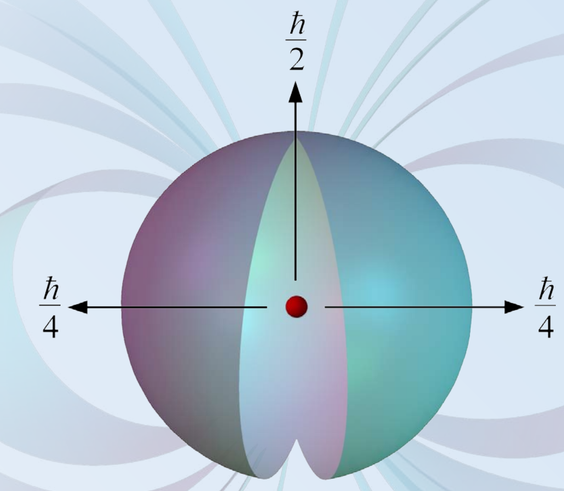
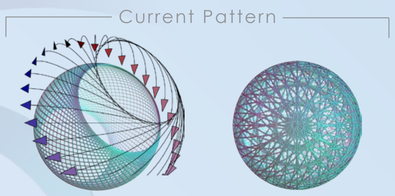
PERIODIC TABLE OF ELEMENTS

OF THE FIRST TWENTY-ELECTRON-ATOMS
SOLVED WITH THE GRAND UNIFIED THEORY OF CLASSICAL PHYSICS





THE ORBITSPHERE

Assuming only Maxwell's Equations, Newton's Laws, and Special Relativity, this classical model of the atom solves the bound electron as a two-dimensional spherical shell of charge, completely surrounding the nucleus. It is composed of a continuous series of current paths that follow great circles, and produce angular momentum vectors which give rise to the phenomenon of electron spin. The stability of the electron is due to a result of Maxwell's Equations under which an extended distribution of charge may accelerate without radiating energy.

GROUP

ALKALI METAL

HYDRINO STATES

$H^{1/2}$	$H^{1/3}$	$H^{1/4}$	$H^{1/5}$	$H^{1/6}$

NOBLE GAS

PERIOD

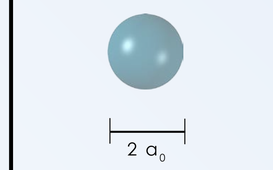
Open P Shell

ALKALI EARTH METAL

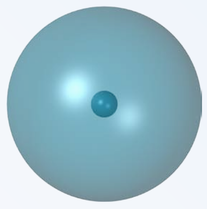
NON-METAL

HALOGEN

	1 IA	2 IIA	13 IIIA	14 IVA	15 VA	16 VIA	17 VIIA	18 VIIIA
1	1 **H** 1.0079							2 **He** 4.0026
2	3 **Li** 6.941	4 **Be** 9.0122	5 **B** 10.811	6 **C** 12.011	7 **N** 14.007	8 **O** 15.999	9 **F** 18.998	10 **Ne** 20.180
3	11 **Na** 22.990	12 **Mg** 24.305	13 **Al** 26.982	14 **Si** 28.086	15 **P** 30.974	16 **S** 32.065	17 **Cl** 35.453	18 **Ar** 39.948
4	19 **K** 30.096	20 **Ca** 40.078						



HYDROGEN



LITHIUM

BERYLLIUM

BORON

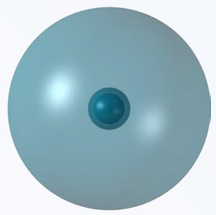
CARBON

NITROGEN

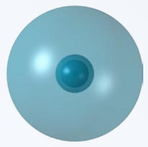
OXYGEN

FLUORINE

NEON



SODIUM



MAGNESIUM

ALUMINUM

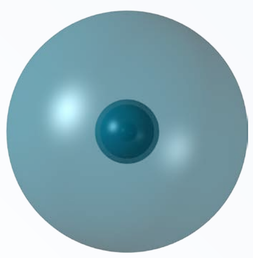
SILICON

PHOSPHORUS

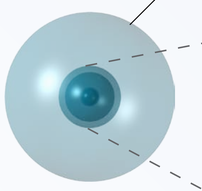
SULPHUR

CHLORINE

ARGON

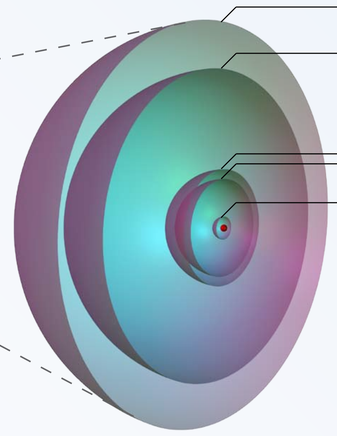


POTASSIUM



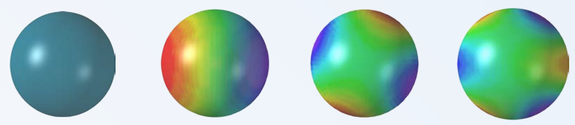
CALCIUM

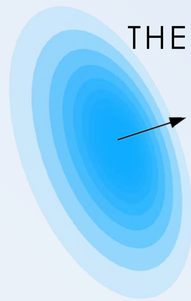
METAL



MULTI-ELECTRON ATOMS

Electrons form a series of concentric spherical shells. Each shell is an atomic orbital designated traditionally by *1s, 2s, 2p,* etc..., and may contain multiple electrons matching the known electron configurations of atoms. Electrons in atomic orbitals higher than *s* form charge density distributions on the surface of the shell that are spherical harmonic functions (traditionally represented as spatial functions). The Coulombic field of the nucleus and the diamagnetic and paramagnetic forces between shells determine their radii and energies.





THE FREE ELECTRON

The free electron is a spinning two-dimensional disk of charge. The mass and current density increase towards the center, but the angular velocity is constant. It produces an angular momentum vector perpendicular to the plane of the disk.

BLACKLIGHT POWER

For more information, consult the book *The Grand Unified Theory of Classical Physics* by Dr. Randell Mills, available at **www.BlackLightPower.Com**