



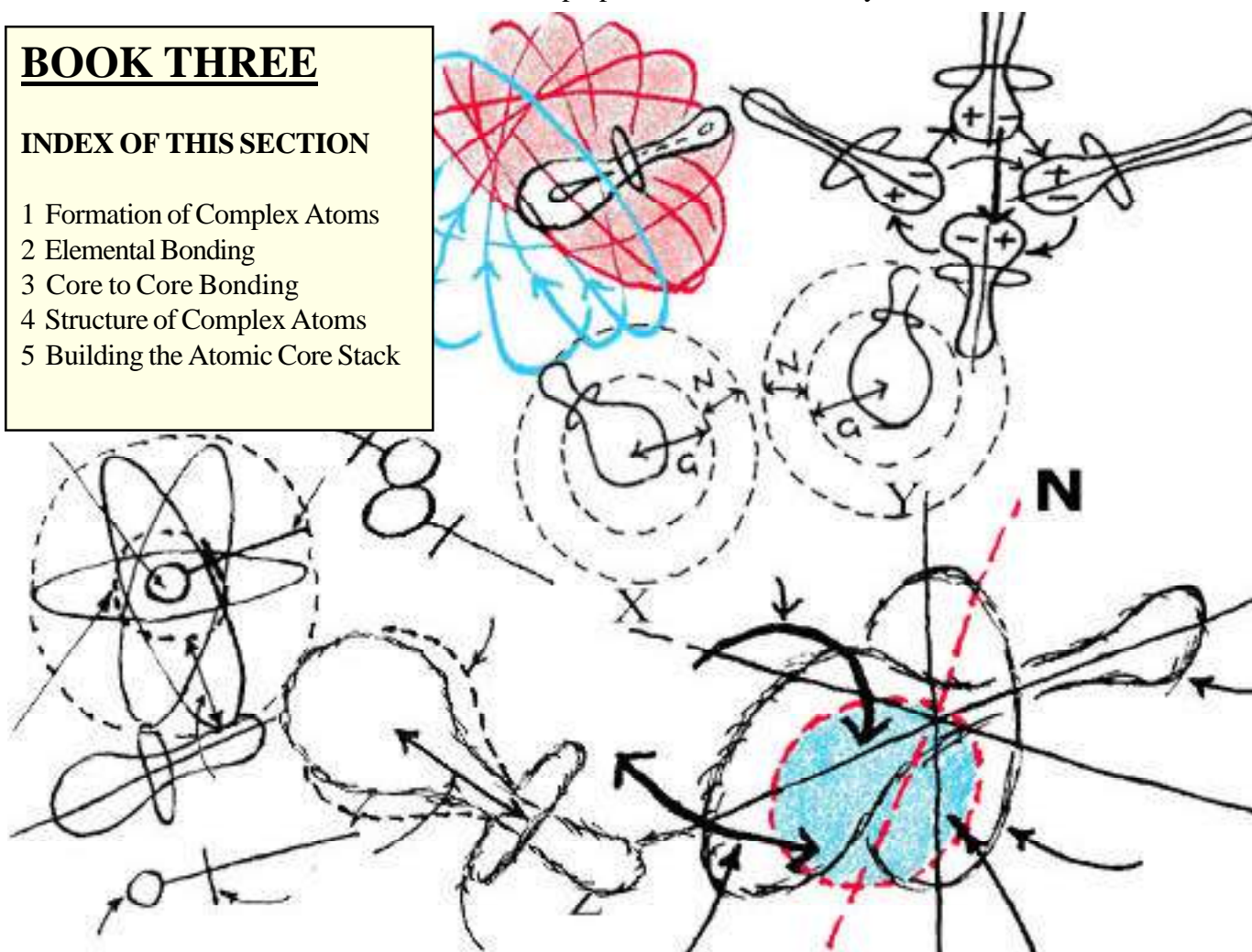
FORMATION OF COMPLEX ATOMS

In the previous section we saw single simple energy nodes formed into strings and rings and how these nodes formed into solid three dimensional matter. This part continues from that point and looks at how the basic single atom units join together to form elements. Also how the internal structure of these large atoms are built around mathematical structures, which affect their properties and reactions they have to the rest of the universe.

BOOK THREE

INDEX OF THIS SECTION

- 1 Formation of Complex Atoms
- 2 Elemental Bonding
- 3 Core to Core Bonding
- 4 Structure of Complex Atoms
- 5 Building the Atomic Core Stack



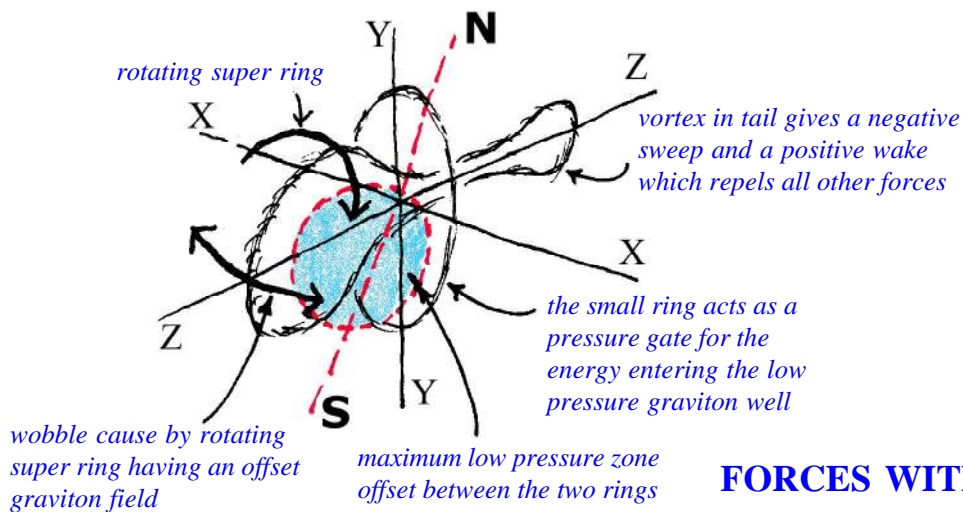
INTRODUCTION

These papers are about Sub Molecular Interface Bonding, which is an explanation of the mechanics of atomic formation, structure and linking. It looks at how sub atomic particles form into atoms, how simple atoms form large atoms and the way atoms bond together into molecules, the foundations of matter.

