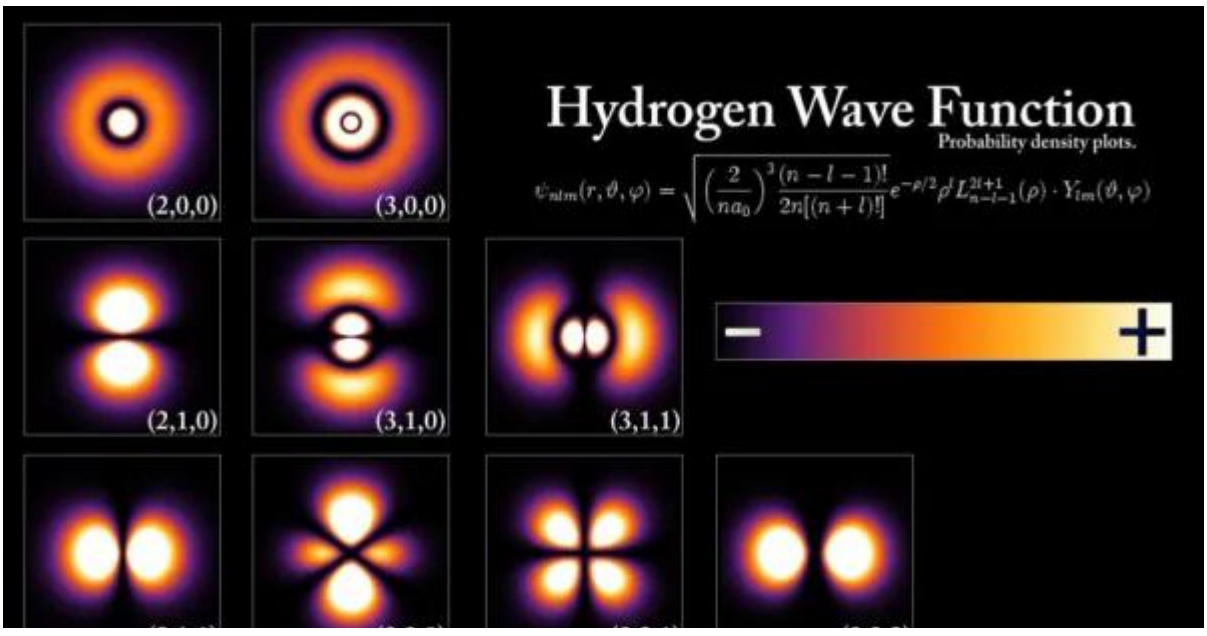
O – max electrons 32

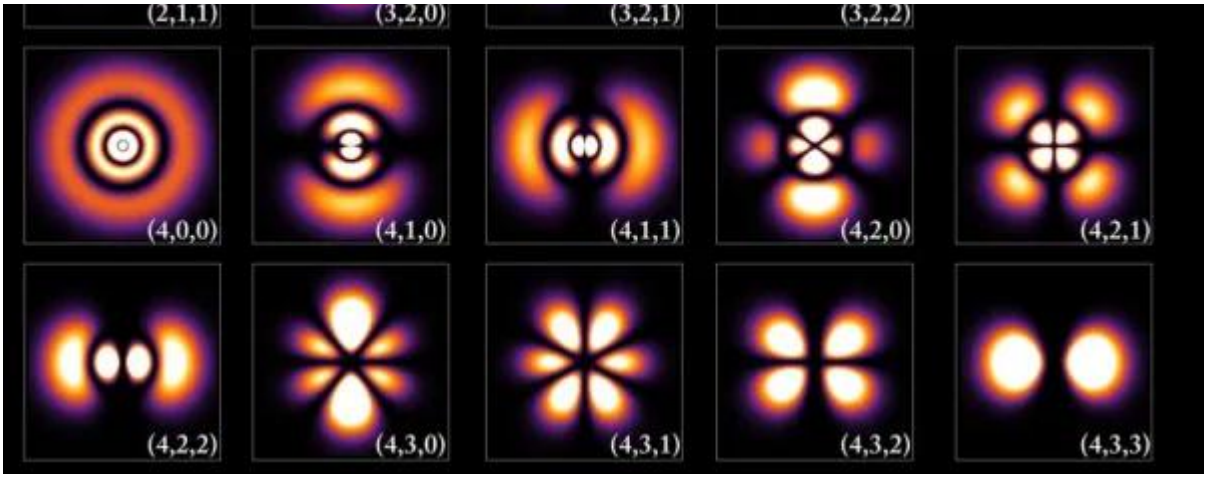
P – max electrons 18

Q – max electrons 8?

The valence shell refers to the outermost shell of an atom.

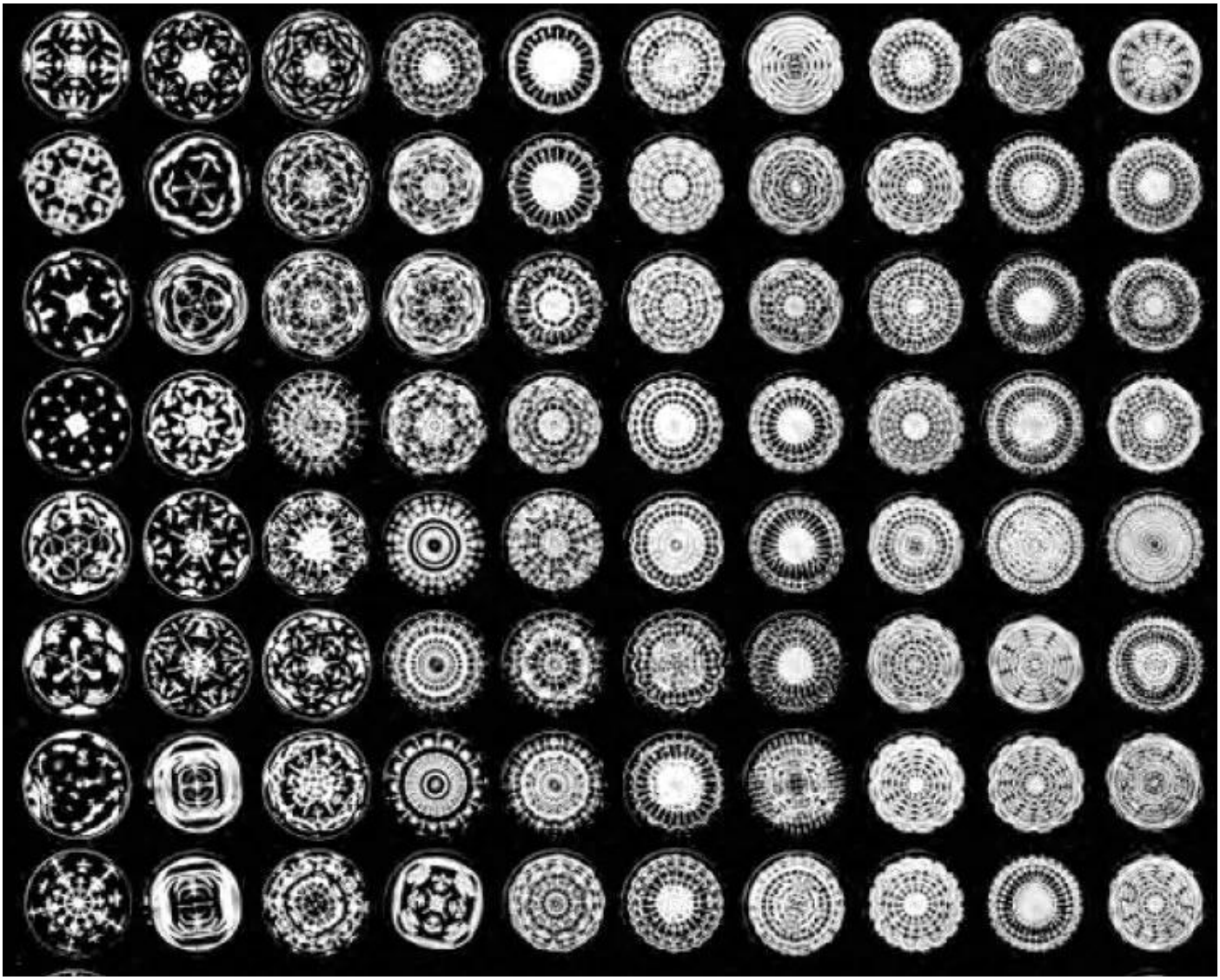
Notice how geometric the electron probability orbitals are. Below we see those of hydrogen.





Atomic orbitals of the electron in a hydrogen atom at different energy levels. The probability of finding the electron is given by the color, as shown in the key at upper right.

"The shapes of atomic orbitals can be understood qualitatively by considering the analogous case of standing waves on a circular drum."2



Circular Cymatics Patterns

Octet Rule

The Octet Rule refers to atoms of main-group elements tending to combine in such a way that each atom has eight electrons in its valence shell.3

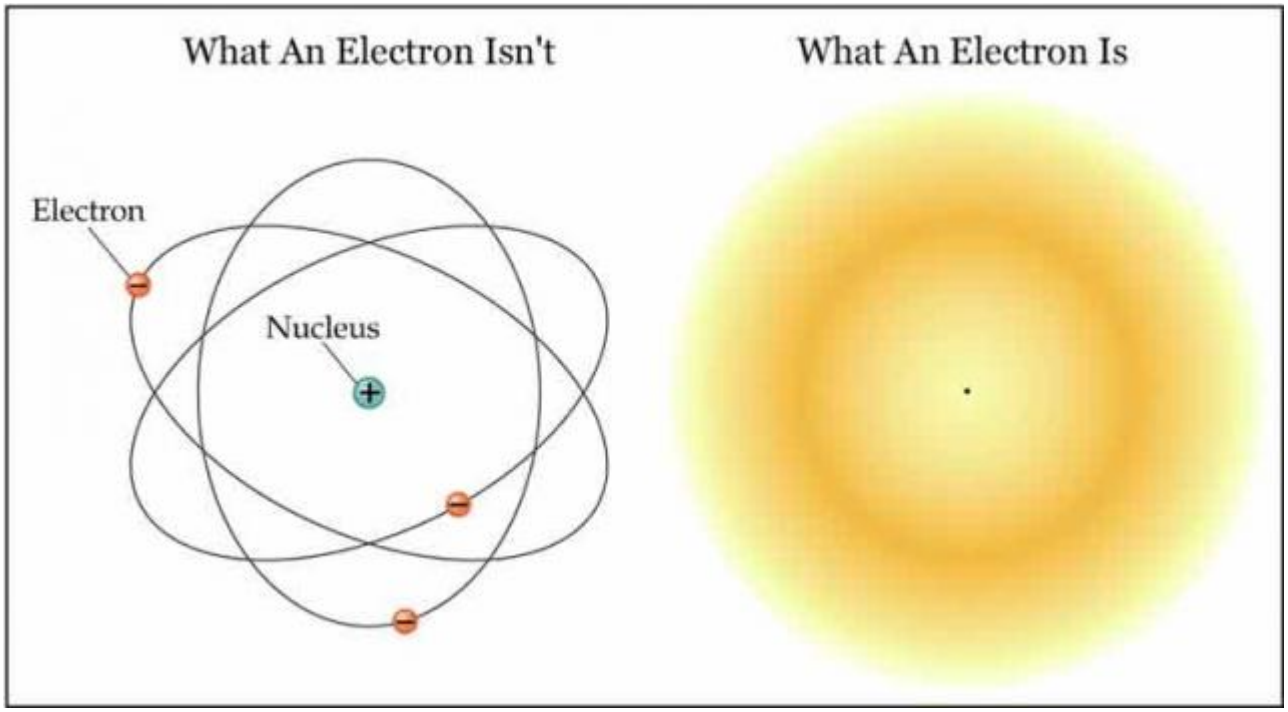
This gives it the same configuration as a noble gas which creates stability.

