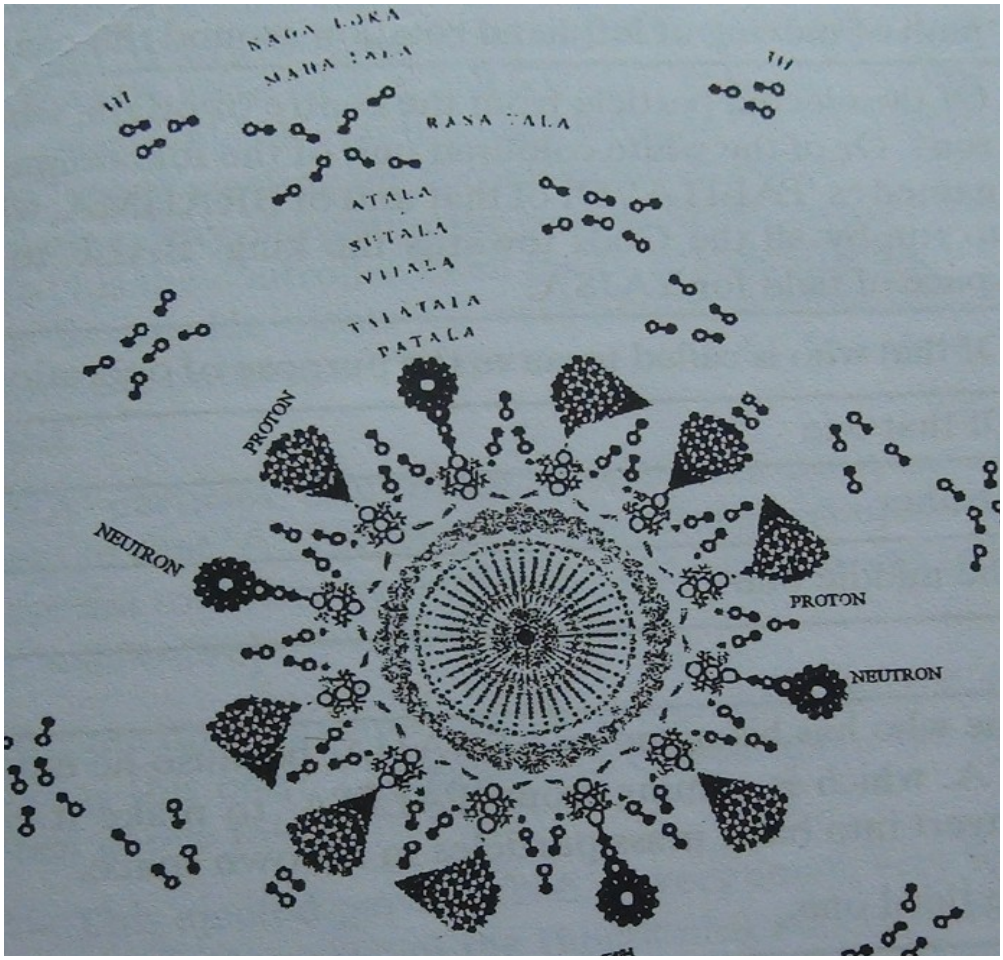
Element 110 in Vedic Nuclear Physics

By John Frederick Sweeney

Full Atomic Structure



Abstract

A maximum of 110 elements exist within the Vedic Periodic Table of Elements, in contrast to the Periodic Table of Elements of western science. This paper describes the difference between the two tables and iterates the prediction by K.C. Sharma of the 110th Element, $^{300}X_{110}$, which is referred to in the Rig Veda, the oldest book known to humanity. Then, this paper provides the Combinatorial Vedic Physics explanation for why the Periodic Table of Elements contains no more than 110 elements.

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Introduction

K.C. Sharma has written an excellent book on Vedic Particle Physics, which the author of this paper has read many times over, gleaning great concepts and small tidbits from the 600 pages or so of the book. In this way, the citation about the 110^{th} element caught his attention, which results in this paper.

This prediction counts with many other achievements that Sharma has gained with publication of his book. His other achievements include providing the correct quantity for the speed of light, and a correct articulation of the atomic spectrum. The author of this paper will continue to re – read Sharma's book in the hopes of identifying and amplifying his work to a global audience via the internet. At present, Sharma's work is available only inside India.

The present paper contains a few Scientific Sanskrit technical terms, which the author has described on previous papers published on Vixra. The interested reader may refer to those papers for definition and explanation. One should note that Scientific Sanskrit has developed within the past decade and differs drastically from standard Sanskrit dictionaries, especially those produced by Europeans and Americans.

Sanskrit was formed as a highly scientific language more than 13,500 years ago in order to commit the Hindu oral tradition to written language. As time has passed since then, subsequent writers and intellectuals have failed in their attempts to comprehend the nuclear science contained within the Vedas and Vedic Literature, which has resulted in Buddhism, Jainism, etc. These religions signify failed intellectual attempts to grasp Vedic Science, and as such should be regarded as specious. These are imperfect ideologies based on partial grasp of fundamental scientific knowledge.