The papers have been split into sections or books primarily to keep the file sizes down to an acceptable level so people with slow internet access can easily download the files. It also means you can download just the parts you want. See **“Introduction and Full Project Index”** for full information.

FORMATION OF COMPLEX ATOMS

The new single is atom made up of two sub atomic particle rings, each ring comprising a number of energy nodes. If we look at the atom in detail we see it has a vortex pressure map giving the atom a small graviton pull. These forces are built up from the two vortex forces of the two particles rings which are locked together, the lowest pressure point being where the two faces of the gravitational vortex face each other. The small gate ring acts as a pressure valve against increasing and decreasing energy in the large or 'super' ring and becomes a one way gate preventing energy expanding down into the stretched negative end of the large ring. These forces within the locked atom try to rotate into the low pressure zone, this causes the whole structure into an offset rotation. This rotation causes a centrifugal force stretching the tail end of the large ring. This tail end of the large ring now compresses a small area of low pressure at its very end. This low pressure creates a vortex due to the energy nodes passing around the tight corner of the tail, before returning to the main body of the ring on the other side of the gate. This vortex expands the tail preventing any withdrawal from the gate ring.

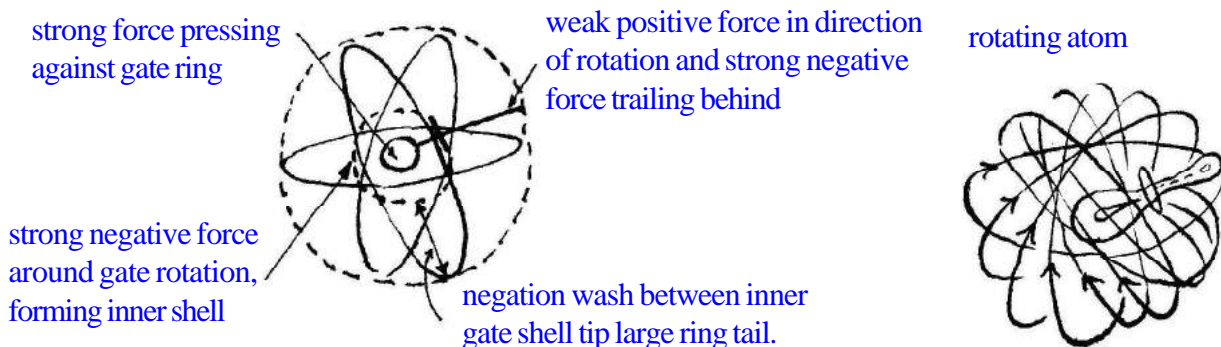


FORCES WITHIN ATOM

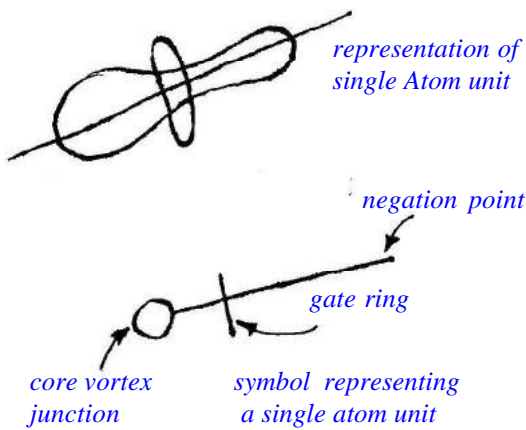
The pull or vortex force of the atom is the quotient left over after the internal forces have stabilised. The pull of the atom, the north and south isometric is an imaginary line running through the vortex pressure zones, as shown in the diagram from the highest point to the lowest, this will be a diagonal from 'XYZ plus 1 to XYZ minus 1 (see diagram). This is the neutral axes of the atom and gives it a weighted bias on the 'Z' axes in the 'X-Z quadrant. This bias gives the basic particle a wobble as the super ring is rotated in the small gate ring.

If we look at the pressure zoning map of the pressure zones within the atom we can see how the spin, already destabilised by the wobble caused by the graviton well and by the difference in the pressure zones, will cause a simple rotation about the neutral axes. However we also have to take into account that the normal ring is rotating, rolling the super ring and that the super ring is also rotating within the normal ring, albeit slowly. It is the sum of these forces that combine to give a spin tangential to the 'Z' axes of the atom, this offset is in a continuous imbalance. The effect of this is to make the tale end of the super ring sweep around the centre of gravity in a continuous rolling motion scribing a complete sphere as it does so.

The sweep of the tale of the super ring if tracked would scribe a spiral with no forward movement, each rotation being slightly offset from last, this rotation is itself rotating as the spiral rotation rolls with its own momentum. The track eventually scribes a complete sphere that give the appearance of a negation shell.



The newly formed atoms consists of the combined energy from a super ring and a small gate ring, both locked together in a rotating unit, is the foundation unit of all matter. This can be looked upon as one matter unit, the single 4 pin Lego block of the universe. It can be represented by a symbol indicating its component parts, these comprise, a graviton field, graviton gate and a negation point. This symbol represents a single matter unit or atomic spike, this single unit is the single Hydrogen atom. We will use a simple symbol represent the one unit.



