Selected articles on the universe, atoms, and molecules from Delo Knowledge

Here, I have gathered a summary of Delo Knowledge from several articles available in the "Conversation" section. This collection is designed for those who wish to quickly test Delo Knowledge through artificial intelligence and explore these articles. Feel free to use any AI platform to begin your journey into the unique method of thinking and understanding.

- Keep in mind that the Delo Knowledge series spans 1,000 pages, and what is presented here is a condensed selection of key insights, summarized in less than 30 pages. Discover for yourself the profound depth and wisdom of Delo Knowledge—an experience that could transform the way you see the world.

Unveiling the Precision Equinox and Order in Earth's Celestial Dance in Delo Knowledge Book.

Here, I aim to elucidate the Earth's wandering rotation, comparing it with contemporary scientific findings and drawing conclusions. We know that the Earth has a tilt on its rotational axis, spinning around itself at an angle of 23.5 degrees. This tilt, which I have precisely estimated to be 22,032 years, causes the Earth to spin like a gyroscope at this 23.5-degree angle over time. However, scientists have calculated it over a longer cycle.

Nevertheless, when we gaze at the sun's position in the northern hemisphere during spring, we observe that the sun stands in various astronomical shapes in each era. This has led researchers, somewhat erroneously, to envision a world set up like an intoxicated individual. Yet, this is not the case. Assuming a hypothetical orbit that the sun traverses during a specific period, aligning the Earth's North Pole with this central circle pulled down like a plumb line, it levels itself. This simplicity demonstrates its own reality.

Interestingly, scientists have discovered that our sun moves upward and downward in comparison to the Milky Way's galactic midline. Therefore, if we align this hypothetical orbit with the cosmic circle at a specific angle, we realize that this motion aptly describes it. Our world is not bewildering; the sun can have a regular and defined orbit, not like an intoxicated person who sees the world in a haze. Movements follow order and organization and cannot occur with such precision unless they have the order like the Earth's orbit around the sun. Our solar system must also revolve around this powerful central body in an orderly manner. Know that God is not intoxicated; intoxication lies in seeing the world as intoxicated.

Explore the Mysteries of the Universe

Unveil the secrets of the cosmos in this captivating journey through the heavens. Humanity stands on the brink of a groundbreaking discovery—proximity to the enigmatic "KH-Hole," the first black hole near Earth. As we delve deeper into this cosmic odyssey, we immerse ourselves in the intricate tapestries of eclipses and passages within the orbit of this colossal black hole.

These celestial events follow a remarkable pattern meticulously recorded through the movement of the moon around our planet. Together, we unravel the fascinating tale of this mysterious dance among celestial bodies, shedding light on the path the sun traverses and its profound implications for our understanding of the universe.

The lunar connection serves as our guiding star, illuminating the heavenly symphony surrounding the KH-Hole. By plotting eclipse occurrences on the Gregorian calendar and observing the moon's position throughout the year, we unveil an entrancing narrative. Each passing year directs us along the path of eclipses, forming a celestial circle that connects the dots in the sky. These lunar eclipses and passages act as cosmic markers, defining the rhythmic waltz of the sun.

As Earth gracefully orbits the sun counterclockwise, a mesmerizing interaction unfolds in the cosmic realm. The KH-Hole's profound influence becomes evident as it sets the stage for breathtaking celestial phenomena.

By tracking all solar and lunar eclipses over the years within an 18-year cycle with two distinct patterns, we discover their precise alignment with the dates of eclipses. Aligning these patterns reveals an unmistakable semi-circular orbital path derived from observations of these events. This demonstrates their synchronization within a single path, with the solar eclipse taking the lead for simplicity and directness.

Celestial bodies, Earth, and the sun assume elliptical orbits in a mesmerizing cosmic ballet that plays out every 18 years. During this remarkable period, significant solar and lunar eclipses occur twice a year, captivating our cosmic curiosity. These celestial phenomena primarily manifest during this phase of the cyclic process.

