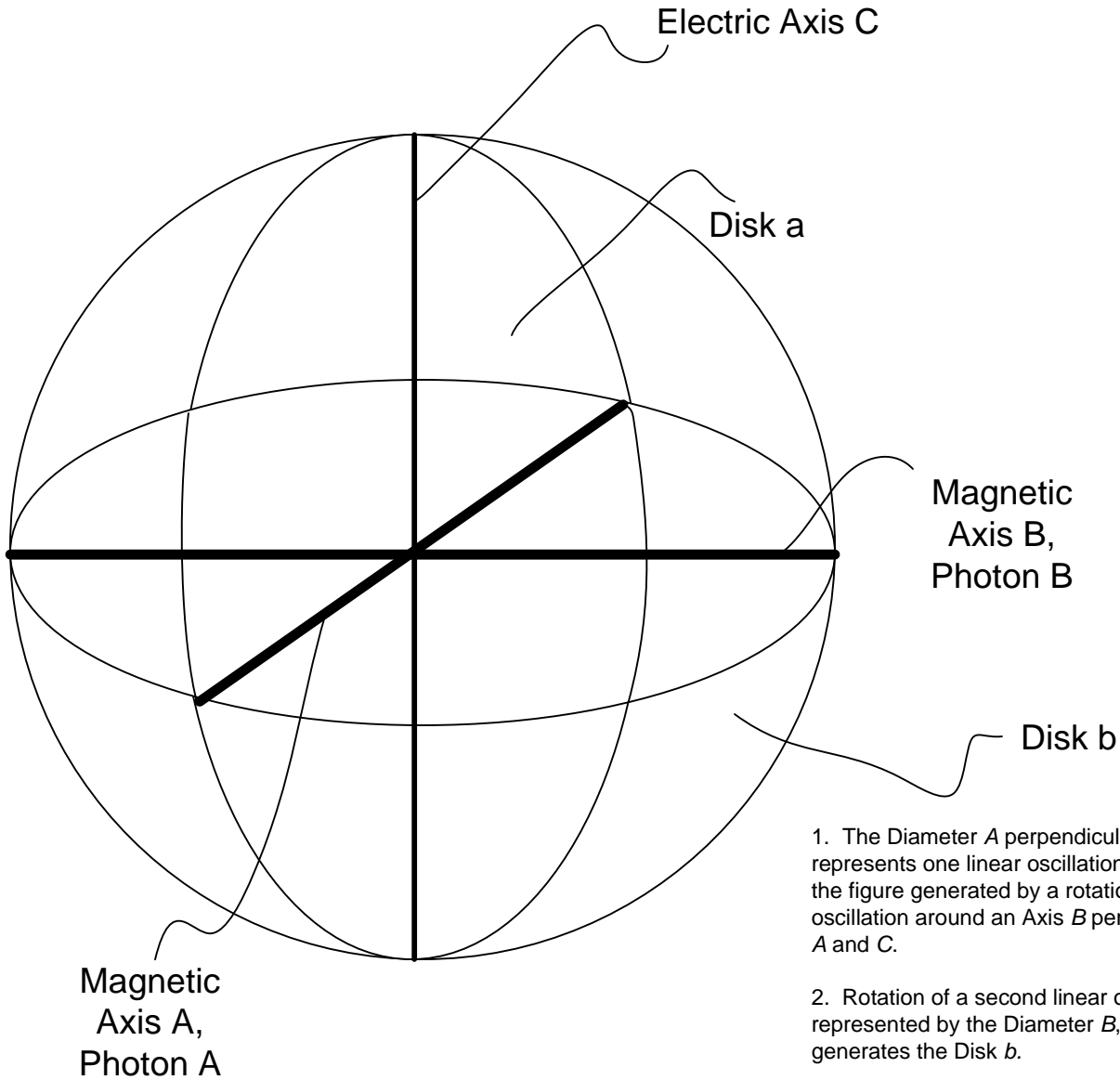


RECIPROCAL SYSTEM PERIODIC TABLE OF THE COSMIC ELEMENTS

	Cosmic Electropositive																		Cosmic Electronegative																																																																																																																	
	I																		IV																																																																																																																	
1B	1 c-H,c-D (2)(1)-1																		1 c-H,c-D (2)(1)-1																		2 c-He (2)(1)-0																																																																																															
2A	3 c-Li (2)(1)(1)				4 c-Be (2)(1)(2)				5 c-B (2)(2)(3)				6 c-C (2)(1)(4) (2)(2)-4				6 c-C (2)(2)-4 (2)(1)-4				7 c-N (2)(2)-3				8 c-O (2)(2)-2				9 c-F (2)(2)-1				10 c-Ne (2)(2)-0																																																																																																			
2B	11 c-Na (2)(2)(1)				12 c-Mg (2)(2)(2)				13 c-Al (2)(2)(3)				14 c-Si (2)(2)(4)				14 c-Si (3)(2)-4 (2)(2)-4				15 c-P (3)(2)-3 (2)(2)-5				16 c-S (3)(2)-2				17 c-Cl (3)(2)-1				18 c-Ar (3)(2)-0																																																																																																			
3A	19 c-Na (3)(2)(1)				20 c-Ca (3)(2)(2)				21 c-Sc (3)(2)(3)				22 c-Ti (3)(2)(4)				23 c-V (3)(2)(5)				24 c-Cr (3)(2)(6)				25 c-Mn (3)(2)(7)				26 c-Fe (3)(2)(8)				27 c-Co (3)(2)(9)				27 c-Co (3)(2)-9				28 c-Ni (3)(2)-8				29 c-Cu (3)(2)-7				30 c-Zn (3)(2)-6				31 c-Ga (3)(2)-5				32 c-Ge (3)(2)-4				33 c-As (3)(2)-3				34 c-Se (3)(2)-2				35 c-Br (3)(2)-1				36 c-Kr (3)(2)-0																																																											
3B	37 c-Rb (3)(3)(1)				38 c-Sr (3)(3)(2)				39 c-Y (3)(3)(3)				40 c-Zr (3)(3)(4)				41 c-Nb (3)(3)(5)				42 c-Mo (3)(3)(6)				43 c-Tc (3)(3)(7)				44 c-Ru (3)(3)(8)				45 c-Rh (3)(3)(9)				45 c-Rh (4)(3)-9				46 c-Pd (4)(3)-8				47 c-Ag (4)(3)-7				48 c-Cd (4)(3)-6				49 c-In (4)(3)-5				50 c-Sn (4)(3)-4				51 c-Sb (4)(3)-3				52 c-Te (4)(3)-2				53 c-I (4)(3)-1				54 c-Xe (4)(3)-0																																																											
