

A SIX DIMENSIONAL PERSPECTIVE TO DEFINE THE POSITIONS OF THE ELECTRONS IN THE PERIODIC TABLE OF THE ELEMENTS

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There is actually a very simple logical process that I use to develop this theory. The microstructure of the atom is composed of a nucleus with protons & neutrons. The electrons follow shell layers K, L, M, N, O P, Q. There are always a specific number of electrons in a shell layer based on the geometry of the plutonic solids. The electrons repel each other and keep a maximum distance apart in each shell layer. The electron is assumed to spin like a gyroscope.

The magnetic field is normal to the spin of the electron. The outer shell layer electrons align directly above the lower shell layer electrons following Buckminster Fuller's geometry (model)

The macro structures of crystals are based on a ratio of particular atoms in a specific crystal. Each pure crystal has a particular geometry based on the plutonic solids of Buckminster Fuller. The tetrahedron, octahedron, cuboctahedron and octohexahedron are the main primary shapes in crystal geometry. The secondary shapes in crystallography are derived from the main primary shapes. There is a Triangular System to Define Space based on the Six Edges of a Tetrahedron. The plutonic Solids, which follow the edges or dimensions of the Tetrahedron, are: Tetrahedron - 6 edges, Octahedron - 12 edges Cuboctahedron - 24 edges Truncated Octahedron - 36 edges

This paper will demonstrate a model for the location of the electrons in the shell layers of the atom.

Shell Layers

K-Helium atom	#/~
L- Neon atom	#10
M-Argon atom	# 18
N-Xenon atom	#54
O-Ytterbium atom	#70
P-Radon atom	#86
Q-Uranium atom	#92