However, amid 13 lunar rotations each year around Earth, only two bear witness to a complete lunar-solar alignment, showcasing a fleeting moment of cosmic harmony. The remaining revolutions witness the gradual fading of this precious alignment, adding a touch of cosmic intrigue to the dance of the skies.

Unveiling Hidden Gravitational Forces: Embarking on a Celestial Journey

Each passing year, as we follow the clockwise direction dictated by the orbit, anticipation builds when nearing the subsequent or preceding year. It is during this progression that the gravitational forces of the KH-Hole come into play. The moon, Earth, and the sun align harmoniously along an elliptical path, creating a celestial choreography.

This celestial dance gives rise to a mesmerizing rotational motion, akin to a cosmic whirlpool, alluding to the undeniable presence of the Kh-Hole as the closest black hole to our sun. The three celestial masses—the moon, Earth, and the sun—participate in an enchanting waltz, tracing a broad orbit that showcases our solar system passing through a captivating region known as the Heliosphere.

In this celestial realm, the magnetic attraction of our sun intertwines with opposing magnetic forces emanating from the central black hole, serving as a cosmic compass guiding our cosmic ballet.

Intricate Changes in the Angle of 10.58 Degrees

During the intricate dance around the KH-Hole, celestial bodies experience a subtle change in their orbits, altering by 10.58 degrees. This delicate shift in angle results in a 10 to 11-day delay in eclipses during each 18-year cycle. This mesmerizing interplay of forces and the ensuing delay culminate every 612 Earth years, where lunar eclipses annually begin with a one-year shift—a cosmic journey.

Space astronomers have identified the Heliosphere as an enigmatic barrier, resembling an egg-like shape, serving as a formidable cosmic obstacle. This is the realm where the KH-Hole, distant yet ever-present, resides. The astronomical community estimates the astonishing distance of this black hole at 1,000 astronomical units (1 AU representing the average distance between Earth and the sun, approximately 93 million miles).

To provide further evidence of the existence of this black hole near our solar system, a closer examination of the Kuiper Belt reveals intriguing clues. Six celestial bodies within its vicinity follow distant orbits, forming an elongated orbital path around the enigmatic black hole known as 'KH-Hole.' Additionally, we observe that the sun's magnetic poles remain entrapped in a continuous dance around this celestial enigma, exhibiting a periodicity of 20 to 21 years. Furthermore, when we investigate the remote planets of our system, we discover that their magnetic poles have also been drawn toward this powerful and mysterious magnetic entity. They traverse orbits with tilted poles, circling around the sun in an unusual manner.

As we uncover the secrets confined within the KH-Hole's orbit, we delve into the intricate dynamics of cosmic interactions and their profound consequences. The harmonious eclipse dance, the mesmerizing elliptical orbit, and the enchanting Amini cycle converge to take us deeper into the cosmic narrative.
In conclusion, to delve deeper into the mysteries of the cosmos and the building blocks that surround us, we invite you to explore the captivating realm of the 'King Delo' website. There, you'll become acquainted with a world where wisdom and reason reign supreme, utilizing the existing evidence to unlock the secrets of the universe.

Exploring the Third Black Hole: A Journey into the Depths of Space

Welcome to the quest for the enigmatic Third Black Hole! To embark on this cosmic odyssey, it's essential to delve into the captivating short films documenting the awe-inspiring journeys of the first two black holes, aptly named Awe A-Hole and Horror KH-Hole. These visual narratives will not only captivate your imagination but also pave the way for a smoother comprehension of the concepts awaiting discovery in this segment.
Armed with insights gleaned from previous expeditions, we've uncovered fascinating revelations about the celestial ballet choreographed by our solar system. Our star, the Sun, pirouettes around a gravitational behemoth at its core, completing an intricate 18-year waltz. By synchronizing solar and lunar eclipses, we've charted the Sun's trajectory through the cosmic expanse. These 18-year cycles, akin to petals adorning a cosmic flower around the Black Hole's event horizon, gracefully orchestrate 34 distinct groups, completing a full circumnavigation around it.
Furthermore, our investigations have illuminated the solar symphony accompanying the Sun's orbital pas de deux with the first black hole, aptly christened Awe A-Hole. During this celestial ballet, spanning an astonishing 22,032 years, the Sun and Horror KH-Hole, in tandem with their gravitational interplay, traverse through 12 zodiacal constellations, ushering in the grand spectacle of the vernal equinox in each epoch. This gravitational force, which I've coined Awe A-Hole, induces a waltz of Earth's axis at a 23.5-degree angle around the zodiacal orbit, known in contemporary astronomy as Earth's precession, or more colloquially,