Atoms strive for 8 electrons in their outermost shell – making a 'full shell'.

When full, another shell will form.

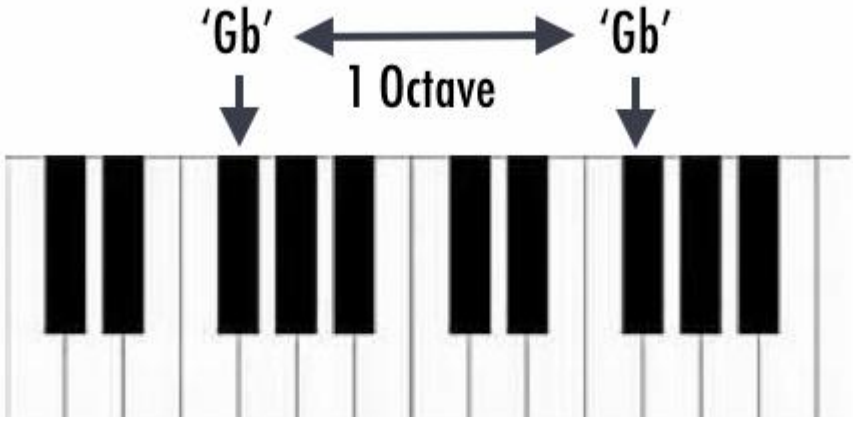
The number of electrons in the outer shell will determine how readily one atom bonds with another, thus creating molecules.

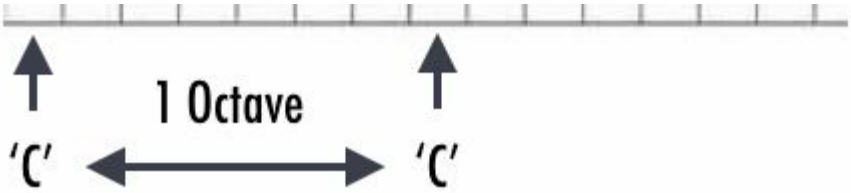
Remember:



8 Major Families of Elements

"The periodic table is a modern cosmological model weaving the principles of the Monad, Dyad, and Tetrad. That is, it depicts a universe woven of polarities, positive and negative charges of subatomic matter and recurring eight step cycles to manifest all matter. Each horizontal row of the Periodic Table represents another 'octave,' or eighth step up the 'scales.'"4





The families of elements are determined primarily by the number of electrons in the outer energy shell (valence shell).

Alkali Metals – 1 valence electron

Alkaline Earth Metals & Transition Metals – 2 valence electrons

Boron Group or Earth Metals – 3 valence electrons

Carbon Group or Tetrels – 4 valence electrons

Nitrogen Group of Pnictogens – 5 valence electrons

Oxygen Group of Chalcogens – 6 valence electrons

Halogens – 7 valence electrons

Noble (Inert) Gases – 8 valence electrons

Elements in the same group have the same number of electrons, between 1 & 8, in the outermost electron orbital shell.

* Note here that electron shells are clouds of probabilities, and electrons are not particles, but corners of Platonic Solid geometry. We will discuss this below.

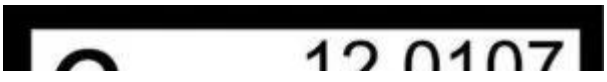
Fibonacci Numbers & Inert Gases

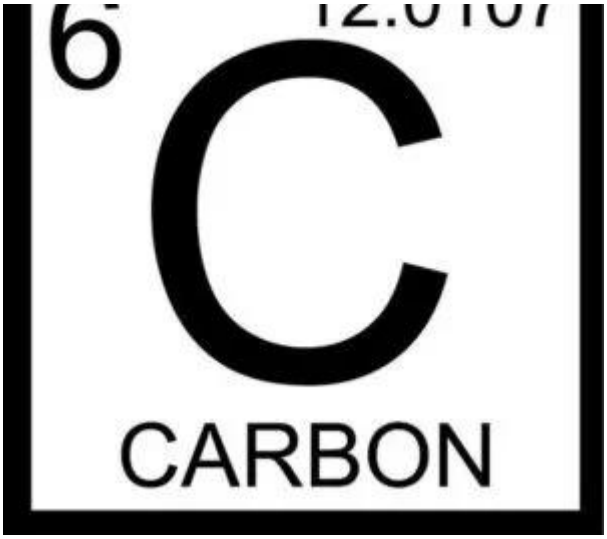
The inert gases have quantities of electrons very close to the Fibonacci numbers:

Element	Atomic Number	Closest Fibonacci Number
Helium	2	2
Neon	10	8
Argon	18	21
Krypton	36	34
Xenon	54	55
Radon	86	89

Organic Elements

The 6th element is carbon. Carbon exhibits the principles of life, making up organic chemistry.





One octave above is silicon which also exhibits the principles of life.

“Silicon makes endless patterns, and it will react chemically with almost anything that comes near and form something with it. Carbon has the same ability, making endless forms and chains and patterns and reacting chemically with almost anything nearby.”5

Read the article *Silicon-Based Life May Be More Than Just Science Fiction* by Charles Q. Choi at Space.com.

Choi writes, “Carbon and silicon are chemically very similar in that silicon atoms can also each form bonds with up to four other atoms simultaneously. Moreover, silicon is one of the most common elements in the universe. For example, silicon makes up almost 30 percent of the mass of the Earth’s crust and is roughly 150 times more abundant than carbon in the Earth’s crust.

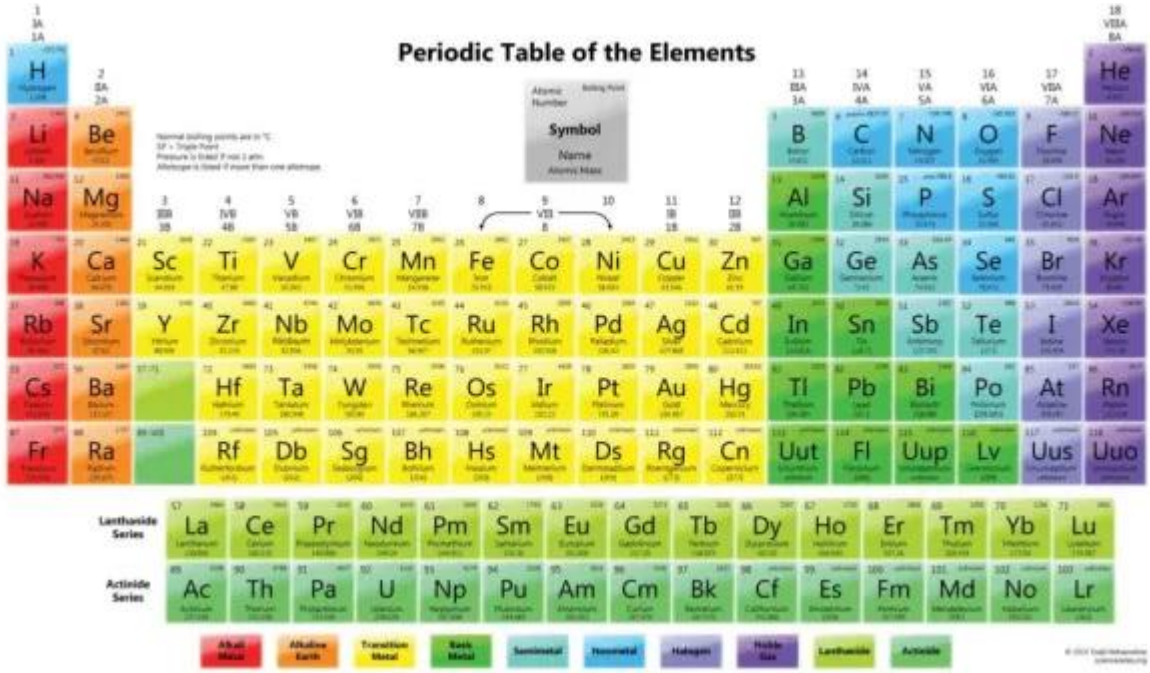
‘My feeling is that if a human being can coax life to build bonds between silicon and carbon, nature can do it too.’

Scientists have long known that life on Earth is capable of chemically manipulating silicon. For instance, microscopic particles of silicon dioxide called phytoliths can be found in grasses and other plants, and photosynthetic algae known as diatoms incorporate silicon dioxide into their

skeletons. However, there are no known natural instances of life on Earth combining silicon and carbon together into molecules."

The Periodic Table of Elements as a Spiral

Once again, here is the traditional layout of the Periodic Table of Elements:

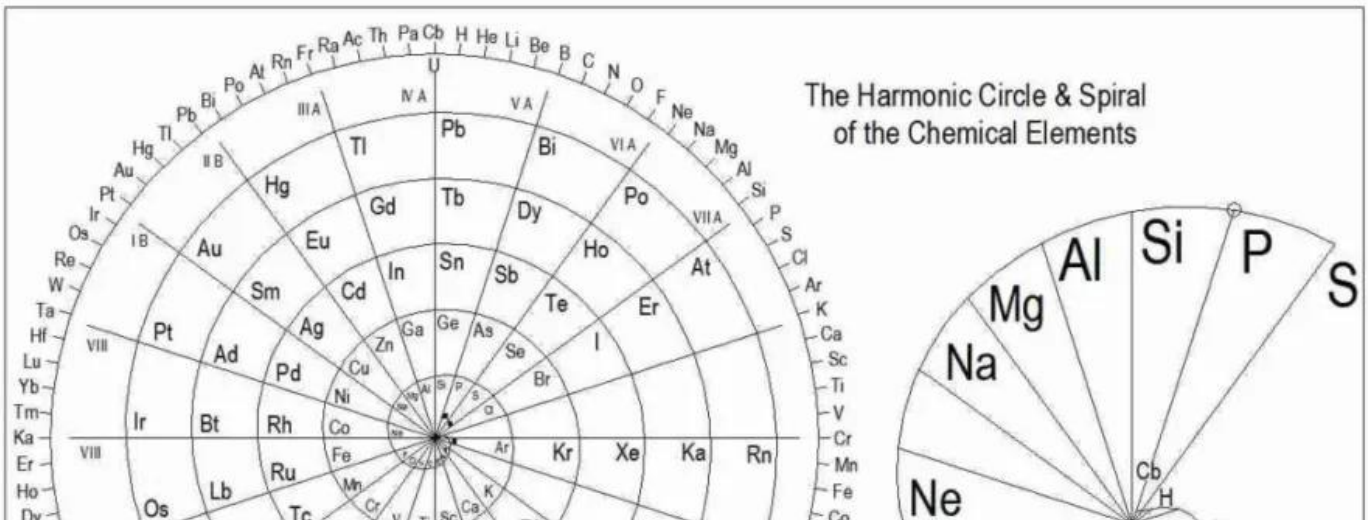


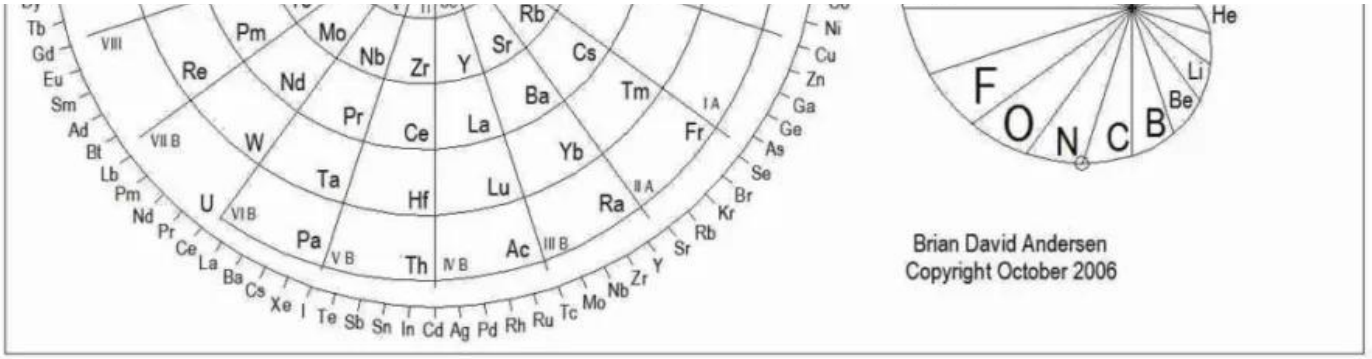
"All of the elements are made up of the very selfsame spiral units of motion – or vortices. The only reason we have for thinking of them as different substances is because they have certain predictable effects upon each other and upon our senses.