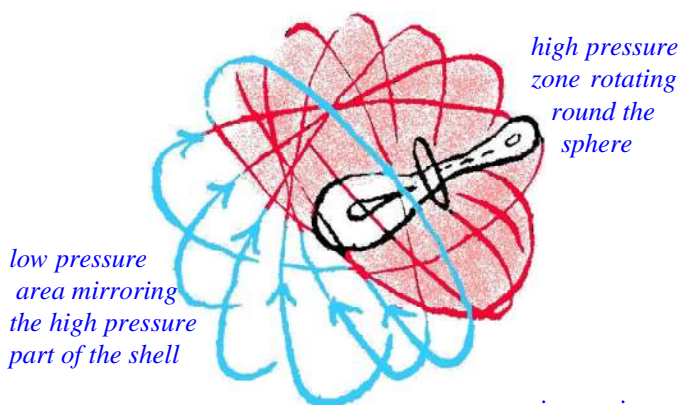
The single atom or quantities of single atoms are being produced in the cloud of energy nodes. Swimming in a virtual sea of nodes, strings and rings. These atoms are formidable entities with the cloud, a battleship with all guns blazing it has greater energy than the surrounding individual energy nodes. These atoms will produce eddies and currents within the mass causing the lower energy nodes to be pushed out the way but in doing so gain some of their energy. However the greater mass of energy nodes randomly push the atoms around. This process gradually pushes the atoms onto clumps surrounded by nodes all trying to repel the so squeezing them together.

The atoms at the center of these clumps are all repelling each other with their external negative shell.

ELEMENTAL BONDING

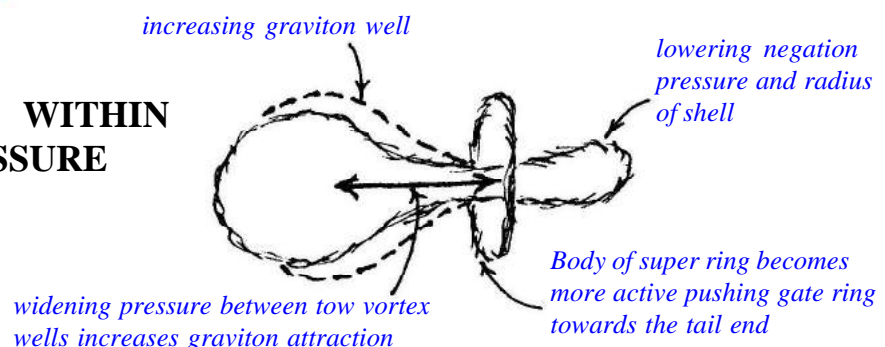
At the moment we have cloud of energy nodes and clumps of single one cell atoms. Somehow these primary single unit atoms need to find a mechanism where these single atoms can combine to form multiple units which will become the primary elements. When the single atom unit is on its own in the cloud it is a fairly strong unit. As it begins to clump with other atoms it begins to show a vulnerability, this is the simple fact that the so called shell is formed by a single energy point moving very fast. If we look back at part one where we saw the single energy node defending the aura boundary we saw that it could not defend the whole boundary all the time. This is also true of the boundary made around the atom. The strongest point of repulsion is at the point where the end of the tail of the super rings is at any one moment. As this point moves around its spherical track the effect of the repulsion gradually diminishes. So half the sphere has an ever diminishing repulsion. Under normal conditions the spin is fast enough to return to the start position before any intrusion into the atoms inner space can take place.

However when the atoms are pressed together the orbits slow losing energy and this allows intrusion can take place.

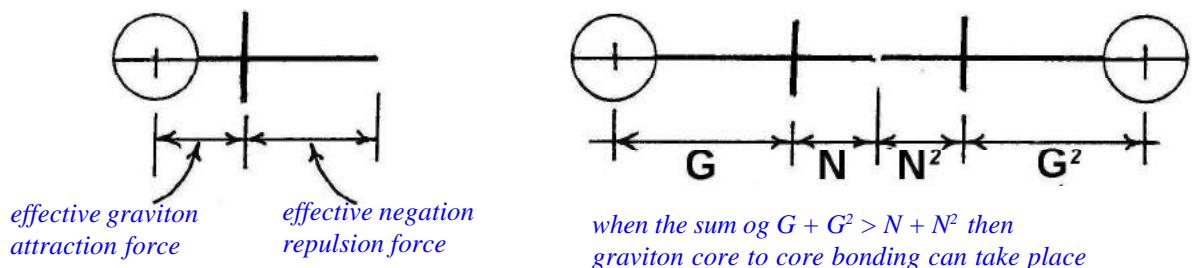


When atoms are put under pressure they have to lose dynamic which means they have to lose energy, but they are a closed body. The negation point has to shrink but the only place it can put the excess energy is back through the gate ring into the main body of the large ring. This increases the vortex zone on the inside of the gate ring pushing it out toward the tail end. The balance of the atom changes.

CHANGING FORCES WITHIN ATOM UNDER PRESSURE



The effect of increasing the energy in the core of the atom is to push the graviton gate further down the extended tail of the super ring toward the negation end. The forces within the atom change and the relationship between the repulsive effect of the negation end, the so called shell, with the attractive effect of the graviton core. Altering the energy ratio to each other. As the core expands the attractive force of the atom increases and the negation repulsive force decreases. When the balance is tipped in favor of the graviton force and adjacent atoms are also in this state they will be able form a graviton bond, core to core.

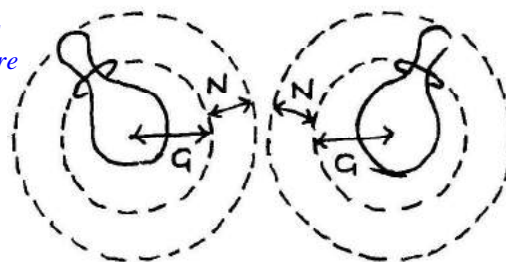


CORE TO CORE BONDING

The core to core bond is not a simple process as the both atoms are rotating independently, both internally, the rotation of the super ring along its Z axes, and externally with the tumbling of the negation end creating the hypothetical shell. These combine to resist bonding. To create a bond both atoms have to synchronize both the tumbling of the negation end and the rotation of the super rings.

The negation rotation is initially compromised by the first graviton core contact. The cores rotating head of the super ring each have a graviton well side and a negation side, these must be brought into synchronization to form a stable bond, simultaneously the side of the shells must be in synchronous rotation.