the Earth's waltz, manifesting as a gyre-like motion where celestial bodies twirl in their orbital dance.
However, upon tracking the solar pivot, we've discerned a slight discrepancy. The solar rotation encompasses not 18 but 21 years, contrary to our prior deductions from eclipse tracking. This delay arises from Dread's K-Hole gravitational embrace, as it executes a full pirouette of KH-Hole around its partner, Dread K-Hole, in each of its 17 cycles, that is, a complete rotation of 34 groups around the K-Hole can be accommodated in two complete rotations around the K-Hole, which includes two groups of seventeen, thus delaying the solar axis rotation by 2 to 3 years within each 18-year epoch. In essence, the solar magnetic axis oscillates twice during the 20- to 21-year gyration, returning to its original orientation. Hence, every 153 years, we witness heightened more than solar activities, reaching their zenith during moments of conjunction, such as the Carrington Event in 1859 and year 2012, occurring precisely halfway through the 306-year solar orbit, that is, every 153 years around Dread K-Hole. These cataclysmic solar eruptions, aptly termed solar coronal mass ejections, wreak havoc, as witnessed during the Carrington Event when the nascent telegraph technology was engulfed in flames, shocking its operators with electric discharges; know that it destroys in our modern times.
Fortunately, in the year 2012, Earth narrowly escaped Dread's K-Hole grasp, deviating by a mere 8 days. However, in the ensuing cataclysm, expected in approximately 153 years, precisely in 2165, humanity will face unprecedented perils. Should Earth succumb, a catastrophic breakdown of power grids, transportation systems, and widespread famine will ensue, imperiling human civilization as we know it. Thus, it behooves us to heed this clarion call, fortifying ourselves against the impending storm.
Hence, it is incumbent upon every sentient being to delve into this realm of inquiry. I implore you to immerse yourself in the profound works of the Delo series, unraveling further evidence and credible documentation in this domain. Challenge the hypotheses of the eminent scholars and embark on your own quest for truth, for therein lies the veracity of my discourse.

The Imperial Calendar: A Cosmic Masterpiece

The **Imperial Calendar**, intricately designed with five distinct layers, unveils a cosmic wonder at its core. Its central map showcases patterns of fixed stars visible from Earth, beautifully arranged into three concentric celestial circles:

- **Middle Circle**: Displays the 12 zodiac constellations, forming the fundamental framework of the cosmos.
- **Inner Circle**: Features fixed stars and constellations near the north celestial pole, systematically organized. Beginning with Polaris in Ursa Minor, the sequence moves to Hercules, Vega in Lyra, and Cepheus.
- **Outer Circle**: Captures prominent southern hemisphere constellations, including Orion, Hydra, Centaurus, and more.

These constellations are fixed on the main layer of the calendar, serving as an unchanging reference. Around this central plate, dynamic layers rotate, revealing the intricate mechanics of celestial motion.

Between the stars of the Zodiac Belt and those in the Southern Hemisphere lies a system of divisions spanning 1 to 36 degrees, evenly distributed across the 360-degree celestial circle. Each degree corresponds to 612 Earth years, and collectively, the 36 degrees represent a total of 22,032 Earth years.

Each degree is further divided into four equal parts, with each segment encompassing 153 Earth years. These divisions are again subdivided into smaller degrees, each representing 51 Earth years.

Thus, within this 360-degree circle, every 51 years, we advance the second page of the Imperial Calendar by one degree. This gradual adjustment allows us to record the subtle changes occurring in the constellations around us during this epoch.