For example, the concept of Hell was derived from the Vedic concept of the Tamasic Substratum, the location of Dark Matter throughout the Universe. In Egypt, this concept forms the Underworld, the subject of the Books of the Dead and the Am Duat. The Greeks later copied the Egyptian concept as their own Underworld, which the Romans subsequently copied, and of which Dante wrote. In this way, scientific concepts have been muted and deformed through the inability of humans to comprehend true science.

In this sense, this paper attempts to rectify the situation by providing the true explanation of the Periodic Table of Elements, which has been mis – construed by western science. The natural limit to the number of elements is 110, yet western science, through commercial pressures, have abnormally tried to extend that realm beyond what is logical and natural. Along with Srinivasan and Sharma, the author hopes that this paper will help to rectify this misunderstanding.

K.C. Sharma on $^{300}X_{110}$

As evidence for his argument, Sharma quotes line:

RG 1 – 1 64 – 48

तस्मिन्त्साकं त्रिंशता न शङ्कवोऽर्पिताः षष्टिर्न चलाचलासः
यस्ते स्तनः शशयो यो मयोभूर्येन विश्वा पुष्यसि वार्याणि

from the Rig Veda, which Griffiths has erroneously translated in the following manner:

48 Twelve are the fellies, and the wheel is single; three are the naves. What man hath understood it? Therein are set together spokes three hundred and sixty, which in nowise can be loosened.

Sharma writes:

There are 7 spaces for the Ka particle in H7, and 8 spaces in H8. When H7 and H8 rotate in their cycles, then these spaces can be adjusted among themselves for transitting the Ka particle between them in 8 x 7 = 56 ways. In addition, both H7 and H8 contain one space each capable of providing two types of spin, positive and negative, by changing the body of the Asvinou for left and right rotations. In this way, the total number of variations inside the Asvinou body equal 56 x 2 = 112.

This variation of Asvinou inside the nucleus makes the Atomic Number of the atoms for different elements, which are indicated in the Periodic Table. This number 112 is the maximum number because the composition of the electron body is similar to that of the Asvinou, containing joint sets of m- Vartmas from H7 and H8. The difference lies in the components of their H7 and H8, which are the Ka particles and the m- Vartmas.

Moreover, out of these 112 variations, the 2 variations inside the body of the maximum – developed atom cannot exist, because the function of RCA breathing. This RCA has 12 energy cycles of RTA in its periphery. The two varying parts immediately vanish as they come into existence, while the electrons lying in these two parts of the outermost atomic orbit instantly move into the Naga Loka, where they disintegrate.

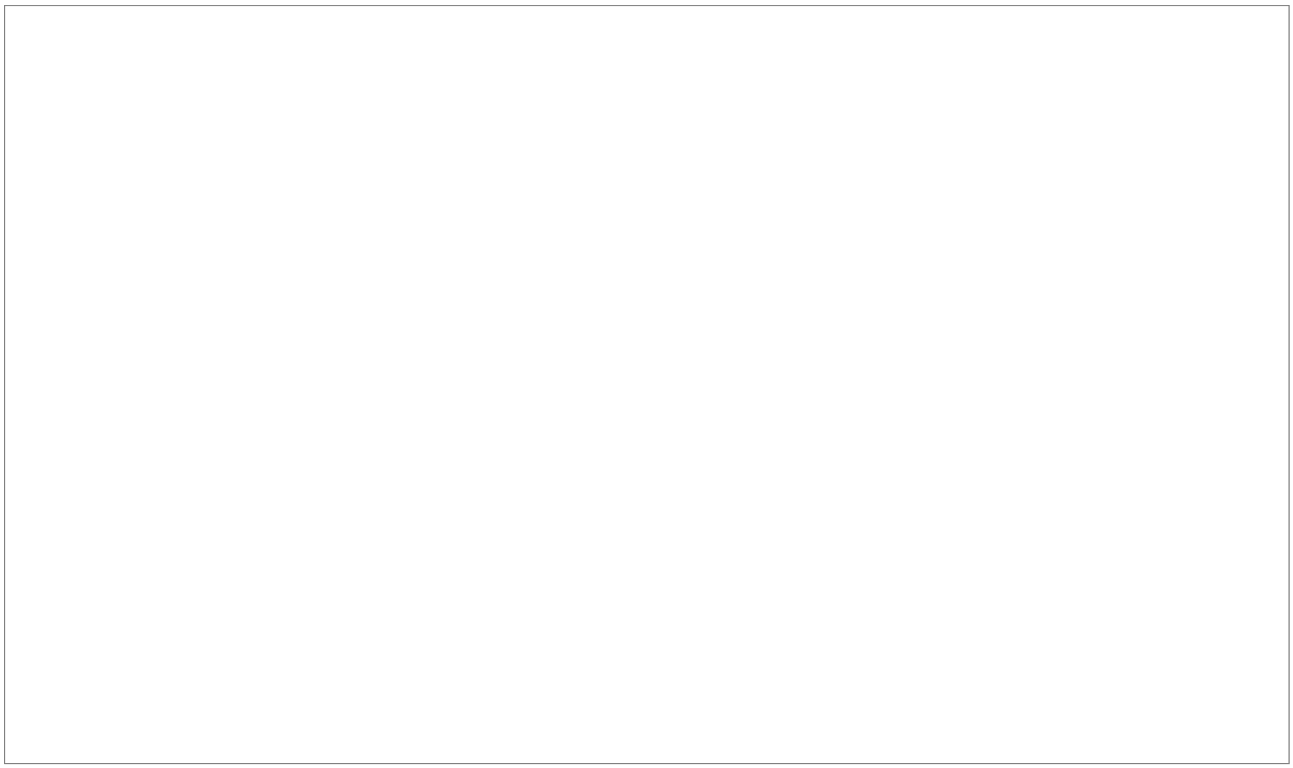
When the RCA puffs up its volume through the function of breathing, two electrons escape from their spaces and vanish upon reaching the Naga Loka. For this reason, the maximum atomic number which can possibly exist is 110.