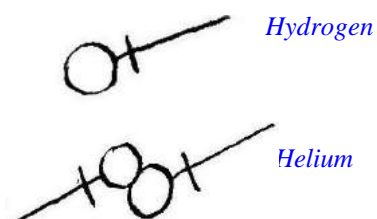
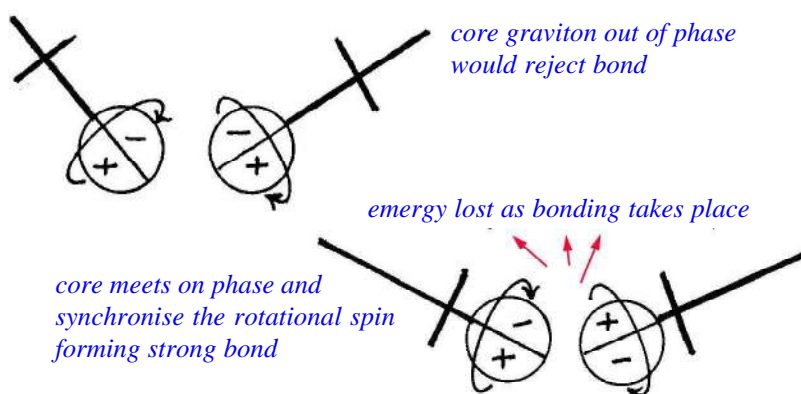
when the graviton attraction G exceeds repulsion force N core to core bonding can take place



This process is like the grinding of two rotating gear wheels being brought together, a crunching grinding then a smooth mesh as they lock. This process does not always end in a bond, there are many options but the basic three are, repulsion as the cores because they hit positive to positive or negative to negative, the destruction of one or both of the atoms, or a successful bond.

This process, the sudden jolt of the negation rotation adjustment and the synchronism of the core, use up energy and the joined atoms lose the energy that they had built up in their core.

They return to a stable state where the dynamic of the negation force dominates the graviton force. The negation force surrounding both cores now combine with the graviton core to core attraction to form a dense core bond.

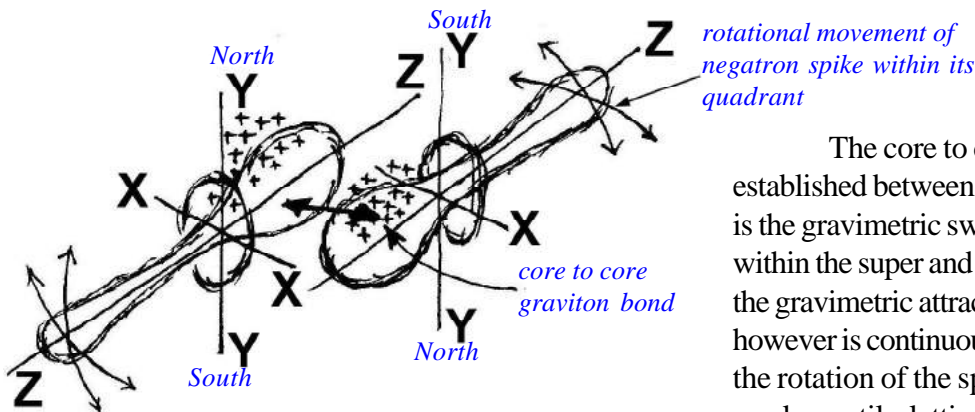


Now from having a single hydrogen atom with a single negatron spike, we now have a double core atom with two negatron spikes, this atom is a Helium atom..

Now the orbits of these two spikes on the bonded atom have to rotate in such a way that they do not touch. But to keep things simple at this time we will leave this matter until later.

The surplus energy given off by the atom is thrown out in a pressured environment can trigger a chain reaction with the atoms surrounding it. This will continue until the energy can dissipate into surrounding energy nodes. This cascade effect can be particularly violent if the result of meshing is the mutual destruction of the atoms.

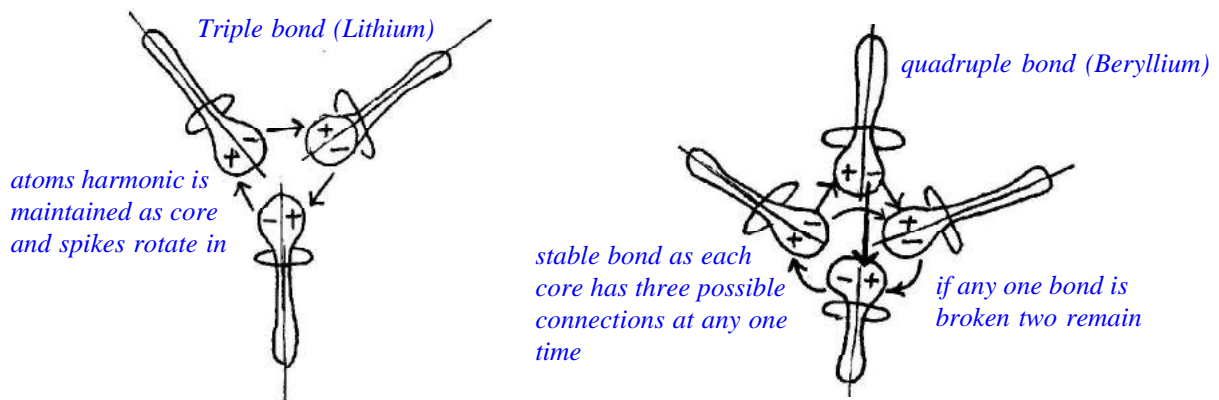
This process of adding and taking away energy from the atom is the basic fundamental mechanism of energy transfer between atoms as physical elements. Energy is transferred between sub dimensional space and three dimensional space then back again into sub dimensional space using the sub atomic particles. This process



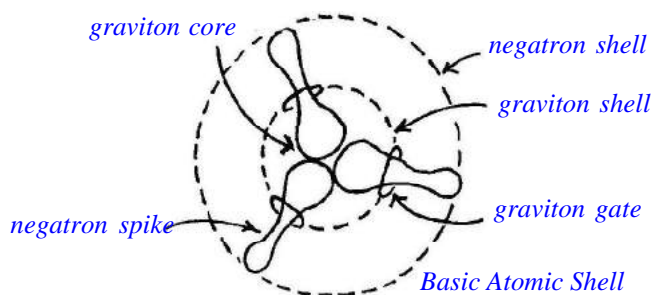
The core to core graviton bond once established between atoms is extremely strong, as it is the gravimetric sweep of the atomic structure within the super and normal particle rings that form the gravimetric attraction. The gravimetric bond however is continuously switching north south with the rotation of the spike core' so the bonds are weaker until a lattice bond can be established.