The fact is, however, that their pressure conditions are different in every part of the wave in which they find themselves."6

The 92 natural atoms repeat in cycles or periods, like the notes of musical octaves.

"The accumulation of electrons is continuous, so the Periodic Table would be more accurately depicted as a continuous spiral ribbon, a widening vortex rolling around itself like a seashell, cochlea, galaxy, and the musical scale."7





Credit: Brian David Anderson

As Mendeleyev states in 1869, “The series of elements is uninterrupted and corresponds, to a certain degree, to a spiral function.”

The first spiral table as a circle was by **Heinrich Adolph Baumhauer** in 1870.

Here we have a spiral table by the great **Walter Russell** from 1926.

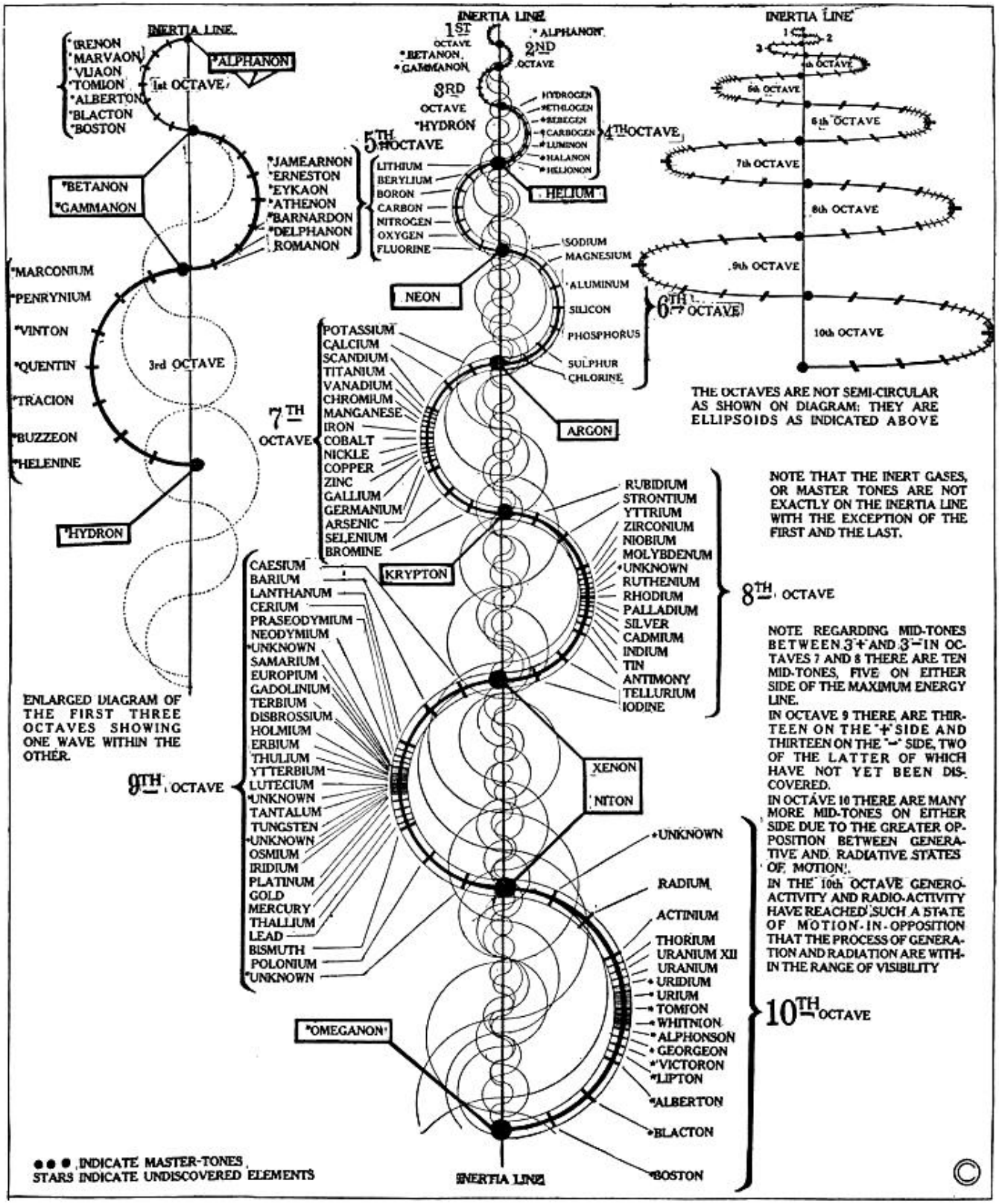
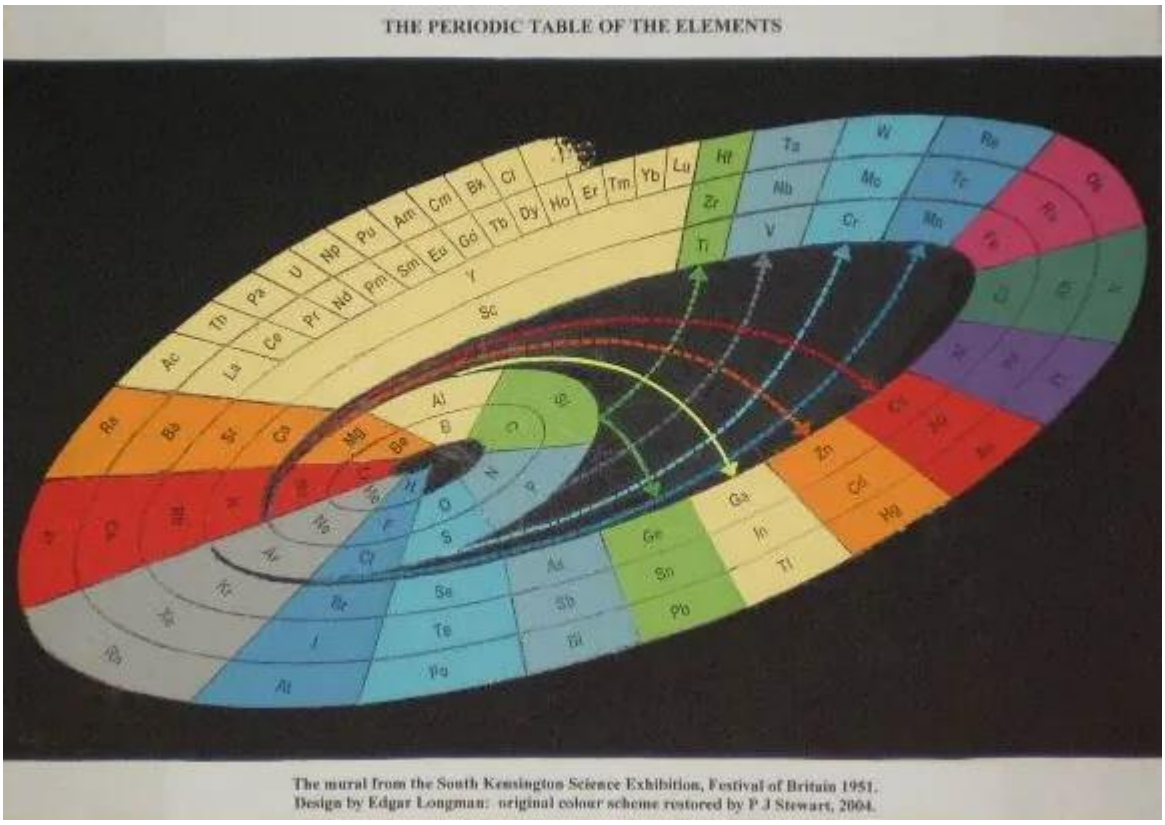


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE TEN OCTAVES OF INTEGRATING LIGHT, ONE OCTAVE WITHIN THE OTHER. THESE TEN OCTAVES CONSTITUTE ONE COMPLETE CYCLE OF THE TRANSFER OF THE UNIVERSAL CONSTANT OF ENERGY INTO, AND THROUGH, ALL OF ITS DIMENSIONS IN SEQUENCE

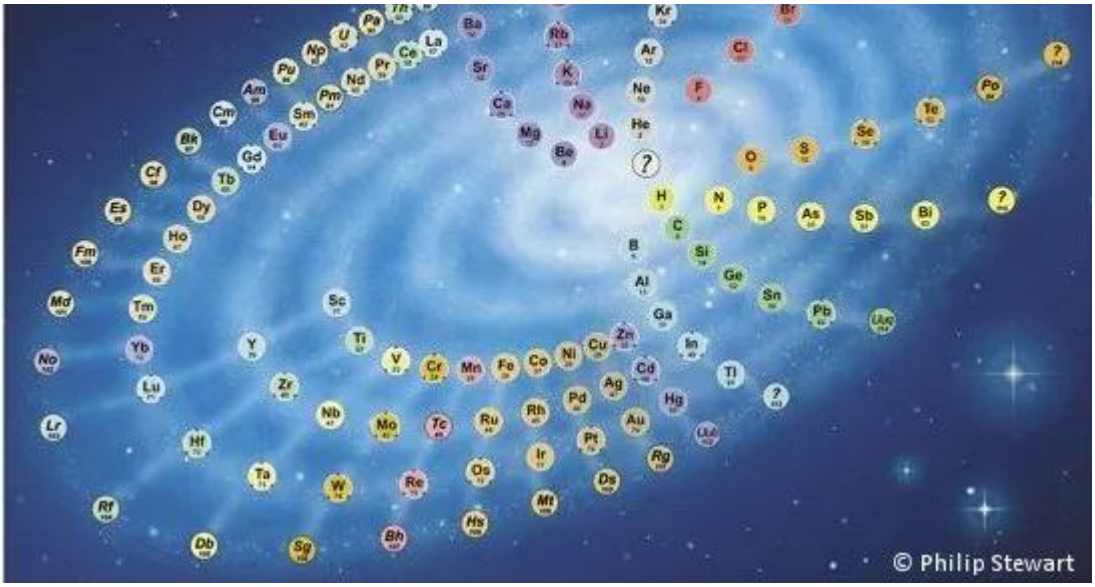
The next spiral table was as an oval by **John Drury Clark** in 1933.