A Unique Sky Map Perspective

One of the most fascinating aspects of this celestial map is the reversed depiction of constellations. Unlike our view from Earth, these constellations are mirrored. This inversion is intentional, designed to simulate the perspective of viewing the stars from outside space, rather than from our earthly vantage point. Thus, the constellations we observe in the night sky are flipped to align with the perspective displayed on this map.

The **Imperial Calendar** serves as a timeless bridge between ancient celestial wisdom and modern cosmic understanding, offering humanity an extraordinary lens through which to view the universe.

The Second Layer of the Imperial Calendar

The second layer of the Imperial Calendar presents a captivating visual of the days and months of the year. Arranged in a circular layout, this calendar integrates two key systems: the Gregorian and Solar calendars. Beyond this, the outermost ring is divided into 34 equal degrees, representing orbital patterns. Each of these 34 degrees is marked within a triangular shape, with the tip of the triangle serving as an indicator. Each degree of rotation represents a 10.58-degree shift in the orbital movement of Earth’s 18-year cycle around the Sun. This precise rotation influences solar and lunar eclipses, causing their occurrence to shift by 10 to 11 days in each 18-year cycle.

Opposite the tip of each triangle within the 34 orbital groups, numbers ranging from 1 to 8 or 1 to 9 appear in alternating colors unique to each number. These numbers repeat twice, making up a total of 34, evenly distributed among the groups.

Directly below the numbers 1 to 34 lies a secondary circle containing numbers placed at specific positions. These numbers, like the previous ones, range from 1 to 8 (red) and 1 to 9 (blue) and are distributed at varying intervals along the circle's orbital path. The initial numbers from 1 to 8 and 1 to 9 are used to locate the positions of these secondary numbers. These markers are crucial as they indicate the hazardous zones Earth traverses, especially during solar activity. When the numbers reach their maximum, 8 and 9, they signify periods of intense and potentially catastrophic solar activity, necessitating preparedness in advance. This calendar beautifully anticipates such events.

The Central Circle and Orbital Dynamics

In the innermost circle of this layer, the Earth's orbit around the Sun is illustrated 18 times, correlating with numbers 1 to 18 from page 5 of the calendar. There are additional significant shapes on this second layer, which are beyond the scope of this discussion for brevity.

Discovering the North Star of Each Era

One remarkable feature of this layer is its ability to locate the North Star for any given era. Represented by the letter “N,” the position of the North Star changes over time due to Earth's axial precession. By rotating this calendar layer over the fixed primary layer, the calendar pinpoints the North Star’s position for any specific period. Since the circle of the North Star is not centered on the main layer of the calendar, its position requires gradual adjustments over time. To account for this, the second layer rotates one degree clockwise on the fixed base every 51 years. This adjustment aligns with the celestial sphere's gradual shifts, ensuring accurate tracking of the North Star's location. On a larger scale, the calendar calculates the North Star’s movement over the 36-degree celestial circle. To shift the North Star's position by one degree, the 153-year cycle is repeated four times, amounting to 612 years. During this period, the North Star’s position advances by one degree, aligning with Earth's axial precession.

Currently, Polaris, in the constellation Ursa Minor, serves as our North Star. Earth's axis, tilted at 23.5 degrees, completes a full circular motion across the celestial sphere over 22,032 years. This motion alters the North Star’s position over millennia. Using the Imperial Calendar, identifying the North Star for any era becomes a seamless process.

The Outer Circle and the Dynamics of Time

On the outermost circle of the second layer, the circle is divided into four equal parts. Two lines intersect at a 90-degree angle, with the upper line passing through triangle 34 and the lower line through triangle 17. The middle line intersects the other at a 90-degree angle, passing through triangles 9 and 26. Outside the circle, at the 90-degree angle, a pointer called "Age" is located on the right-hand side of the image. As this layer rotates, it aligns with the Zodiac belt on the first layer, marking the position of each era.