Stable bonds rely on the gravimetric core of the spike to be able to lock onto a minimum number of other gravimetric cores. The type of the lattice bonding of the gravimetric core will be explained later but relies on the core being able to make this minimum of three bonds. To break a stable bond the sub atomic particle rings themselves must be smashed.

The difference between creating a stable or unstable atom depends on how the core bond synchronize and the number of synchronous connections each atomic spike can obtain.



The complex atom now begins to show the properties of a large unit combining the graviton pull and negation repulsion of all the single atomic spikes combined into one tight unit. This unit however is not a solid block but a dynamic packet of surging energy.



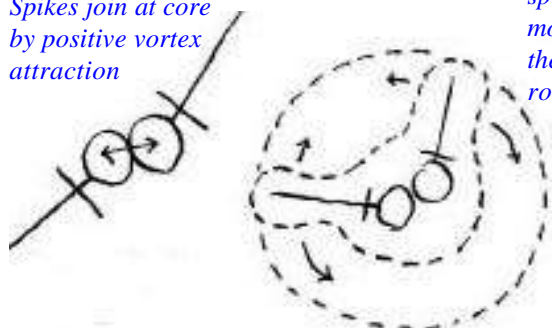
These are the basics of the atomic structure and core bonding, but we must deal with the inner workings of the atoms. As they get bigger as the complexities of shape and the internal clock controls how the larger atoms interact with other and how the subatomic world deals with them.

Now we will look at some of the more complex bonds and the rules that govern them.

STRUCTURE OF COMPLEX ATOMS

As we have seen the gravimetric bond of simple atoms is structured around the core to core bond of the single atomic spike. This process of joining can continue making more complex and heavier atoms, however this process is governed by its own set of rules and parameters.

Spikes join at core by positive vortex attraction

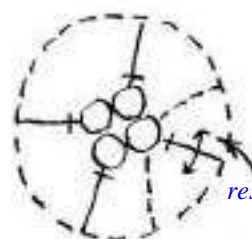


spikes can move within the sphere of rotation

The first simplest bond is one where two atomic spikes join creating helium. These join at the gravimetric core giving the two spikes with a kind of hinge where the two spikes can pivot but not fold together. The negation point of each of these spikes can rotate within its own cone of movement within the hypothetical sphere of the atom, but cannot fold over to occupy the same space as the opposing spike.

The larger the number of atomic spikes in an atom the narrower the cone of movement for each spike. The spikes however may not always be in summity in their position they are all rotating, waving their negation point, like puppy dogs wagging their tails, the rotation however is in unison with the rotating core creating the hypothetical shells of negation energy.

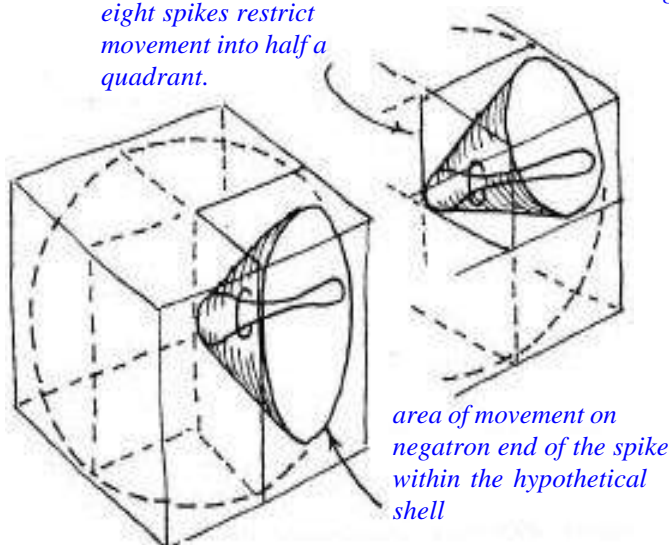
The more spikes the atom contains the more restricted the movement of each spike within the cone of movement



restricted movement

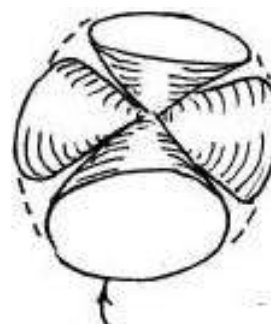
eight spikes restrict movement into half a quadrant.

each additional spike restricts movement into a smaller segment



area of movement on negatron end of the spike within the hypothetical shell

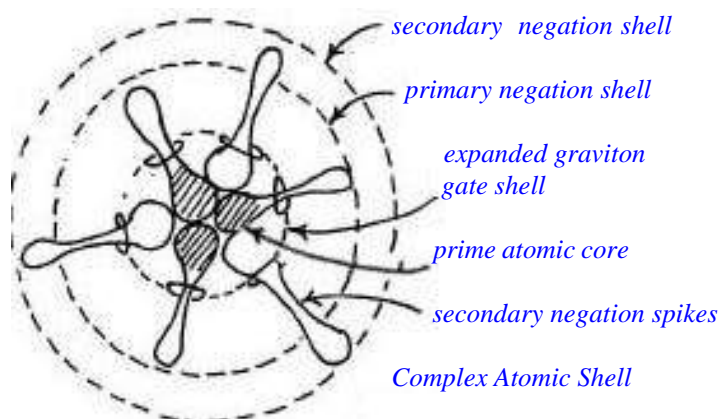
areas may overlap depending where the adjacent spike end is positioned at any one time.



area of movement of the point of the super ring tail end spike

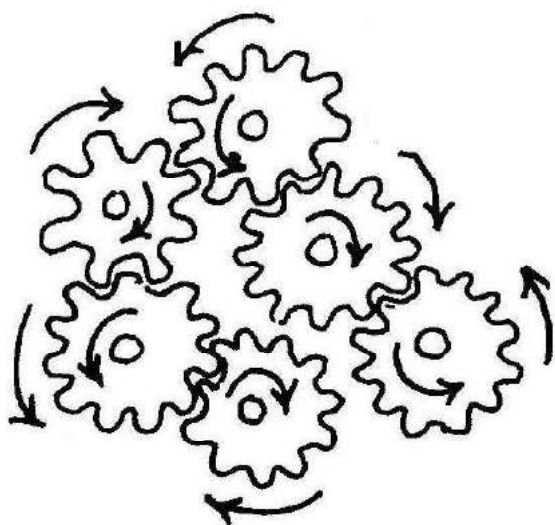
No matter how large the core stack of the atoms rotation will continue as the sum offset of all the combined atomic nodes.