The next spiral table was an ellipse by **Edgar Longman** in 1951.



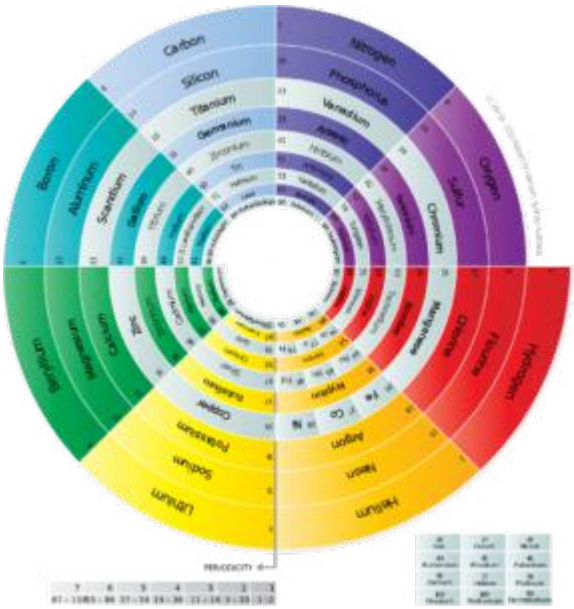
Here is a spiral table by **Melinda Green** from 1995.

Then we see the Galaxy table by **Philip Stewart** in 2006.



Stewart stated, **“I think chemistry should offer beauty as well as truth.”**

Below is the Spiral Circle Table by **Robert W Harrison**.



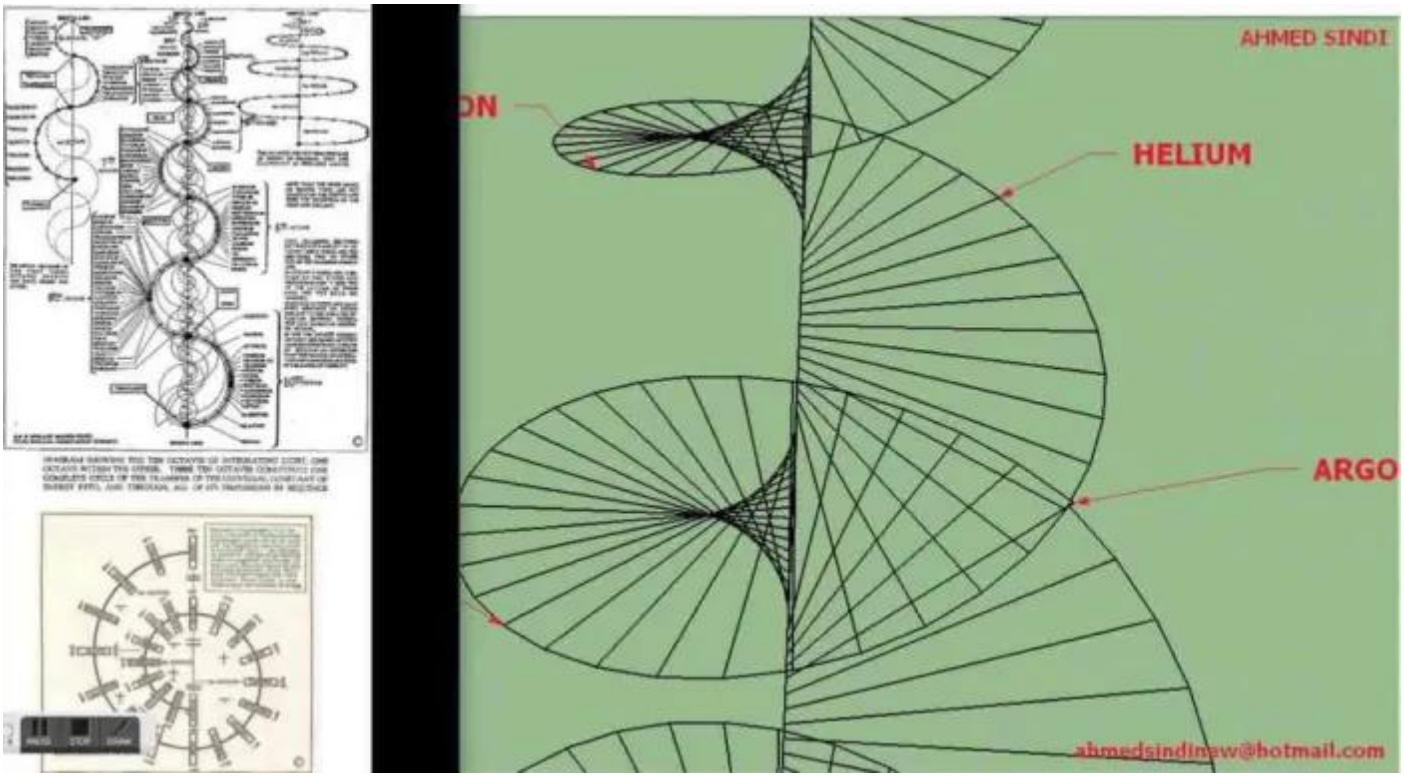
Robert Harrison states, **“Far from being a random event or the result of a chaotic ‘Big Bang’ the periodic table demonstrates that all matter is created from a process, evolution and predictable rules.”8**

View these tables and more at the Periodic Table Database.

The Geometry of Matter

“Both our organs of perception and the phenomenal world we perceive seem to be best understood as systems of pure patterns, or as geometric structures of form and proportion.”9

Bertrand Russell in *The Analysis of Matter* confirms this view, “What we perceive as various qualities of matter are actually differences in periodicity.”

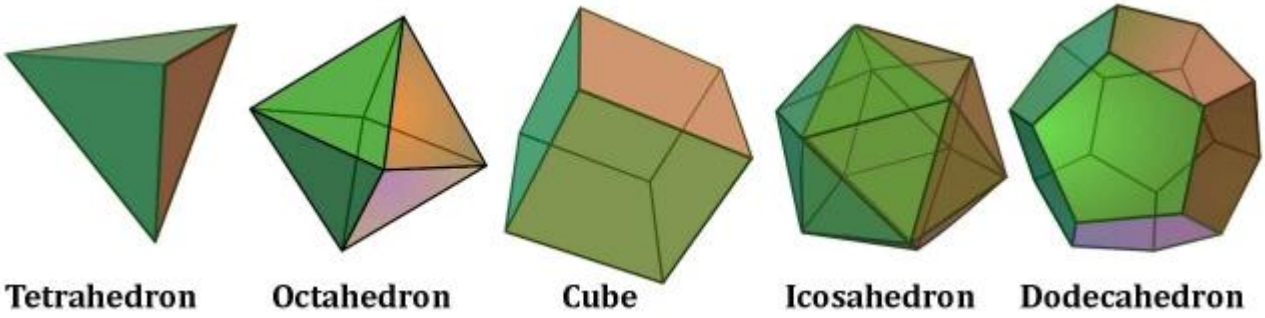


Periodicity of elements – Walter Russell

"From the apparent world to the subatomic, all forms are only envelops for geometric patterns, intervals and relationships."10

Platonic Solids & the Geometry of Matter

"We see geometry appearing in a variety of different circumstances in the natural sciences. We find it in the structure of the atomic nucleus, as well as in greater groups of atoms called microclusters. We also see it in the underlying structure of continents and mountain ranges on earth known as the global grid. Additionally, it appears in the exact positioning of the planetary orbits. Each of these geometric patterns – whether in the atomic nucleus, microclusters, the global grid or the distances between the planets – is one of the five basic Platonic solids."11



The Platonic Solids – The Most Harmonic Shapes in the Universe

There are five Platonic solids. They have more symmetry than any other shapes.

They fit perfectly inside of a sphere with all points touching the circumference.

Every side is the same length.

All angles are the same angles.

Every side is the same polygonal shape.

Tetrahedron – fire 4 faces 4 corners 6 edges

Octahedron – air 8 faces 6 corners 12 edges

Cube – earth 6 faces 8 corners 12 edges

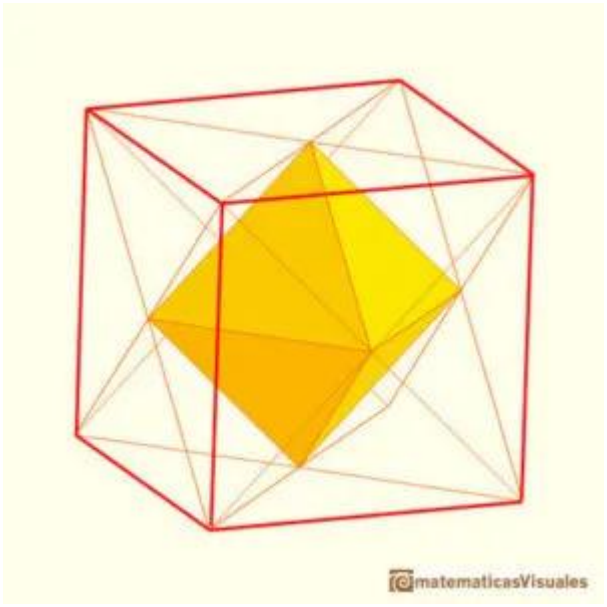
Icosahedron – water 20 faces 12 corners 30 edges

Dodecahedron – aether 12 faces 20 corners 30 edges

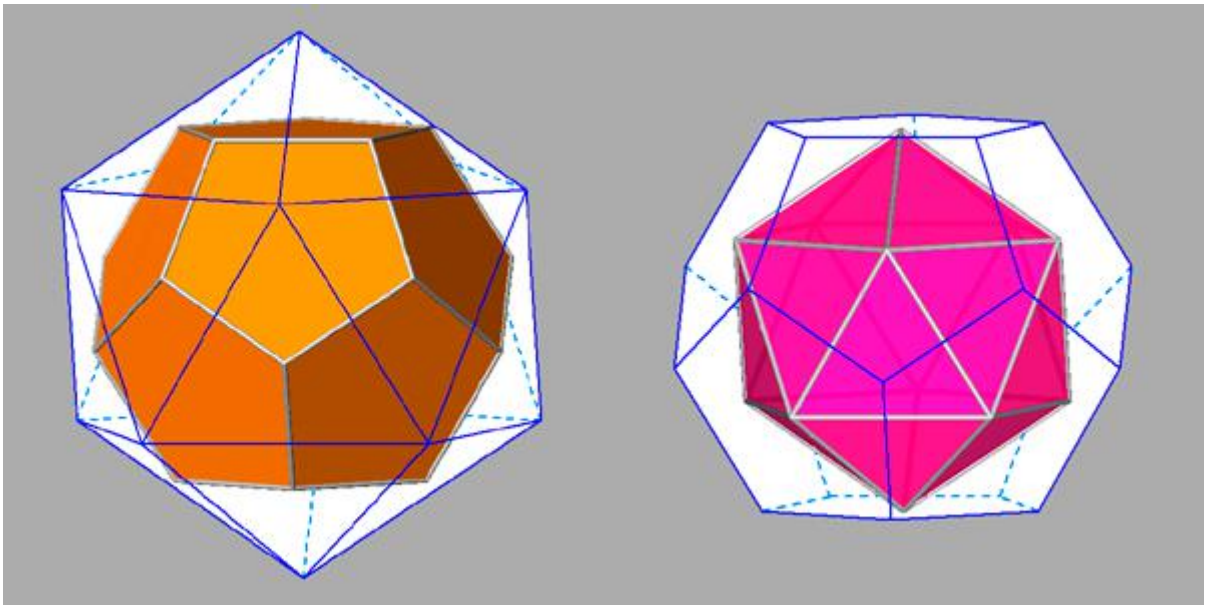
Platonic Solid Duals

Each shape has a dual.