This mass number 300 of this atom is given by a statement in Sanskrit from the Rig Veda, RG 1 – 164 – 48.

Scientists have given the variations of 108 kinds of atoms in the periodic table up to this time. They are still to find out two more variations of the atoms for reaching up to the atomic number 110.

This is the power of God Bhaga, which provides us the gems and wealths of different kinds of atoms and molecules for our all sorts of comforts.

Asvinou and Ka Particle



Combinatorial Vedic Physics on the Periodic Table of Elements

In physics and chemistry, the reason for the "peculiarity" of the particle spectrum and the periodic table is due to the Linga (superposed) - Bhava (phase shifted) polarisation of the coherent potential illustrated above. Science has regularised these into an acceptable mathematical regime through a generalised atomic table periodicity formulation like ($2 \times n_2$) which overcomes the error of a recount of the common cube, by dilution.

The combination $6 + 10 = 16 = 8 + 8 = 4^2$ is stable when balanced, or else there are stress currents in both directions that shift the nodes. The left combinations are stable only at a gradient of 1 to 2. The combination of incremental harmonics remains stable if divisible by 2 to maintain the standing wave relationship. The right side combines with similar states in a coherent standing wave Prakrithi relationship. (The periodic table in chemistry and the quark spectrum in particle physics follow the same rule).

The spectrum of vibrational combinations is shown using integers: A cycle has 10 levels. The maximum of 50 on each side is reached at balance by combining odd and/or even states. This applies to the periodic table and particle spectrum.

The electron number periodic table follows the same combinational process 2, 8, 18, 32 and 50 along two axes, but does not reach the 50_{th} order because the atomic density exceeds the coherent and synchronised level at the 42_{nd} count. Therefore, combinations beyond 84 along two axes become unstable, start to decay and become radioactive. Since the atomic periodic table is built by combining above the base or ground level of C cubed , the two sides of the interaction are added on the same side above the ground level (the first 2 lies below ground level).

The atomic periodic table represents agglomerate levels of groups with distinctive characteristics. These combinations continue at nested levels of fundamental groups, such as the chemical and mineral groups are sub-groups of atomic/molecular combinations.

Conclusion

This paper has given two Vedic Nuclear Physics explanations for why the western Table of Periodic Elements is incorrect – from the point of view of the atomic nucleus, as well as from the combinatorial mathematical viewpoint. In addition, this paper has iterated Sharma's prediction of Element 110.

Srinivasan argues from the combinatorial perspective, that 84 constitutes the maximum number of elements, while Sharma places the maximum at 110. Both of these differ radically from the western conception, which Srinivasan describes as formed by a generalized formula. Srinivasan states that his Sankhya philosophy is based on axioms, and is therefore correct, while Sharma bases his argument on the spin of the H8 and H8 Hyper Circles, which resemble the Exceptional Lie Algebras E7 and E8.

The Octonions

The electron number periodic table follows the same combinational process 2, 8, 18, 32 and 50 along two axes, but does not reach the 50th order because the atomic density exceeds the coherent and synchronised level at the 42nd count. Therefore, combinations beyond 84 along two axes become unstable, start to decay and become radioactive.

This sentence by Srinivasan explains the importance of the Octonions and their related structures and groups, such as the Fano Plane and PS 2 – 5, as well as the Klein Bottle.

$$84 + 84 = 168$$

Quarks

Srinivasan writes that the processes which create the Periodic Table are similar to those which form the Quark spectrum. The author has published papers on Vixra which describe the 18 levels of Quarks, which the west misconstrues as merely six levels. In future the author will publish a comprehensive paper on the 18 Quark levels which completely articulates the views of Srinivasan and Sharma.

Bibliography

Secret of Sanhkya, G. Srinivasan, 2008.

Vedic Particle Physics, K.C. Sharma, Delhi, 2009.

The author may be contacted at jaq2013 at outlook dot com

Dedication

Some men see things as they are, and ask, “Why?”

I see things that have never been and ask, “Why not?”

So let us dedicate ourselves to what the Greeks wrote so many years ago:

To tame the savageness of man and to make gentle the life of this world.

Robert Francis Kennedy