During spring in the Northern Hemisphere, as we observe the constellations, the Sun is positioned within a constellation corresponding to the current era. By rotating this layer over the second page, every 51 years, both the North Star and the Zodiac belt shift by one degree of their 360-degree orbital motion around the central black hole, known as "A-Hole," situated at the center of the constellations on the first calendar page. The northern and southern star belts lie in front and behind this black hole, respectively, while the Sun and Earth, influenced by two closer black holes, orbit it in a harmonious spiral motion.

An intriguing aspect of this layer is the 23.5-degree angle between the line drawn toward the North Star and the perpendicular line passing through this layer. This angle causes the Sun to appear 23.5 degrees higher than the constellations during spring in the Northern Hemisphere. This alignment, marked by an "equal line," enables precise identification of the Sun's position among the constellations.

Solar Activity and Time Measurement

Additionally, this circle records Earth's variable day and night hours, allowing for the calculation of daily light and darkness durations throughout the year.

With its meticulous design, the Imperial Calendar transforms into a powerful tool for tracking celestial movements and understanding cosmic dynamics. This bridge between ancient wisdom and modern precision unveils the intricate dance of time, stars, and the universe.

Calendar Page Three:

This page represents Earth's position, with the 24 hours of day and night prominently displayed at the center of the circle. On the outer orbit, the various crescent phases of the moon, numbered from 1 to 29.535 days of the lunar month, are arranged in a circular sequence. Only on one side of the circle is the image of the sun paired with the depiction of a total solar eclipse, where the sun and moon align perfectly. The four cardinal directions—north, south, east, and west—are also clearly marked.

Calendar Page Four:

This page outlines the months of the year, divided into twelve lunar months of 29.535 days, plus an additional axial rotation of 10.58 degrees that accumulates over 18 years, summing up to a total of 365 days in a year. Thus, the months of the year are divided into 365 days, with various phases of the moon arranged in a perfect circular ring. This allows the position of the moon to be tracked or identified by utilizing all the calendar pages:

29.535 x 12 = 354.42

354.42 + 10.58 = 365

Calendar Page Five:

This page documents the occurrence of solar eclipses, which happen twice each year, within an 18-year cycle. Small circles in four different colors are used to mark these events. The numbers 1 to 10 are arranged in green, followed by numbers 11 to 18 in blue, forming half of the circular diagram. The sequence then repeats, with the number 11 restarting at the top of the circle alongside the previous numbers. Similarly, in the other half of the circle, yellow is used for numbers 1 to 10, and red for numbers 11 to 18. These represent the timing of solar eclipses each year, occurring twice on opposite sides of Earth's orbit. Each pair of colored groups expands symmetrically around the full circle, allowing for easy identification of the two eclipses occurring every year. Each eclipse falls within one of the two semicircles.

Additionally, within the larger colored circles, there is a smaller inner circle divided equally into 360 degrees and labeled with numbers 1 to 18. This circle coordinates with the other calendar pages to illustrate its function. Alongside these figures, an elliptical orbit of Earth with the moon is depicted, which can be used to measure and determine the size and visibility of the moon from Earth.

Calendar Page Six:

The final page contains a single dial-like pointer, designed for precision and calibration in measurements.

This design seamlessly integrates celestial movements and cycles into a cohesive and visually compelling calendar system, perfect for narrating the story of cosmic phenomena and the intricate connections between time, space, and the Earth’s place in the universe.

A Multifaceted Mechanism

The rotating layers of the calendar represent the Sun, Earth, Moon, and three axial rotations governed by black holes. These rotations enable precise predictions of:

- Solar and lunar eclipses,
- Seasonal variations (wet and dry cycles),
- Solar flares in their 10- to 11-year cycles,
- Mega solar flares or "CMEs" (Coronal Mass Ejections), occurring approximately every 153 years,

- Polar shifts, marking warm and cold cycles in 12,000-year intervals.

By aligning these dynamic layers with the fixed central stars, the calendar becomes an unparalleled tool for pinpointing the timing and location of these cosmic events.

The Foundation of the Imperial Calendar: Tracking Solar and Lunar Eclipses Across Centuries

Before unveiling the Imperial Calendar, we first compile a comprehensive list of years alongside the occurrences of solar and lunar eclipses. It is important to note that the historical dates of all solar eclipses referenced in this work have been sourced from NASA's official website, via the following link.