The Cube is dual with the Octahedron.

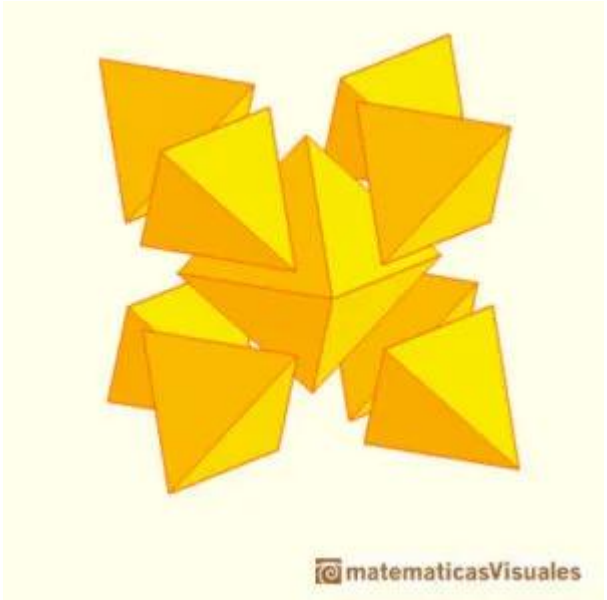


The Dodecahedron is dual with the Icosahedron.

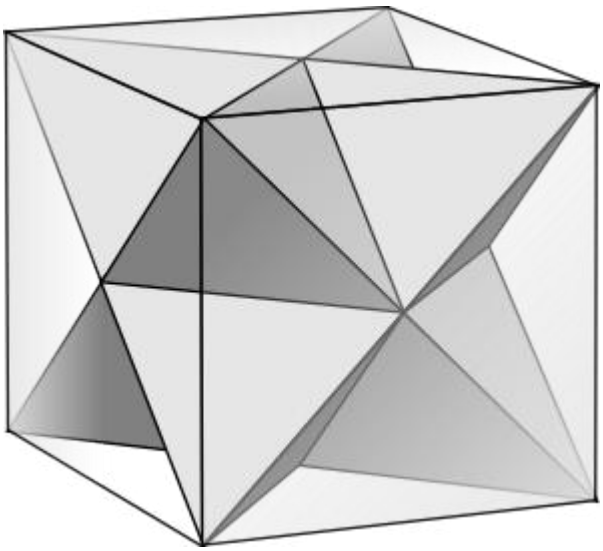


The Tetrahedron is dual with itself. This forms a Star tetrahedron. This compound is also called a Merkaba. It is known to some as a 3D Star of David.

The Star Tetrahedron is also called a stellated octahedron. If you put a tetrahedron on each of the 8 faces of the octahedron you get the star tetrahedron seen here:



The Star Tetrahedron is also closely related to a cube as seen here:



Remember: You can vibrate pure sound frequencies in water and get these shapes. This is illustrated in Cymatics.

Platonic solids are the core of how the universe is built from a living fluid-like universe of Aether.

Platonic solids are fractal in nature – all the geometries perfectly nest into one another.

Nested Platonic Solids

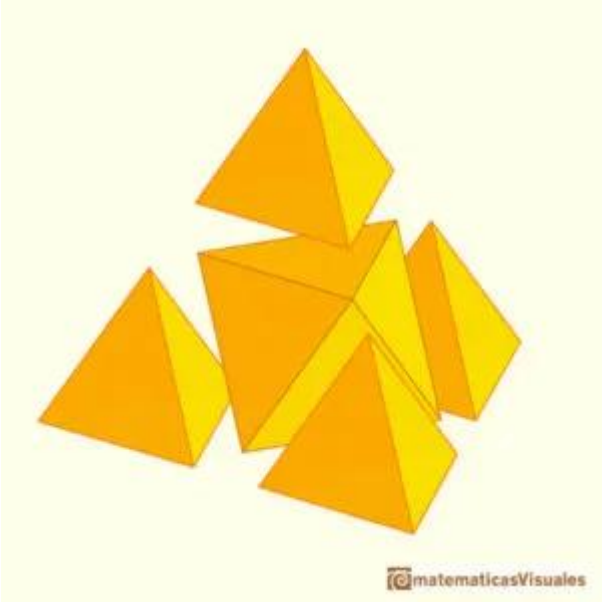
All Platonic solids nest within each other in many different ways. Once such way is as follows:

The **Dodecahedron** grows out of the **cube**.

The cube can have its edges truncated to form a dodecahedron. Credit: Frank Chester

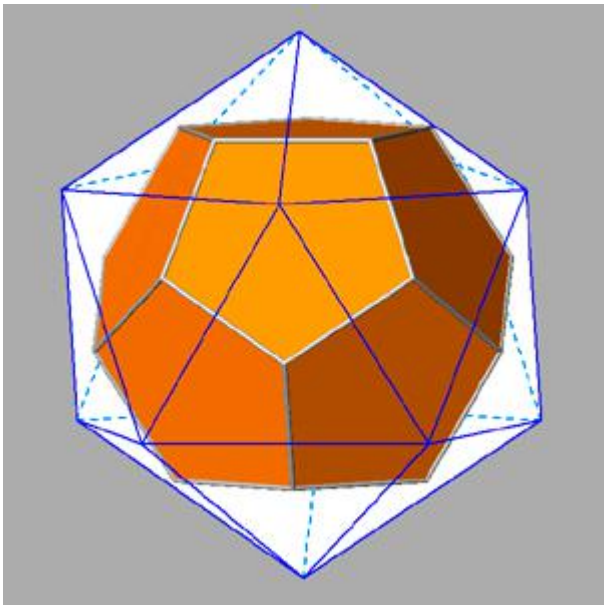
The **Tetrahedron** is inside the **Cube**.

The **Octahedron** is inside the **tetrahedron**.



The **Icosahedron** is inside the **octahedron**.

The **Dodecahedron** is inside the **icosahedron**.



This creates the process of: Dodecahedron – Cube – Tetrahedron – Octahedron – Icosahedron – Dodecahedron – and so on…

Early Explorations of Atomic Platonic Solid Structure

Plato & Aristotle's Classical Elements

The Four Elements of which all in physical reality consists of were known as: Fire, Air, Water & Earth. Each of these elements corresponded to a Platonic solid.

Fire = **Tetrahedron**

Air = **Octahedron**

Water = **Icosahedron**

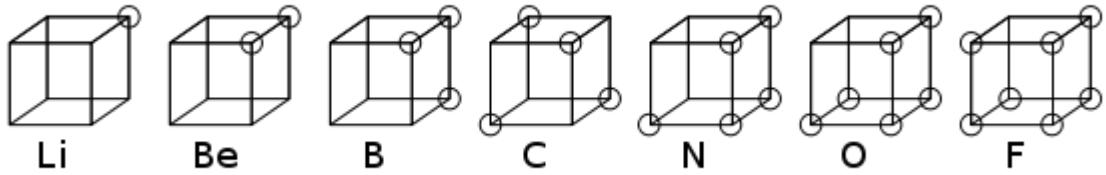
Earth = **Cube**

Aether (the secret element) = **Dodecahedron**

Lewis's Cubical Atom

Lewis's Cubical Atom was an early atomic model developed by Gilbert N Lewis in 1902.

Electrons were positioned at the eight corners of a cube in a non-polar atom or molecule (seen below).



These ideas were further developed by Irving Langmuir in 1919 as the cubical octet atom.

This has since been abandoned in favor of the quantum mechanical model based on the Schrodinger equation.

Occult Chemistry: Annie Besant & Charles Leadbeater

"It was seen during the investigations at Weisser-Hirsch that all the chemical elements, with the exception of Hydrogen, Oxygen, and Nitrogen, appeared to be constructed in a way which suggested the well-known Platonic solids – tetrahedron, cube, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron."12

When the investigators arranged the atoms they observed according to their external forms, with a few exceptions they fell into seven natural classes:

The Spike Group

The Dumb-bell Group

The **Tetrahedron** Group

The **Cube** Group

The **Octahedron** Group

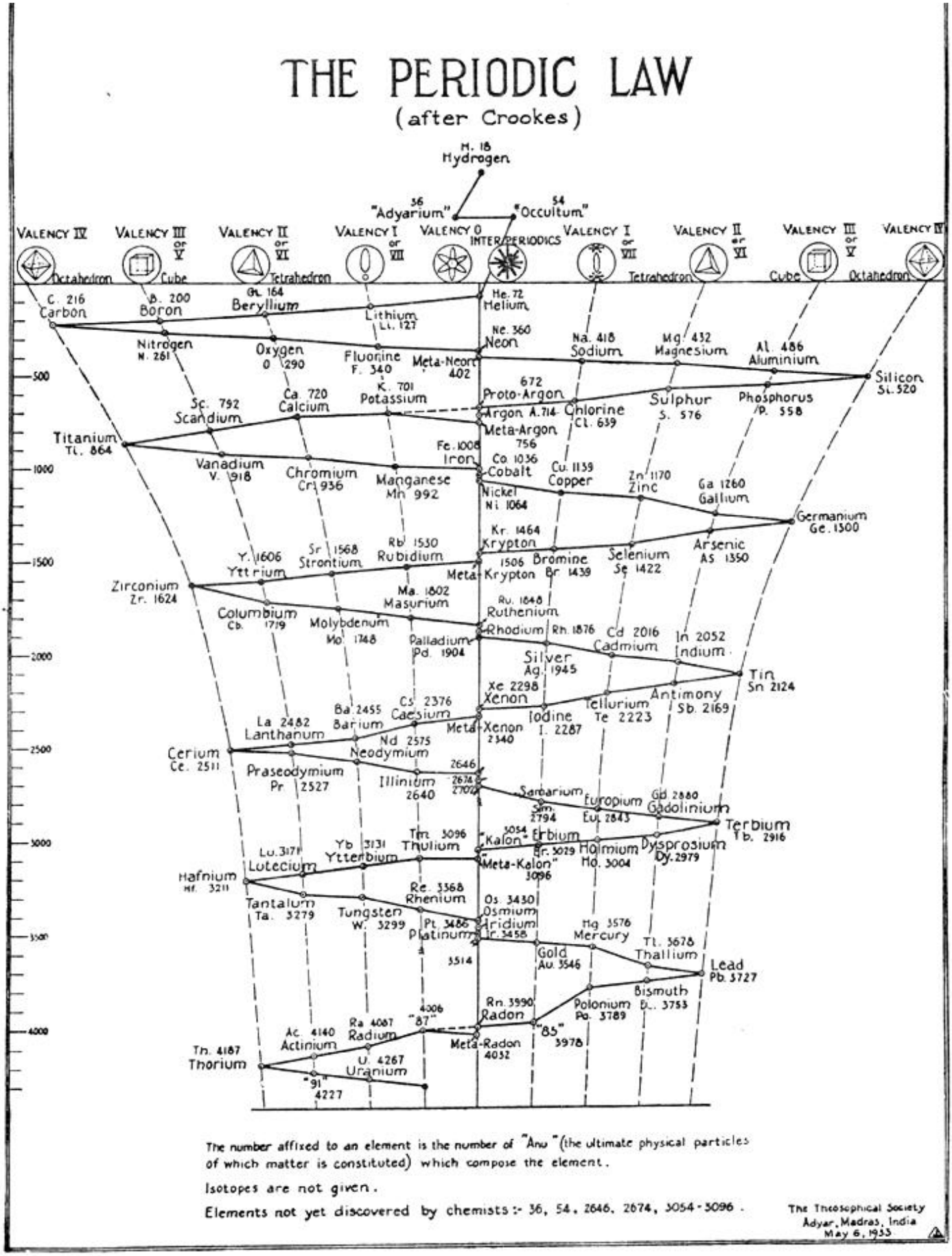
The Crossed Bars Group (Cubical)