The core of each atomic spike within an atom form a bonding stack as they try to get as close as possible to occupy the minimum amount of space. This propagates a particular bond stacking order as the rotation of the atom will be at its most stable when there is a summity within the stack. Although unstable bonding stacks will always exist they may only be a momentary transition towards a more stable element.



Complex Atomic Shell

The actual stacking arrangement of the core is not particularly important to external atomic bonding but it can give clues to the properties and capabilities of atoms within distinct stacking orders. It is variations within these bonding stacks arrangements that can lead to the variation in behavior of what appear to be similar atoms.

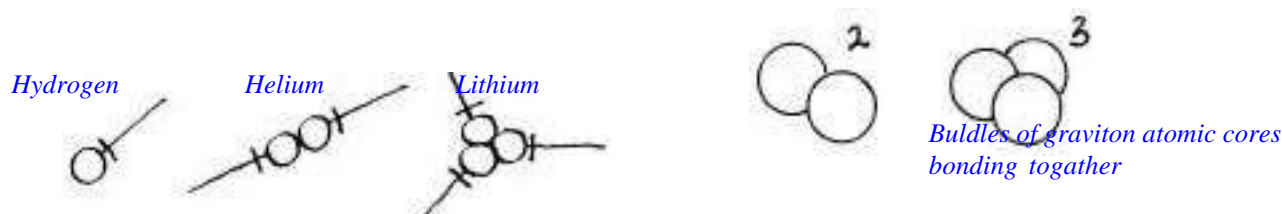


While this process of gravimetric stacking is going on the graviton gate of each graviton spike is aligning against the perimeter of the stack core holding it together like an elastic shell. The larger the core the more graviton gates are stretching out to the parameter and the tighter the pressure becomes holding the core together. These high pressures give the larger atoms the capacity to store great quantities of energy within the core behind the graviton gate shell.

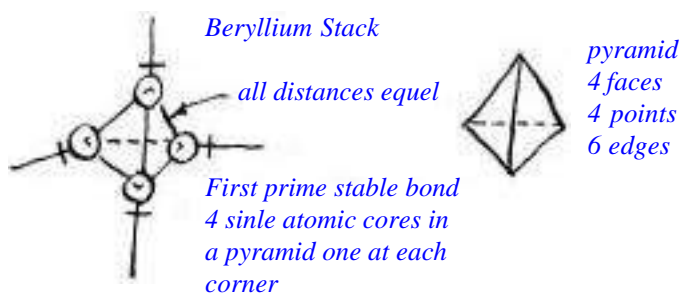
These large forces of energy held in the inner core of the complex atoms is the place where high energy particles can be delivered back into the surrounding area. Sub atomic nodes pick up high from the energy core and take it out of the atom.

BUILDING AN ATOMIC CORE STACK

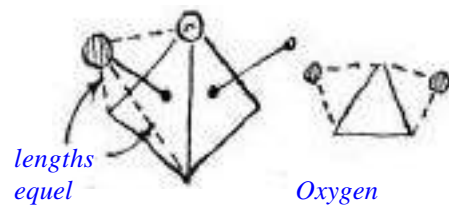
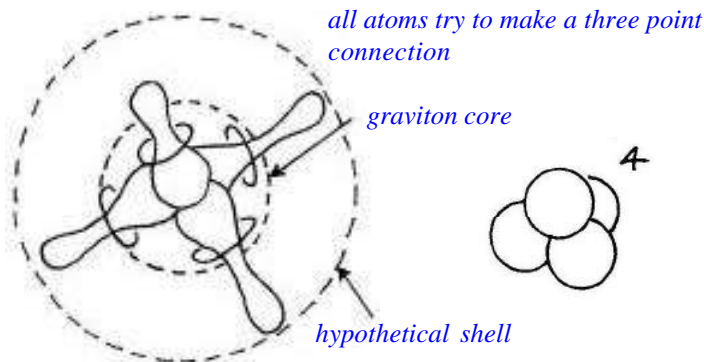
The creation of atoms has its own hierarchical stacking arrangement which runs up the periodic table and the conditions for the formation of atoms move through different graviton and energy pressures. The atoms that form the most stable combinations being the ones that are most able to escape the graviton soup intact. This stability of an atomic formation is based on the ability of any individual graviton core to make positive symmetrical groupings. These grouping are based on any one graviton core making a minimum three symmetrical bonds to adjacent graviton cores. As the bonding is in continuous flux non stable bonds can easily be broken.



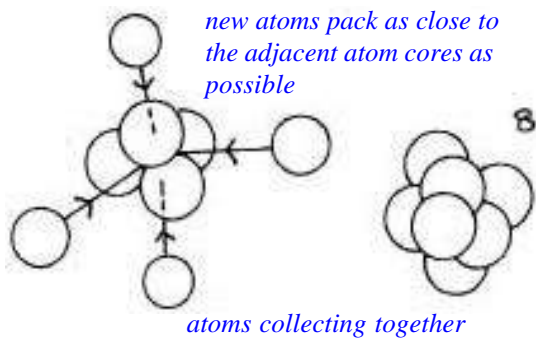
The first prime stable bond is the quadruple bonding stack, this is a four part bond which can be represented by the points of an equilateral pyramid. The first stable stage of this is the four core bond where the graviton core end of four atomic spikes attach them selves in a shape that can be represented by the points of a hypothetical pyramid. This gives a ridged stable bond where each core has a connection to three of the other cores.



