## The Periodic Table


of Ayurvedic Elements

## LIGO

## Laser Interferometer Gravitational-wave Observatory

## 2017 Nobel Prize for Physics

First direct observation and measurement of gravitational waves - rhythmic fluctuations in the fabric of space-time - proving the final hypothesis of Einstein's Special Theory of Relativity.

"There are weighty arguments to be adduced in favor of the ether hypothesis. To deny the ether is ultimately to assume that space has no physical qualities whatsoever. The fundamental facts of mechanics do not harmonize with this view.
"According to the general theory of relativity, physical space has physical qualities. In this sense, therefore, there exists an ether. According to the general theory of relativity, space without ether is unthinkable."

## Cymatics

Shows the power of sound to "shape, transform and destroy the seemingly solid structures we see all about us."

## Structures

"which mimic atomic, geologic, biological, solar and even galactic shapes and movements."



Exactly the same Earth-Jupiter proportion may be created by spherically nesting three cubes, or three octahedra, or any threefold combination of them (e.g., below). If the outer sphere is Jupiter's mean orbit then the inner one is the sphere of Earth's mean orbit. By Jove!


## Nested Pentagons



Two, define:

* Mercury's shell [99.4\%]
* space between Mercury and Venus [99.2\%]
* Earth and Mars' relative mean orbits [99.7\%]
* space between Mars and Ceres [99.8\%]


Three, define:

* space between Venus and Mars [99.6\%]
* Ceres and Jupiter's mean orbits [99.6\%].
"According to the accepted theory, free space is a vacuum. If this is so, how can it exhibit impedance?
"The answer, of course, is that there is no such thing as a vacuum, and what we call free space has structure... We are no longer able to talk about 'empty space.'"



Figure 5
The sequence of four solids whose 46 vertices form half of the "Keplerian atom,"


Figure 7: (a) The first shell proposed by Moon is a cube, which reflects the distribution of the eight protons in the nucleus of Oxygen. (b) The next shell would form after adding six new protons, reflecting the distribution of the fourteen protons in the nucleus of Silicon.


Figure 4 POSSIBLE OXYGEN NUCLEUS WITH FOUR NEUTRONS ON FACE CENTERS OF CUBE

| Cube | $=8$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Octahedron | $=6$ |
| Icosahedron | $=12$ |
| Dodecahedron | $=20$ |
| Total | $=46$ |



Figure 9
THE TWIN DODECAHEDRA
To go beyond palladium (atomic number 46), which is represented by the completed dodecahedron, an identical dodecahedron joins the first dodecahedron at a face. When fullyjoined in this way, the two figures represent the nucleus of radon (atomic number 86).


Figure 10
HINGING THE TWIN DODECAHEDRA
To go beyond radon (atomic number 86), the twin dodecahedra open up, using a common edge as if it were a hinge.


Figure 11 BREAKING THE HINGE
To create 97 -protactinium, the hinge is broken at one end, staying attached at the other end.


Biotensegrity
Islands of Compression (Bones)
in a Sea of Tension (Fascia)




Tensegrity Leg/Foot


Tensegrity Skeleton



## Spirit $\uparrow$




Geometric Evolution

## Geometric Evolution

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## Geometric Evolution



## Geometric Evolution

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## Geometric Evolution

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## Platonic Solids

* A regular polygon has equal sides and angles
* A regular polyhedron has equal regular polygon faces and identical vertices.
* The Platonic Solids are the only possible convex regular polyhedra.


Tetrahedron


Octahedron


Cube


Icosahedron


Dodecahedron

Dodecahedron

Vayu (AIR)


Octahedron

Agni (FIRE)

Ap (WATER)

Prithvi (EARTH)


Cube

(a) Octahedron inside cube
(d) Dodecahedron inside icosahedron

(b) Cube inside octahedron

Figure 4


THE PLATONIC DUALS
The cube and octahedron are dual, meaning that they fit one inside the other (a, b). Similarly, the icosahedron and dodecahedron are dual ( $c, a$ ). The tetrahedron is dual to itself ( $e$ ).

| Cube | $=$ | Oxygen (8) | $=$ | Earth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| + | $=$ | Silicon (14) | $=$ | Air |
| Octa |  |  |  |  |
| + |  |  |  |  |
| Icosa |  |  |  |  |
| + | $=$ | Palladium (46) | $=$ | Ether |

(a)

(b)


Figure 3
ALPHA PARTICLE WITHIN THE CUBE
(a) Full view. (b) Looking down the diagnonal spin axis. (A proton and neutron on that axis are not seen.)


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