Organizing the Years

To begin, the years are grouped into 18-year cycles, divided into 34 distinct categories, covering a total span of 612 years. This structured grouping allows us to systematically track the eclipses that occur within this extended time frame.

Since the year 2020 marks the starting point of the 34-category list, it is placed in **Group 1**. Consequently, the year 2019 falls into **Group 34**, representing the last year of the previous cycle and completing the 612-year rotation.

Numbering the Years Within Groups

Each year in the list is assigned a sequential number from 1 to 18 within its respective group. For instance, the year 2020 corresponds to **1/1** (Group 1, Year 1) on the list, and the year 2024 aligns with **1/5** (Group 1, Year 5). By arranging the years alongside fixed numbers from 1 to 18 within the 34 groups, the associated numerical identifiers for any given year can easily be determined.

The Utility of the Imperial Calendar

With this organization, the Imperial Calendar becomes a powerful tool. For example, the year 2024, labeled as **1/5**, not only indicates its position in the grouping but also provides insight into the solar eclipses associated with that year. The system extends to represent the maximum span of 612 years, where the final year in the cycle is labeled as **18/34** (Group 34, Year 18). This arrangement encapsulates all solar eclipses occurring during this vast period, providing an intuitive and efficient method to identify and analyze celestial events.

Unlocking the Celestial Masterpiece: Using the Imperial Calendar to Align with the Cosmos

Step-by-Step Guide to Aligning the Imperial Calendar

1. **Initial Setup: Synchronizing the Ages**

2. To utilize this global masterpiece, we begin by overlaying the various calendar pages and aligning them. First, the second page is adjusted to match the current era. Since we are at the dawn of the Age of Aquarius, the pointer on the circular second page is aligned with the number 9 of the 36 degrees on the first page.
3. **Aligning Eclipses: Page Five and Page Two**
4. Next, we align the fifth page, which represents the solar eclipses in 18-year Earth cycles, with the second page. The arrow near the number 1 on the fifth page is adjusted to one of the numerical divisions of the 34 groups shown in triangles on the second page. Since we are in **Group 1** of the 34 groups, the alignment is made with the number 1 of this group.
5. **Fine-Tuning with the Sixth Page**
6. Before adjusting the fourth page, the pointer on the sixth page is needed for calibration. Using this pointer, the eclipses of the year are set. For example, since the year 2024 corresponds to **Group 1, Number 5**, the pointer on the sixth page is aligned with the number 5 on the fifth page. Then, the fourth page, which depicts the phases of lunar eclipses, is precisely adjusted using the tip of the arrow on the sixth page to match the full lunar eclipse display.
7. **Configuring the Third Page**
8. Finally, the third page, representing Earth's rotation and the Sun's movement alongside various lunar phases in a 29.535-day cycle, is configured. Given that the film's release date is December 23, 2024, the arrow on the central circle of this page is set to align with December 23 as shown on the second page. With this simple adjustment, the celestial map for that specific day is revealed. Observing the night sky on this date will show the Moon in its 23rd position on the third page, appearing as a crescent illuminated halfway and positioned among the stars of Virgo.

Observing Celestial Alignments

By referring to the 24-hour divisions on the third page, which represent Earth's hours, the constellations visible in 24 sky points above the observer's location throughout the day and night can be identified. On December 23, 24, and 25, observing the sky at 6:00 AM reveals a fascinating alignment: drawing a straight line through the three stars of Orion's Belt (known as the Three Kings or Three Magi) towards Sirius in the constellation Canis Major and extending it further will pinpoint a location on Earth where the Sun rises precisely along this line. On December 26, the Sun moves one degree from this trajectory, marking the seasonal shift. This phenomenon occurs differently in each hemisphere, with the Sun rising higher in the Northern Hemisphere and lower in the Southern Hemisphere, leading to longer days in one and shorter days in the other.