The Star Group (Five-pointed: icosahedron or dodecahedron)

"In the seven clearly defined forms it is worthy of notice that in divalent elements four funnels open on the faces of a tetrahedron; in trivalent, six funnels on the faces of a cube; in tetravalent, eight funnels on the faces of an octahedron. Here we have a regular sequence of the platonic solids, and the question suggests itself, will further evolution develop elements shaped to the dodecahedron and the icosahedron?"13

Sir William Crookes Classification

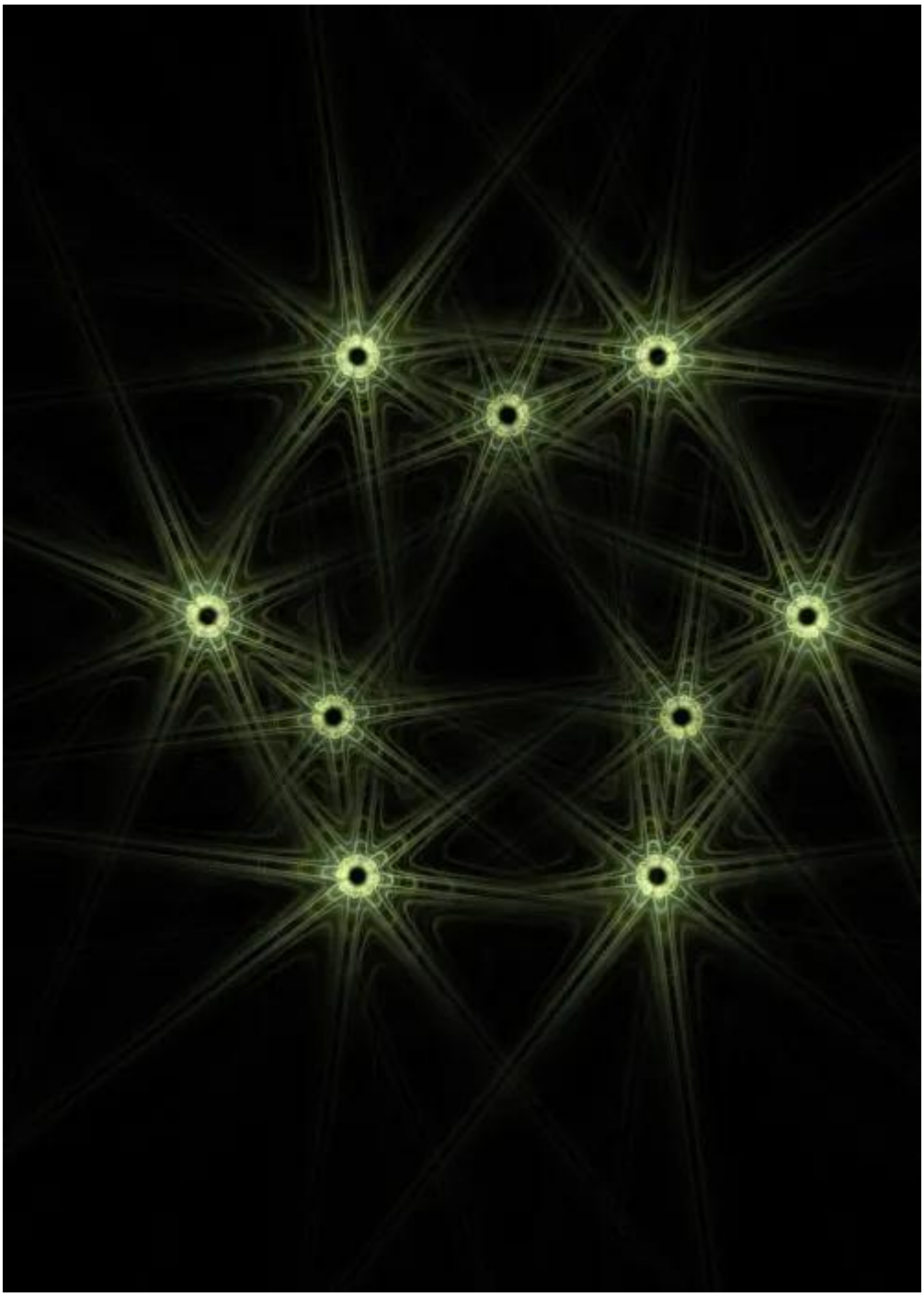
Sir William Crookes based the periodic table on the platonic solids as well. See below.



Geometry of Atoms: The "Moon Model"

What we find in the Moon Model is that electrons are held in place around the nucleus of an atom by geometric standing waves due to the oscillating gravity/Aether.

The protons are held in place inside the nucleus by geometric standing waves due to the same oscillating gravity/Aether. These standing waves are shaped like Platonic solids.



Think about Cymatics as we discuss this. In Cymatics the standing waves of geometry hold the sand particles in place along the geometric lines of flow-force. The same thing occurs in the atom. The standing waves of geometry hold the electrons and protons along the edges and corners of the geometry.

The geometry is invisible – just as we see in Cymatics. We see the geometry because of the particles coalescing along the lines of the geometry. This is key!

In the atom the Platonic solid geometry we discuss is also invisible, just as sound waves are invisible, yet we know it is there because of the 'particles' that coalesce upon the lines of force.

Dr. Robert Moon

Dr. Robert Moon (1911-1989) was a prestigious American physicist, chemist and engineer.

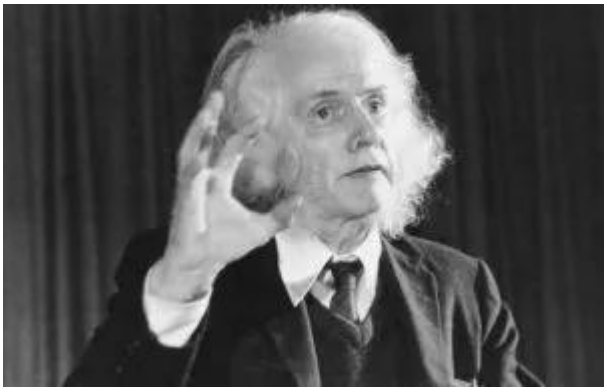
“Moon earned a PhD degree in Physical Chemistry under Harkins, and then a doctorate in Physics. He taught in both departments at the University of Chicago, starting in the 1930s. During World War II, he played a key role in the Manhattan Project; he later conducted biophysical research in connection with Argonne National Laboratory.

In the 1930s, Moon built the second cyclotron in the world, with many improvements over the first device constructed by E.O. Lawrence. During the Manhattan Project, he solved the problem of the carbon moderator, making the first atomic pile possible. After the war, he constructed the first scanning X-ray microscope, and pioneered in optical biophysics studies on the action potential in nerves.

His studies of the electrodynamic theories of Andre-Marie Ampere and Wilhelm Weber, led him to reconsider the usual interpretation of the Rutherford scattering data, which ignores the variation in force between charged particles as a result of relative velocities and accelerations. Calculations based on the Weber electrodynamics forced Moon to reconceptualize most of what is, still today, taken for granted in atomic and nuclear physics.”

Later in life he developed a new atomic model and solved quantum physics problems using geometry.

You can read more about him here: http://www.21stcenturysciencetech.com/articles/moon_nuc.html



Dr. Moon redefined chemical bonding relating it to Platonic solid geometry.

A cube wants to be a cube. If it misses any corners it will find those elements with the missing pieces.

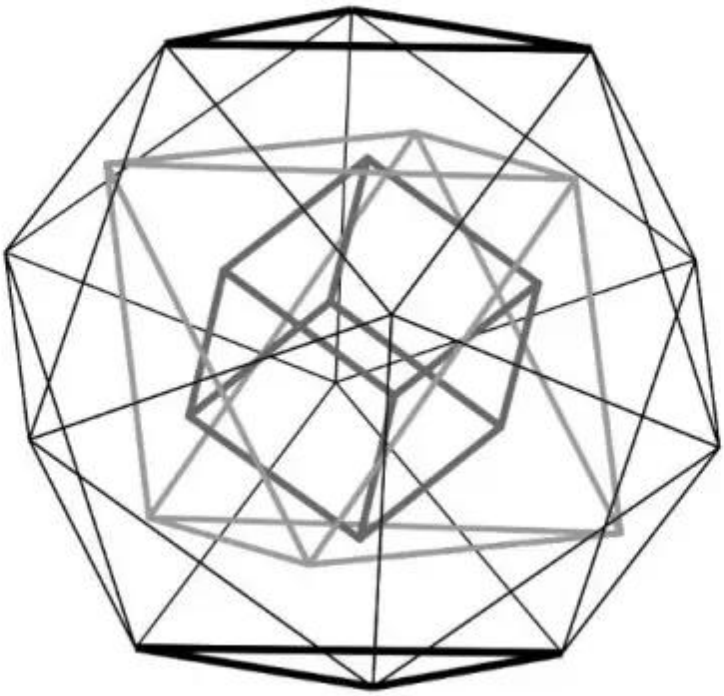
Ionic bonding involves two elements of the same kind.

Covalent bonding involves different types of elements.

In 1987 Dr. Moon concluded platonic solids shapes were nested inside each other inside the atom.

More than one geometric form can nest within the nucleus at the same time – each one inside the

next.



You count the number of points on each of the Platonic solids:

8 points on a **cube**

6 on an **octahedron**

12 on an **icosahedron**

20 on a **dodecahedron** = total of **46**

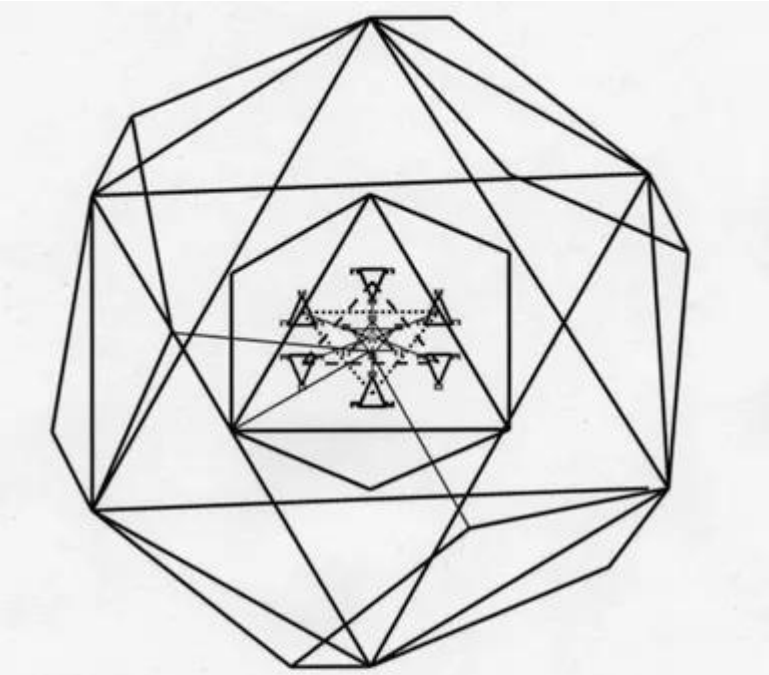
This 46 equals the first half of the periodic table!

