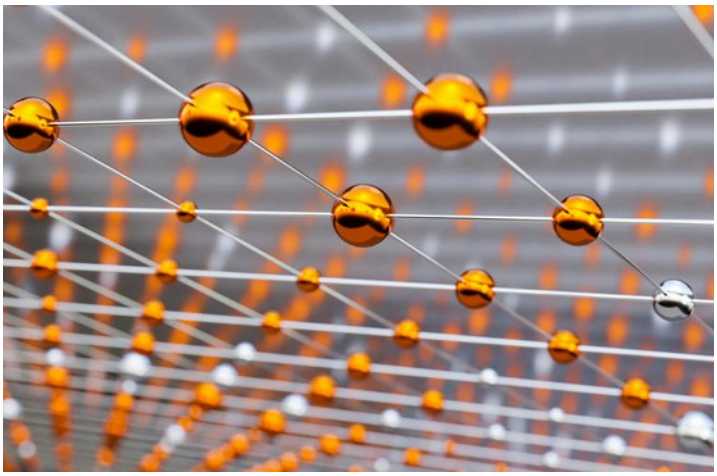
Rule of Four



by Miles Mathis

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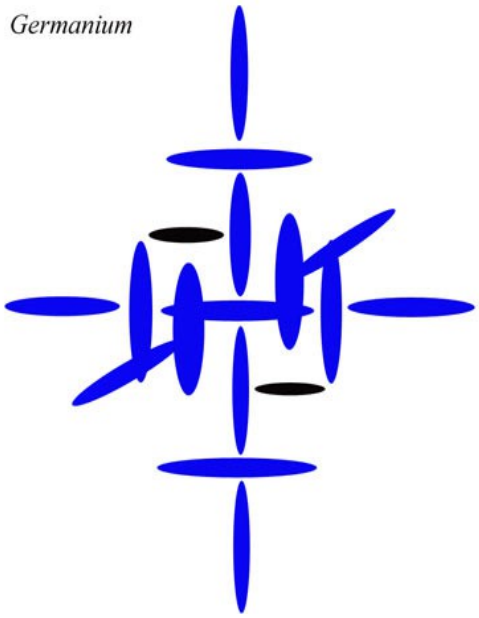
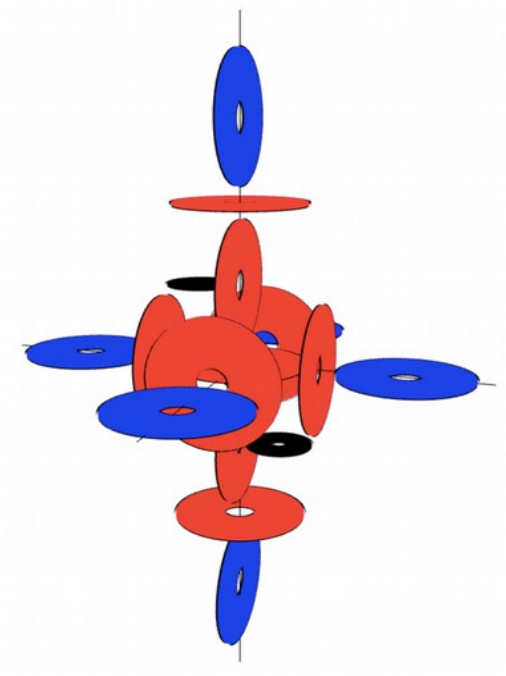
A faithful reader pointed out to me that *Newsweek* is reporting a "bizarre" rule of four in the foundational structure of the majority of inorganic materials. But as you are about to see, the only thing that is bizarre is that anyone in physics or chemistry would find this bizarre.

The reason they aren't able to explain this is the usual: they don't have a diagram of the atomic nucleus, so everything at this level of structure must remain mysterious to them. But since I *do* have a diagram, it is all transparent to me.

We can use my diagram of Germanium with which I led my last paper on the Fractional Quantum Hall Effect:



To make this a bit easier for you, I will also reprint one of Arlo Emerson's diagrams, from my first paper on nuclear diagramming.



That is Tin. Pretty, ain't it? There you can read the 3D structure of the carousel level a bit better. The carousel is all that stuff on the nuclear equator, which spins like a carousel. In both diagrams, blue disks are alphas, reds are double alphas, and blacks are single protons. All disks fit together edge to hole, like male and female sockets. This is because they are representing the direction of charge streams that are channeling through the nucleus mainly pole to equator (but also pole to pole). The spin of the carousel level pushes charge out equatorially, due simply to greater angular momentum.

Given that, you can already see the rule of four with your own eyes. Hopefully. You will say we should have rule of six, since the nucleus is hexagonal, with six main outer positions. And we do, in a way. We see lots of hexagonal structure at the molecular level and up, as with crystals. But all structure is defined by charge channeling, not just at the nuclear level but at ALL levels on up. And if we follow charge OUT from the nucleus, we find four main channels: left, right, forward and backward. Or the four cardinal directions, if you prefer. The other two directions, up and down, are incoming charge. A given structure will generally map one or the other, BUT NOT BOTH. In mapping these main structures, they are seeing outgoing charge, not incoming. A lot of these inorganic structures they are mapping are mainly 2D as well, since they are just a layering, which makes this even easier to understand.

Newsweek says that if you have any tips for them, you can contact them at science@newsweek.com. I am sure they and the scientists involved here will be glad to have help, don't you think?