The Marvel of December 2024

One of the rare marvels revealed by the Imperial Calendar for December 2024 is that the days from December 1 to 29 align perfectly with the lunar cycle's 29.535-day orbit, starting on the same day and remaining synchronized throughout. This extraordinary event seldom occurs but will repeat in future cycles, offering another glimpse into the cosmic precision of this celestial masterpiece.

Decoding Solar Activity: The Imperial Calendar’s Role in Tracking Eclipses and Solar Flares

Streamlining Yearly Adjustments for Eclipses and Solar Activity

This section focuses on efficiently aligning historical dates with yearly eclipses and identifying solar activity in 10-to-11-year cycles. By referencing Group 34 of the calendar and working backward, we can utilize the meticulously recorded data on eclipses, lunar phases, and solar flares.

1. Initial Alignment of Page Five with Group 34

To begin, the arrow labeled "1" on Page Five is aligned with Page Two, specifically the apex of the triangle representing **Group 34**. This ensures precise synchronization of the 18-year cycle within this group.

2. Synchronizing with Page Three and Four

After aligning the fifth page, we set **Page Three** to match **Number 11** on Page Five. Subsequently, **Page Four** is adjusted to display the full solar eclipse. This configuration illustrates the phases of the Moon during the first six months of 2012 on one side of the semicircular orbit of the Earth relative to the Sun, while the remaining six months are depicted on the opposite side, as indicated by the number 11 beyond the semicircle on page 5.

- So in **Group 34**, the solar eclipses occurred in 2012 (Year 11/34 of the Imperial Calendar). These events were on **May 20-21**, corresponding to **Number 11** in this group.
- By fine-tuning the pointer on **Page Six**, we pinpoint the lunar eclipse of June 4, 2012. This is achieved by aligning the midline indicator with the Gregorian and solar years on the calendar.
- By aligning Page 3 with the number 11 on the opposite half of the meridian on Page 5, and adjusting the shapes of the months accordingly on Page 4, we can identify solar eclipses as well as determine the arrangement of the remaining six months of the year. Notably, a solar eclipse occurred in 2012

during the Earth's other semi-circular orbit around the Sun, on November 13th and 14th.

3. Navigating Events of 2012

Using Page Three, other events of 2012 can be effortlessly mapped by matching the days to their corresponding Gregorian or solar dates. While we won’t delve into all the occurrences, it's noteworthy that **2012 marked a peak in solar flare activity**, featuring extraordinary "mega solar flares" surpassing previous years.

4. Interpreting Group 34’s Solar Patterns

On **Page Two**, **Group 34**’s triangle features a prominent **Number 8**, with a secondary blue 8 signifying excessive solar flare activity. As explained earlier, **Numbers 8 and 9** on the Imperial Calendar denote heightened solar eruptions due to interactions with central black holes or “k-holes.”

5. Understanding Color-Coded Numerical Groups

On **Page Two**, within the inner circle, the **blue Number 8** is pivotal. The circle divides into four quadrants:

- **Quadrants 1 and 3** (Groups 1-9): Numbers 1-9 in blue.
- **Quadrants 2 and 4** (Groups 27-34): Numbers 1-8 in red.

This pattern repeats across Groups 10-17 and 18-26, alternating blue and red numerical progressions.

6. Solar Activity Peaks in 2012

A dual-colored line (blue and green) on **Page Three** intersects horizontally through the page’s midpoint, marked by a vertical arrow for targeting. The **blue Number 8** aligns directly with this bi-colored line, signifying an exceptional solar flare peak in 2012. This level of solar activity is unique to Group 34, as the group approaches its end.

In 2012, solar flares exceeded usual thresholds, marking an extraordinary culmination of solar eruptions at the cycle’s conclusion.

Conclusion

By systematically adjusting the calendar’s pages and utilizing the numerical and color-coded markers, we can unravel significant historical and cosmic patterns. The precision of the Imperial Calendar offers unparalleled insights into solar phenomena, eclipses, and celestial mechanics.

Tracking Secondary Solar Activity Using Page 6

On page 6, where two lines intersect vertically, the page is divided into two prominent angles: 40 degrees and 45 degrees.

