

Orbitally Rearranged Monoatomic Elements

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See: <http://www.subtleenergies.com/ORMUS/>

ORME, or monoatomic elements, are metals that exist as a powder rather than a metallic crystal. David Hudson, back in the 1970s, worked with these monoatomic elements discovering some unusual properties, such as their ability to superconduct, aid in healing the body and induce psychic experiences. The monoatomic state of an element, the *m-state*, is investigated here in light of the RS2 understandings of polar geometry and birotating electron pairs (aka “Cooper Pairing”).

Background Information

It is recommended that one read KVK Nehru’s article, “[Superconductivity: A Time Region Phenomenon?](#)” prior to reading this article, to gain insight into birotating electrons and the mechanism behind superconductivity.

Also recommended is my article, “Positrons and Electrons” on the Reciprocal System website, to understand the dimensional relations involved in creating charged electrons, electron pairs and electron triplets.

Monoatomic Elements

Monoatomic elements are elements that exist as single atoms only, as compared to diatomic elements which exist in pairs. When evaluated in terms of the magnetic and electric rotations of the *Reciprocal System*, they all fall within a specific range of electric rotations:

<i>RS Layout</i>	Electric Speed														
Magnetic Speed	8			9			10 / (8)			11 / (7)			12 / (6)		
3-2 (5)	Iron	BC	Bar	Cobalt	Hex	Bar	Nickel	FC	Bar	Copper	FC	DB	Zinc	Hex	Tb
3-3 (6)	Ruthenium	Hex	Bar	Rhodium	FC	Bar	Palladium	FC	Bar	Silver	FC	DB	Cadmium	Hex	Tb
4-3 (7)	Osmium	Hex	Bar	Iridium	FC	Bar	Platinum	FC	Bar	Gold	FC	DB	Mercury	Rho	Tb
4-4 (8)	Hassium			Meitnerium			Darmstadtium			Roentgenium			UnUnbium		

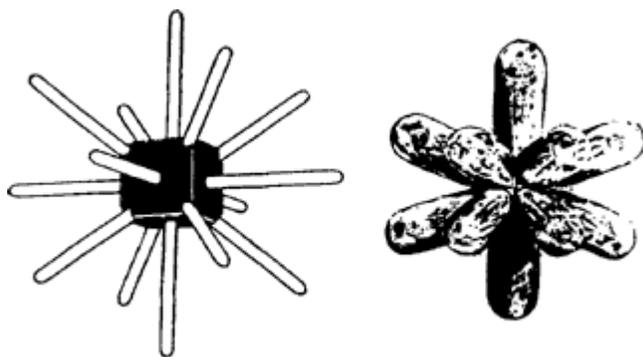
- Items listed in green were not on Hudson’s list and were added to fill out the table, based on projection.
- First notation after the element name is the metallic crystal structure:
BC = body centered, Hex = hexagonal, FC = face centered, Rho = rhombic.
- Second notation after the name is the Theosophical “Anu” structure:
DB = Dumb Bell group, Tb = Tetrahedron group B, Bar = Bar group.
- Whereas the elements in the 4-4 magnetic range do not naturally occur in nature, and were not observed, the crystal structure and Anu structure are unknown.
- Elements below the 3-2 magnetic range have insufficient displacement to have an electric speed greater than 7, which is required for the *m-state*.

ORME Characteristics

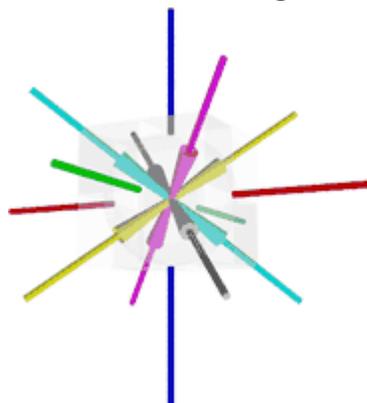
The bulk of the metallic structures are face-centered cubic, followed by hexagonal. Only mercury is rhombic. It is interesting to note that the ONLY "Bar group" element that isn't considered an ORME is iron, which is not on Hudson's list. ALL the remaining Bar group elements are ORME.

There is definitely something about this range of elements that works with biologic structures. The Theosophical Bar group elements are a set of 7 rods piercing a cube, which is virtually the SAME geometric configuration that I came up with when I plotted the intersection between polar and rectangular geometric of the Cosmic to Material sector linkage, respectively:

Theosophical "Bar Group"



RS2 Diagram of Polar/Rectangular Intersection



Nehru has identified the energy in the Cosmic sector, existing as a conjugate rather than an inverse to the Material sector as *prana*, the life force. This does appear to indicate that some of the unusual shapes that were seen by the clairvoyant viewing of atomic structure by Theosophists has some validity, as it is the resulting geometry of Material-Cosmic linkage.

Nehru identifies Cooper pairs as bi-rotating electrons, which might be exactly how the monoatomic elements work—put simply, the outer valence electrons transform from individual units into bi-rotating pairs. Due to the dimensional reduction that occurs when electrons pair (described in Nehru's article), the element will lose its electric valence and act a noble gas element. I notice that ALL the noble gas elements have face centered cubic crystalline structures, the *same* crystal structure as the bulk of the ORME, so there is some superficial evidence to support this conclusion.

Monoatomic elements are noted for their inability to form a crystal lattice or to bond with anything, existing in a fine powder form only. In the link referenced above, even hydrochloric acid and aqua regia have no effect. The behavior as a noble element would explain this inability to form bonds with other atoms.