From this first stable core bond is 4 (Beryllium) additional atomic spikes can attach themselves in a similar three point attachment at a position above each face of the hypothetical pyramid. The distance between the new atomic spikes being the same as the original core. Distance here is the objective, the core spacing will be the minimum possible consistent with symmetrical graviton attraction, each graviton connection must be equal or the core would be pulled apart by the stronger, shortest, of the connections.



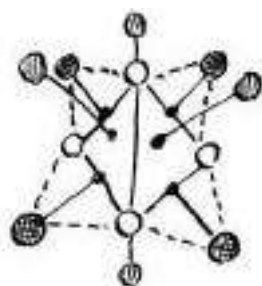
second stable bond is an 8 point attachment this is Beryllium adding one point to each face of the hypothetical pyramid



The atomic spikes can attach one at a time until each face has one atomic spike, at this point we reach the second stable atom. (Oxygen)

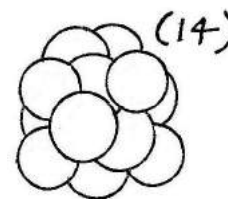
The stages in between, where the core is accepting its fifth, sixth and seventh atomic spike, the atom is not symmetrical and therefore not as stable and the atom can loose particles more readily than when at its stable point where the symmetry is regained.

This process of adding atomic spikes continues each new core fixing its self at a point where it can have three connections equidistant apart on the next particle stack. each adding until the next stable element is reached Silicon¹ (14)

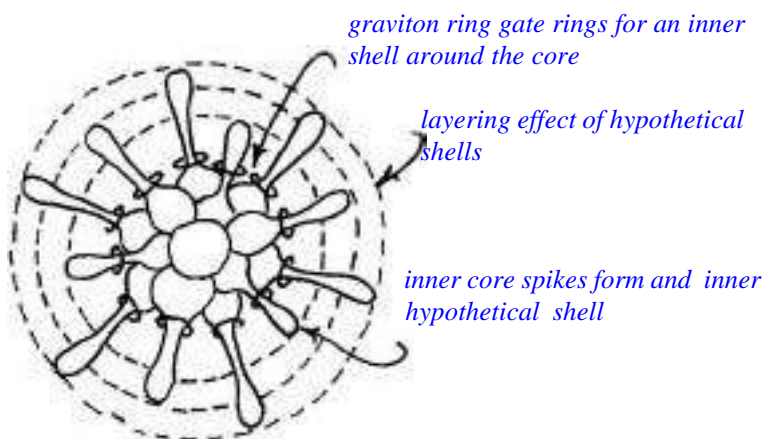


the third stable bond is 14 this happens when an atom spike attached to each edge of the pyramid, equal distance from the other core units

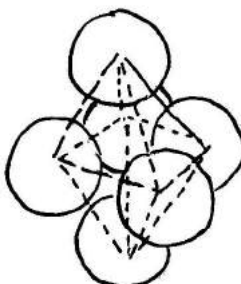
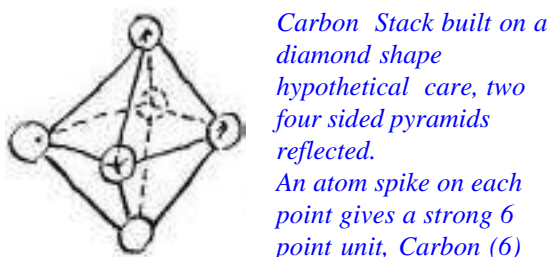
Silicon¹ (14)



There are many different possibilities of atomic core stacking but the second most significant is the four sided double pyramid stack.

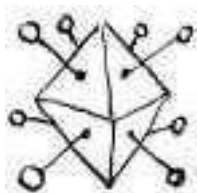


This is based on a reflected four side double pyramid as opposed to the three sided single pyramid. This four sided stack has one significant feature in that it has a void at the center of the core. If we look at the arrangement of the core bonding we see it obeys the rules of symmetrical core gravimetric bonding but a tension is held around the void at the crater.

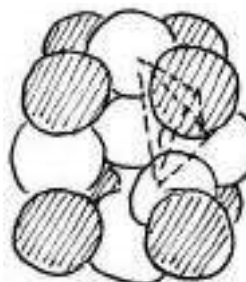


The significance of this being that the top and bottom points are running in opposite phase rotation, this would make two similar atoms in this formation tend to orientate with each other top to bottom or as we would think of it north to south.

This type of core bonding stack will build in the same way as other stacks adding single spikes at symmetrical positions until the next stack layer is complete. If we build up to the next full stack layer we find we have fourteen spikes, the element silicon, this of course is a second silicon as we have seen silicon can also be built up on the beryllium stack. These are the same element but a variant and will behave in a slightly different way.

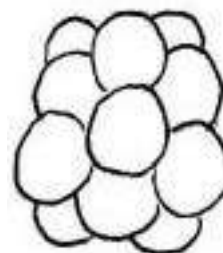


the additional of a spike on each face of the hypothetical diamond shaped core adds 8 nodes a total of 14, making Silicone²

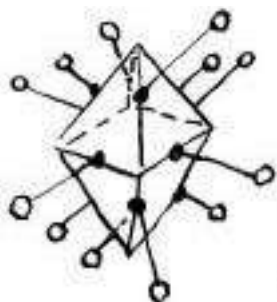


Silicone² core as formed on a four sided reflected diamond shape stack.

The next stable element on this stack is iron (26), here the strength of orientation is increased by the larger number of core bonds holding round the void with the top half in reverse phase. This stack has one particular attribute, it can add one spike at the top and one spike at the bottom while remaining in symmetry. This reinforces the orientation of these two elements, cobalt (27) and nickel (28).



Silicone¹ core as formed on a three sided pyramid shape stack.