Moon knew there are a total of 92 elements that appear in nature (92 = 46 x 2). He believed every atom with an atomic weight over 46 was a combination of two nests of geometry connected side by side, growing increasingly unstable along the way.

Inside the nucleus we think protons are particles. There are no particles. Protons are really vertices of standing wave geometry.

Credit: Robert Moon

David Wilcock states, “The nucleus of the atom also has “shells” in it in Dr. Moon’s new model. Once you finish building one geometry, and more energy keeps coming in, another geometry begins to form around the first one. This new model also explains how atoms can appear to be ‘waves’ and ‘particles’ at the same time. They can appear to be both because they are made of a fluid-like energy that is vibrating.”

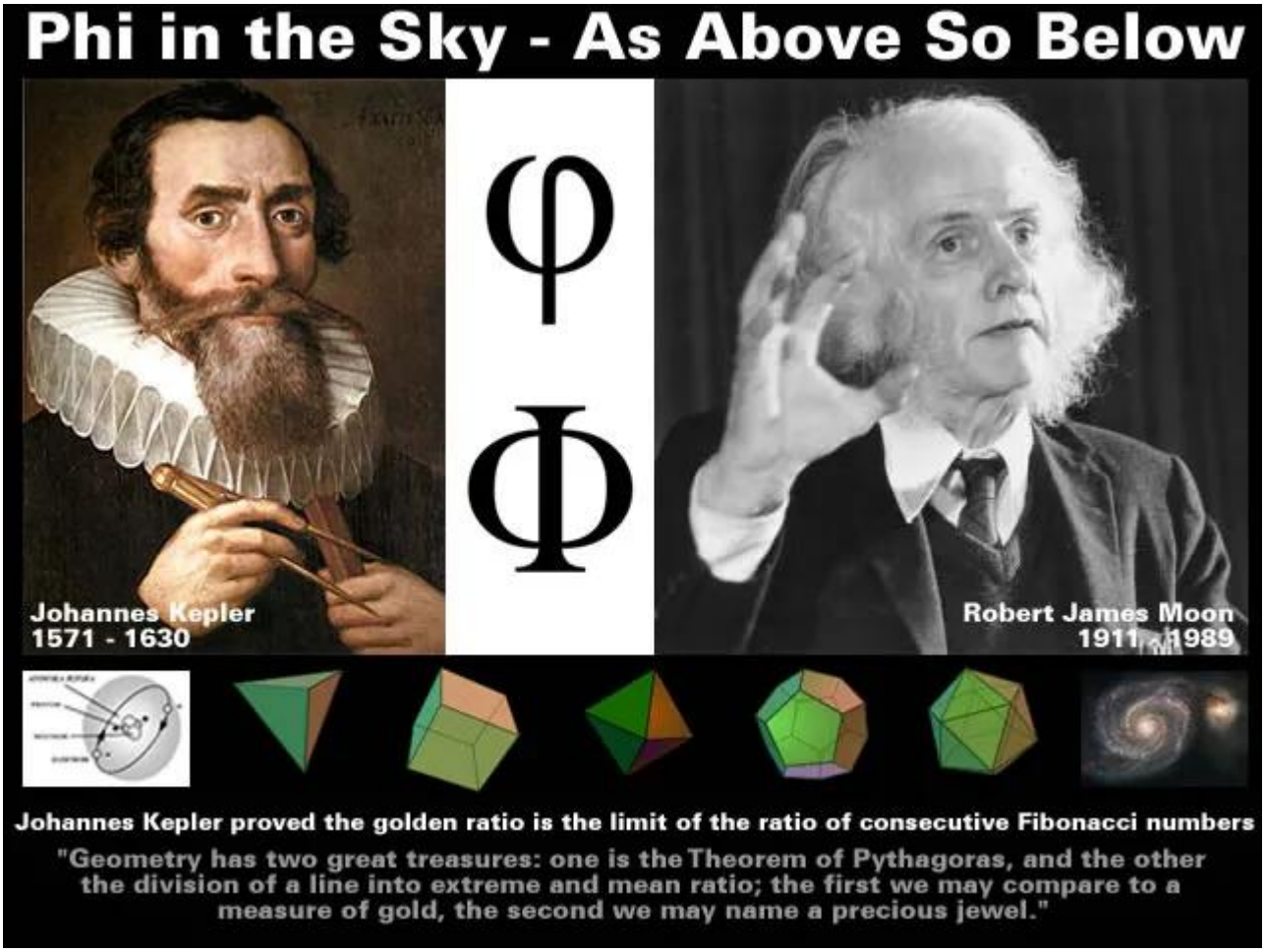


Example: Moon’s Nested Platonic Solid Model for Protons
Oxygen (8) → Completed cube; Silicon (14) → Completed octahedron
Iron (26) → Completed icosahedron; Palladium (46) → Completed Dodecahedron
Uranium (92) Completed twin nested figures
Platonic Solids ←→ Define Space for Each Atomic Holons
Nucleus—Atoms—Electron Orbits

Octahedron ←→ Matter Logic
Icosahedron ←→ Being Logic
Tetrahedron ←→ Matter-Being Communication Logic

The Moon Model

Wikipedia tells us, “In the 1984 – 1986 period, Moon came up with his proposal for a geometric ordering of protons and neutrons in the atomic nucleus based on nested Platonic solids. This “Moon Model”, was inspired by Johannes Kepler’s conception of the solar system, as described in Kepler’s work *Mysterium Cosmographicum*. The model is also inspired by the discovery by von Klitzing of the quantum Hall effect, **leading Moon to believe that space itself is quantized, and that the nucleons are positioned at discrete locations, i.e. at the vertices of a set of nested platonic solids**.”



Start with the cube: 8 corners = 8 protons. Element = oxygen.

62.55% of all matter on earth is oxygen. This is a very stable geometry. Oxygen is the one thing that you need more than anything else to survive. There has always been an important emphasis on the breath in mystery schools, esoteric & eastern teachings. When you breathe in your cells are oxygenated. Cells that do not receive oxygen become ischemic and this leads to pain, disease and deterioration of those tissues. Wilhelm Reich's study of cancer points to the problem of ischemic tissues being the precursor to cancer. In other words, ischemia creates an atmosphere in which cancer cells can grow and survive very happily.

Next is octahedron: (8 points of the cube + 6 points of the octahedron = 14). 14

points = 14 protons. Element = silicon.

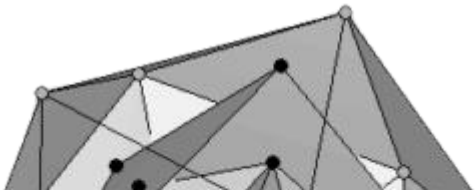
21.2% of all mass on earth is silicon. The first shell is a cube of 8. The second shell is an octahedron of 6.

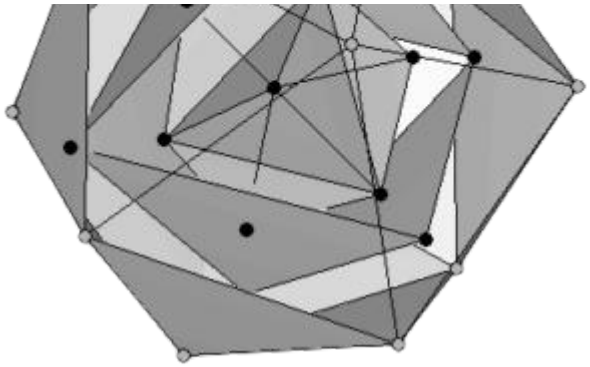
Sand and soil is very abundant. Silicon is extremely important for the body – scar healing; skin healing and health. It is also extremely important for technology, particularly computing.

Third is the icosahedron: (12 corners of the icosahedron + 6 of the octahedron + 8 of the cube = 26). 26 corners = 26 protons. Element = Iron.

1.2% of all matter is iron. It is a natural magnetic element. Lodestone is a piece of stone with magnetic properties. Magnetism is curious because it works and will always work. It is apologetically glossed over in mainstream science. They do not explain why magnets keep going. The answer goes back to Aether science.

The structure of an iron nucleus is extremely symmetrical. First inner shell cube = 8; second shell = octahedron 6; third shell = icosahedron 12.





The Iron nucleus. Credit: Robert Moon

Last is the dodecahedron: (20 corners of the dodecahedron + 12 + 6 + 8 = 46). 46 corners = 46 protons. Element = palladium.

Palladium is the magic ingredient in cold fusion. Cold fusion is "a hypothesized type of nuclear reaction that would occur at, or near, room temperature." In 1989 Stanley Pons and Martin Fleishman, two eminent electrochemists at the University of Utah, discovered it first.

Fleischmann and Pons used palladium, "because among the metals palladium seemed to absorb more deuterium inside its lattice. At room temperature deuterium easily enters the palladium, but loading stops at an equilibrium value which is 2/3; that is, two deuterium nuclei for every three nuclei of palladium.

When the concentration of deuterium loaded into the palladium exceeded a certain critical threshold quite high and difficult to reach – discovered by Fleishmann and Pons to be equal to 1, that is a deuterium nucleus for each nucleus of palladium – a process of so-called 'cold fusion' spontaneously stars, that is, helium nuclei originate from deuterium.

The difficult part of the experiment was to reach this threshold of '1' because it meant going far beyond chemical equilibrium. Fleishman was a good electrochemist, so he could find an electrochemical method by which, within four weeks of continuous loading, he could bring his palladium cathodes to reach the critical threshold.

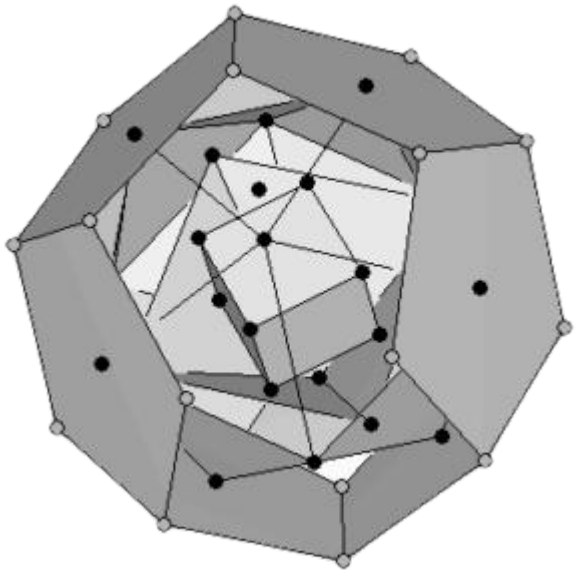
When such threshold was reached there was a production of excess energy in amounts

disproportionate to that producible by any known chemical process…and the amount of protons and neutrons emitted was ridiculously low: about one-millionth of what could be expected based on the traditional nuclear fusion.

In their article published in the Journal of Electroanalytical Chemistry, the two electrochemists had clearly written that this was a new kind of fusion, not something attributable to the classical hot fusion. Paradoxically, for years some critics observed that these results were not consistent with expectation for a fusion of the traditional type. But Fleischmann and Pons had not used the results of such measurements to say that this was an old-style fusion: it was the contrary!

The second main criticism was that the Fleishmann and Pons experiment was not reproducible because a number of laboratories announced that they failed to reproduce the phenomena in their attempts. But the corresponding articles of denial did not report the level of loading of deuterium in palladium: they had not bothered to measure it!