4A	55 c-Cs (4)(3)(1)				56 c-Ba (4)(3)(2)				57 c-La (4)(3)(3)				58 c-Ce (4)(3)(4)				59 c-Pr (4)(3)(5)				60 c-Nd (4)(3)(6)				61 c-Pm (4)(3)(7)				62 c-Sm (4)(3)(8)				63 c-Eu (4)(3)(9)				64 c-Gd (4)(3)(10)				65 c-Tb (4)(3)(11)				66 c-Dy (4)(3)(12)				67 c-Ho (4)(3)(13)				68 c-Er (4)(3)(14)				69 c-Tm (4)(3)(15)				70 c-Yb (4)(3)(16)				70 c-Yb (5)(4)-16				71 c-Lu (5)(4)-15				72 c-Hf (4)(3)(14)				73 c-Ta (4)(3)(13)				74 c-W (4)(3)(12)				75 c-Re (4)(3)(11)				76 c-Os (4)(3)(10)				77 c-Ir (4)(3)(9)				78 c-Pt (4)(3)(8)				79 c-Au (4)(3)(7)				80 c-Hg (4)(3)(6)				81 c-Tl (4)(3)(5)				82 c-Pb (4)(3)(4)				83 c-Bi (4)(3)(3)				84 c-Po (4)(3)(2)				85 c-At (4)(3)(1)				86 c-Rn (4)(3)-0			
4B	87 c-Fr (4)(4)(1)				88 c-Ra (4)(4)(2)				89 c-Ac (4)(4)(3)				90 c-Th (4)(4)(4)				91 c-Pa (4)(4)(5)				92 c-U (4)(4)(6)				93 c-Np (4)(4)(7)				94 c-Pu (4)(4)(8)				95 c-Am (4)(4)(9)				96 c-Cm (4)(4)(10)				97 c-Bk (4)(4)(11)				98 c-Cf (4)(4)(12)				99 c-Es (4)(4)(13)				100 c-Fm (4)(4)(14)				101 c-Md (4)(4)(15)				102 c-No (4)(4)(16)				103 c-Lw (5)(4)-15				104 c-Rf (5)(4)-14				105 c-Db (5)(4)-13				106 c-Sg (5)(4)-12				107 c-Bh (5)(4)-11				108 c-Hs (5)(4)-10				109 c-Mt (5)(4)-9				110 c-Ds (5)(4)-8				111 c-Rg (5)(4)-7				112 c-Uub (5)(4)-6				113 c-Uut (5)(4)-5				114 c-Uuq (5)(4)-4				115 c-Uup (5)(4)-3				116 c-Uuh (5)(4)-2				117 c-Uus (5)(4)-1				118 c-Uuo (5)(4)-0							
	I																		II																		III																		IV																																																																													

- Cosmic metallic solids
- Cosmic non-metallic solids
- Cosmic liquids
- Cosmic gases

Reciprocal System Structure of the Cosmic Atom



1. The Diameter A perpendicular to C in Disk a represents one linear oscillation, and the Disk a is the figure generated by a rotation of this oscillation around an Axis B perpendicular to both A and C.

2. Rotation of a second linear oscillation represented by the Diameter B, around Axis A, generates the Disk b.

3. Disk a may be given a second rotation around Axis A, and Disk b may be given a second rotation around Axis B without interference at any point, as long as the rotational speeds are equal.

4. Finally the whole assembly may be given a rotation around electric Axis C.

5. The principal magnetic rotation (two-dimensional) is designated a; the subordinate magnetic rotation (one-dimensional) is designated b; the electric rotation (one-dimensional) is designated c. Thus: a-b-c.

Example: c-Ti $\left. \begin{matrix} (3)-(2) \\ (3)-(2) \end{matrix} \right\} (4)$ Simplified to (3)-(2)-(4)

In terms of rotational frequency:
 $8R/\pi - 8R/\pi - 10R/\pi$, where
 $R = 3.2880575 \times 10^{15}$ rev/sec;
 Photon frequency = $(1/2) R$