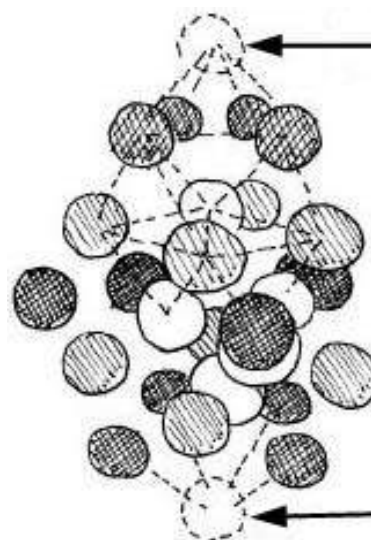
The next layer has a spike on each edge adding 12 nodes a total of 26, making Iron

Iron had a strong gravametric orientation because of the gap in the centre and reflected nature of its structure.

Because of its unique core alignment structure iron is particular and a few other similarly arranged atoms have properties that put them in a grouping that we define as highly magnetic. A separate section describing this property in more detail is located in the Supplementary Papers

It can be seen from the above examples how complex the bonding of atoms is but it must be remembered that these are dynamic entities not ridged bodies they are in constant movement gaining and losing energy rotating and jostling for their position in the sub atomic world.

These examples show stable combinations but many atoms exist only fleetingly. The internal core bonding of atoms is like the complex mechanisms of a watch ticking away to their own individual rhythm, yet they are part of a much bigger rhythm of the universe.



first additional spike creates Cobalt (27)

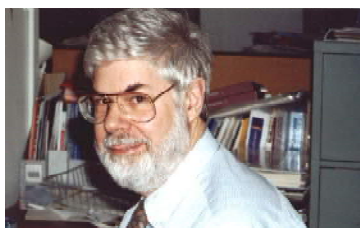
the main stable stack Iron (26)

second additional spike creates Nickel (28)

In this section we have dealt with how primary atoms form but this is only the beginning for these are the building blocks. These primary atoms need to link together to form molecules and these molecules need to be aware of each other.

END OF SECTION THREE

The Author



I suppose this study started along time ago when I was a very small boy playing with a magnets. It was simple curiosity “How do magnets work”. What was this force pushing against each other when you put two north poles together, an invisible force but a very real one. I did not suddenly realise I had a life’s mission, yet somewhere at the back of my mind there was small box where I would store interesting nuggets of information.

It would take a long time to answer that small boys question. The cold war raged and men were going into space, there was the promise of free atomic energy and the discovery of more atoms than letters of the alphabet. I turned into a nerd, all my mates had girl friends, I had a rocket and a microscope.

I had not set out to produce a project such as this, its evolution has been strange and far from constant. Always however somewhere hiding away in the back of the mind was this small boy ready to pounce on any nugget of information relevant to his quest. Men stood on the moon, the cold war collapsed along with the Berlin Wall and probes were sent to all the planets in the solar system.

Then quite out the blue one day, that small box at the back of my mind opened, It was like a giant jigsaw and the picture began to emerge. It started to make sense.

That day was in 1979 and this is the fourth and I hope the last update. Where I think most of that little boys questions have been answered.

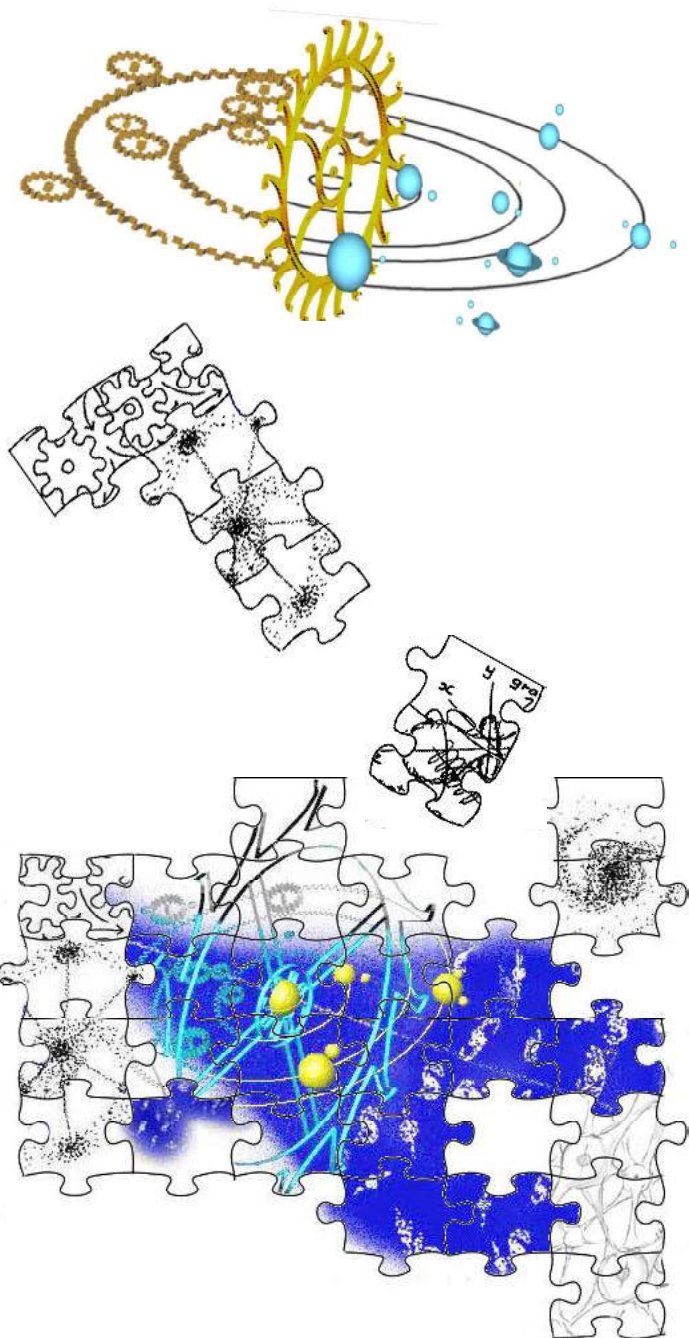
Anthony James Kemp. Dec 2015

CONTACT AND QUESTIONS

Questions and Contact with the author can be made through this website page :-

“ <https://sites.google.com/site/halosadmail/> ”

Where there are E-mail, Twitter and Facebook links which can be used depending on the length or type of contact you wish to make. Note all the contact links go through a third party to filter out none relevant questions, spam or trolls etc.



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