It can be concluded that, in physics, 'no experiment can ever be reproduced provided it is reproduced with enough incompetence'. In this case, it was not incompetence but *a deliberate misdirection*, as we realized from many clues."14 But that's another story, which is told in the book *The Secret of the Three Bullets* by Mauizio Torrealta and Emilio Del Giudice.



The Palladium nucleus. Credit: Robert Moon

As Scientific American wrote in an article in 2016 entitled, "It's not Cold Fusion…But It's Something: An experiment that earned Stanley Pons and Martin Fleishmann widespread ridicule in 1989 wasn't necessarily bogus."

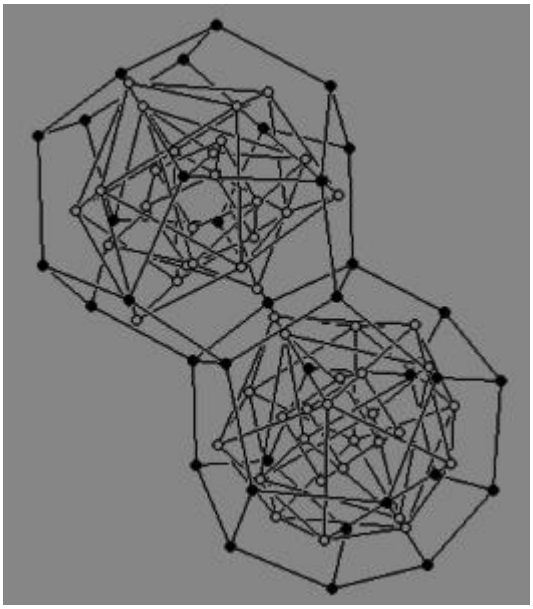
"Hidden in the confusion are many scientific reports, some of them published in respectable peer-reviewed journals, showing a wide variety of experimental evidence, including transmutations of elements."15

Sadly these two brilliant scientists were ridiculed, accused of fraud and their careers were destroyed. This is not the first time we have seen this and it will not be the last time.

It is no surprise that a source of clean, cheap and safe energy was ruthlessly suppressed.

Beyond Palladium

The second dodecahedral shell begins to form as a twin to the first.

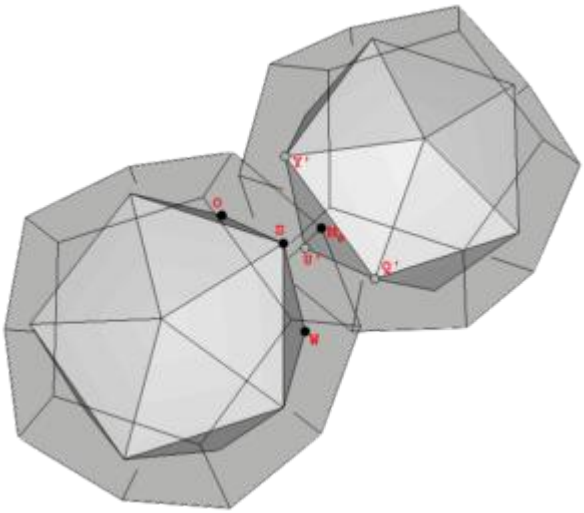


Credit: Robert Moon

After 10 of its 20 vertices are filled at Lanthanum (56) a nesting cube and octahedron fill inside it, accounting for the 14 elements of the anomalous Lanthanide series.

Next, the icosahedron forms around the cube-octahedron structure completing its vertices at Lead (82). Lead is the stable endpoint of the radioactive decay series.

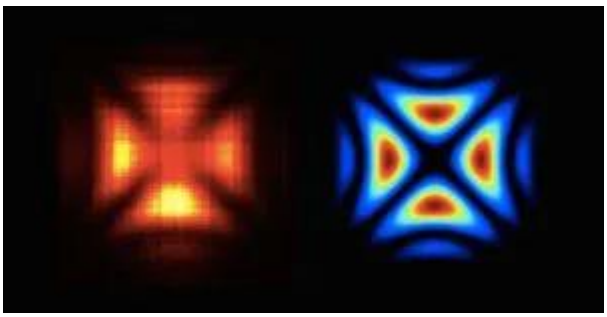
Finally the dodecahedron fills up, and the twinned structure hinges open, creating the instability which leads to the fissioning of uranium at 92.



The Uranium nucleus. Credit: Robert Moon

Moon left out the tetrahedron. He felt it played a different role, that of "Matter-Being Communication Logic" We can't be sure exactly what that means, but it seems to refer to consciousness interacting with matter, in which case the photon is a perfect entity for that process.

Remember, the tetrahedron and its dual are the structure of the photon (the geometry of light).



The shape of the photon.

As the structure of the atoms become more complex they periodically reach stability with the inert or noble elements. These are neon, argon, krypton, xenon, and radon. They all have 8 electrons in their outer shell.

These 8 vortices match the 8 outer triangles of the extremely stable ground state Vector Equilibrium. That is why they exhibit equilibrium on their own.

As each shell builds towards equilibrium the pressure creates more and more vortices inside the outer shell and these form the geometries of the octave hierarchy.

The final elements – uranium and radon, have their outer vortices or electrons so far from the pole of the nucleus that they are on the verge of flying off to join other atoms. This is why they are so volatile. These elements should be left deep in the earth where they dissolve rock.

Conclusion

In this article we have seen how the periodic table of elements is a flowing spiral process of vortices that involves standing waves of Platonic solid geometry that each atom forms upon.

Up to this point in Cosmic Core, we have seen unequivocal evidence that the nature of the universe, life and matter is all built upon the five Platonic solids.

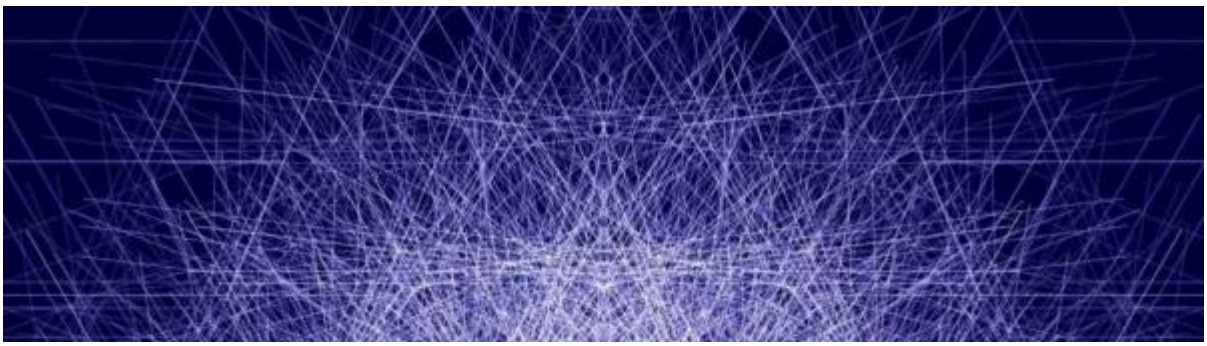
We have seen the geometric structure of the Aether that is based on tetrahedra, octahedra, and cubes.

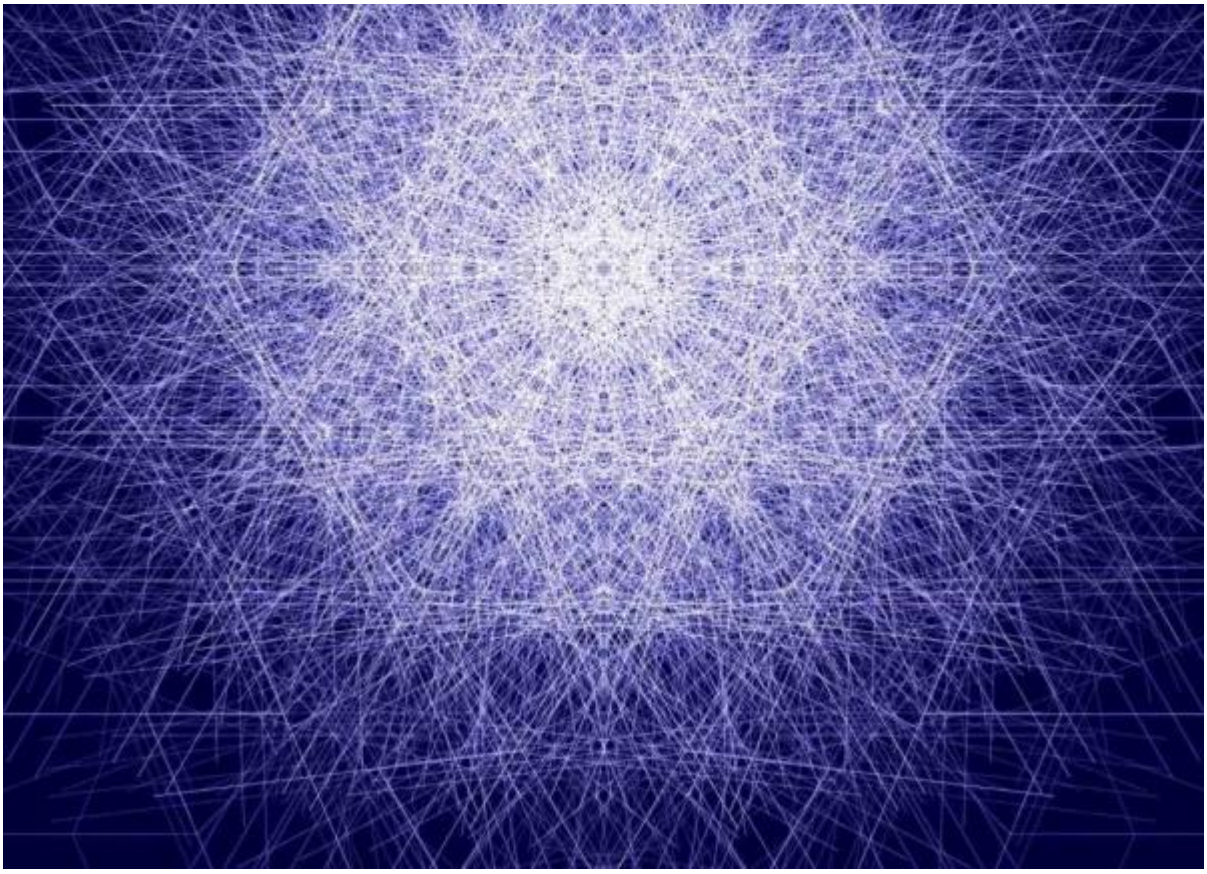
We have seen the geometric structure of subatomic particle interactions that is based on the tetrahedron.

We have seen the geometric structure of the photon that is based on the tetrahedron and its dual.

Now we have seen how each of the chemical elements – the building blocks of matter – are based on the cube, octahedron, icosahedron and dodecahedron.

We have also seen the solar space domains of Dr. Aspden that are based on the cube and the galactic cosmic cells of Conrad Ranzan that are based on the rhombic dodecahedron, tetrahedron and octahedron.





We will continue this journey through all scales of the universe noticing how the Platonic solids show up again and again and again, *without exception*.

Before we continue our discussion of the geometry in molecules, DNA, minerals, water & ice, plants, insects, animals, human life, planetary bodies, and solar systems, we will switch gears for a bit.

We will next go into a six-part series on the Holographic Universe. We will then follow that up with a lengthy series (27 articles) on Consciousness, Consciousness Effects and the Mind before we return to our study of Platonic solid geometry on all scales.

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