The presence of bi-rotating electrons in the outer bands will give the element room-temperature *superconductivity*, as described by Nehru's article on superconductivity, being a property of the bi-rotating electrons within the material, rather than a characteristic of the material, itself. This is also exhibited in monoatomic elements when exposed to a magnetic field.

Indirect References to ORME

The monoatomic powder has turned up in other references. During Tesla's radiant energy experiments, his copper wiring would often turn to powder, ruining his experiment. This would indicate that certain frequencies cause pair production in metallic elements making them drop out of the metallic bond state

and into a monoatomic form, literally turning the metal into dust.

Notable experimenter John Keely demonstrated resonant devices that were able to reduce solid rock and metals to dust, as an alternative to drilling in mines. Again, this is exhibiting similar properties to Tesla's accidental work by using specific sets of frequencies to dissolve the atomic bonds in metals and crystals.

In a second application, Keely was able to fuse metals together in such a way that no weld could be found--almost as though the metals were blended together as a single piece, without any heat. The transition state between crystalline and ORME could explain this, where the atomic structure was beginning to lose its bond, forming a gel rather than solid powder, thus allowing two pieces of metal to be brought together and fused without heat. Upon removal of the effect causing the transition, the material would return to the crystalline state.

Canadian John Hutchinson reproduced this effect repeatedly during his demonstrations of the "Hutchinson Effect," where objects and metals would exhibit superconducting, anti-gravity effects, along with objects fusing together without any heat, or one object being pushed through another without any distortion of material. Unfortunately, Hutchinson's work was not easily duplicated.

The RS2 Model of the M-State

The RS2 atomic model is closer to the conventional physics model than Larson's atom. It includes both valence and conduction bands, which are nothing more than speed zones created by the magnetic rotations of the atom. Electrons, being cosmic in RS2, are captured in the speed zone that matches their energy, resulting in zero net motion—captured. They are not an inherent part of the atomic rotation, but due to the extreme number of free electrons in the environment, all atoms will capture their quota in a small amount of time. It should be noted that the number of electrons that can be captured is directly proportional to the net magnetic speed. Therefore, it appears that each atom has the same number of "protons" and "electrons," as conventional science would understand it.

The RS2 explanation proposed to explain monoatomic behavior is that the outer, valence electrons are converted into birotating electron pairs (the Cooper Pairing). Electrons are cosmic and are therefore adjacent in *time*, not in space, so when viewed by our technology, the electron pairs will be distributed across the environment, not stuck together.

When electrons form a birotating pair, two things happen: first, the rotational torque associated with a "rotating unit of space" is canceled out, and the electron becomes a boson, with all the characteristics of a photon. Secondly, as Nehru described in his article, it undergoes *dimensional reduction*; the area that comprises resistance to the movement of the electron is reduced to a 1-dimensional structure, with no resistance and would appear as a HF photon in the category of hard ultraviolet or X-rays.

Electrons, in RS2, only occupy a single, rotational dimension. Birotating electrons, like photons, occupy two dimensions and are still carried by the progression of the natural reference system and thus would move easily from atom to atom. When an electron (1-dimensional) captures a photon (2-dimensional), the resulting structure is 3-dimensional, without any free dimensions to be carried by the progression—the "charged" or "static" electron. However, the birotating electron appears as a photon/boson, a 2-dimensional system, which can be captured as a "charge" by another electron.

Microclusters

When the environmental conditions are set up to form birotating, Cooper pairs, the probability is that the electron that captures the charge will be part of another birotating system, resulting in a type of covalent bond between them—one electron being shared to make each of the birotating systems appear as a stable, captured triplet, remaining fixed in the valence band.

However, due to the non-locality of the electron pairing, it is unlikely that the other member of a pair will exist within the same atom. Thus, a type of covalent bond will form between atoms. It has been noted in Cooper pairing that the spatial separation is limited; so the neutral, noble-gas like behavior of monoatomic elements **will** bond together, but as a loose aggregate. The most stable structure of a loose aggregate is a sphere, observed as the *microcluster*.

Microclusters would have no limit on size, since the bond between atoms is random. However, external influences, such as electric, thermal and magnetic ionization levels, will tend to break up larger clusters since the electron pairs are not as stable as magnetic and electric bonds that one normally finds.

Identification

Identification of monoatomic elements would be difficult, since most test equipment determines the element number based on the number of electrons present (assuming the same number of protons present). Bi-rotating electron pairs appear as *photons*, not electrons, and hence would be invisible to that type of testing equipment, resulting in the appearance the the element is of a substantially lower atomic number.

Tests that involve chemical bonding would also be useless, because of the inability of ORME to form chemical bonds.

Spectrophotometers would have a similar difficulty, because the electron triplets forming the aggregate bonds would not be able to absorb and release photons to change energy levels, thus making those spectral lines invisible.

The only way an ORME could be properly identified would be through the rotations of the atom, itself. The magnetic rotations will express themselves through magnetic valence states, but without an ability to directly measure the electric rotation, it is unlikely that the ORME can be identified as their proper elements, unless the element is known prior to conversion.

Reintegration

Hudson, when creating the m-state, said it was like converting an apple to applesauce... once the conversion had been accomplished, it could not be reverted. This may not necessarily be true.

Unlike converting applesauce to an apple, elements do not need to retain their original pattern. Based on Keely's research, sympathetic resonance can be used to create the birotating electrons, so therefore discordant resonance should be able to destroy the pairing, returning the material to a crystalline powder, with all of its original properties.