To determine the angle of rotation, the appropriate angle must be selected based on the orbital group:

- **45 degrees** for 8-group orbits.

- **40 degrees** for 9-group orbits.

In 8-group orbits, the line at a 45-degree angle passing through the 18-year circular list on page 5 intersects one of the years in the 18-year cycle. The solar eclipse corresponding to this year occurs where the angle intersects the list.

If the 45-degree deviation extends into the next 18-year list, it identifies only one solar peak within the current cycle. The rotational axis shifts the nearest apex black hole to the next list, distributing two solar activity events across consecutive 18-year periods.

Looking at **Group 34**, after identifying the first period of solar activity in 2012, the 45-degree angle on page 6 falls after the number 18 on page 5. Therefore, solar activity occurs once within Group 34. Subsequent solar activities, occurring in cycles of 10 to 11 years, will be located in the next 18-group list.

Tracking Solar Activity in Group 33

1. Begin by aligning the tip of the arrow marked "1" on page 5 with the number 33 located in the triangle on page 2. Then, use the arrow on page 3 to adjust for the solar eclipse.
2. Next, organize the lunar eclipses from page 4.
3. For the year **7/33** of the Imperial Calendar, corresponding to **1990 CE**, the middle line on page 3 passes through the Gregorian years listed on page 2, indicating that a solar eclipse occurred on **January 26, 1990**.
4. At the top of the triangle above the number 33 is the number 7. Using this, locate the secondary blue number 7, and align the arrow on page 6 with this number. The green and blue central line of page 3 corresponds with the blue 7, signifying that solar activity peaked during this year.

Now, using the arrow and 45-degree angle on page 6:

- Since the number 7 is above Group 33, align the tip of the arrow on page 6 with the secondary blue 7.
- The vertical line on page 6 passes through the "7" years in the 18-year list on page 5 and simultaneously intersects the solar-Earth orbital pattern on page 2.
- This line, with an angle of **180 + 45 degrees (225 degrees)** on page 6, precisely crosses the years of the 18-year orbit, indicating that solar activity peaked during the years **7** and **18** of the list, corresponding to **1990** and **2001 CE**, respectively.

Tracking Solar Activity in Group 32

1. Begin by rotating **page 2** one degree counterclockwise to align all constellations in the zodiac belt by one degree. The North Star also shifts one degree backward from 360.

2. Start by aligning the tip of the arrow marked "1" on **page 5** with the number 32 located in the triangle on **page 2**. Then, use the arrow on **page 3** to adjust for the solar eclipse.
3. Organize the lunar eclipses from **page 4**.
4. For the year **4/32** of the Imperial Calendar, corresponding to **1969 CE**, the middle line on **page 3** passes through the Gregorian years listed on **page 2**, indicating that a solar eclipse occurred on **March 18, 1969**.

At the top of the triangle above the number 32 is the number 6. Using this:

- Locate the secondary blue number 6, and align the arrow on **page 6** with this number.
- The central green and blue line on **page 3** corresponds with the blue 6, indicating that solar activity peaked during this year.
- The line on **page 6**, at an angle of **180 + 45 degrees (225 degrees)**, precisely crosses the years of the **15-year orbit**, showing that solar activity peaked during the **4th** and **15th years** of the list, corresponding to the Gregorian years **1969** and **1980 CE**, respectively.

Tracking Solar Activity in Group 1 During the New 34-Group Cycle

Now, let us track the future using this Imperial Calendar.

Begin by rotating Page 2 by one degree counterclockwise and aligning it with the number 9 of the 36 degrees on Page 1 to ensure all constellations within the zodiac belt are properly aligned. This will also align the North Star.

Start by aligning the tip of the arrow marked "1" on Page 5 with the number 1 located within the triangle on Page 2. Then, use the arrow on Page 3 to adjust for solar eclipses. Lunar eclipses should be organized using Page 4.

For the year 5/1 in the Imperial Calendar, corresponding to 2024 CE, the central line of Page 3 intersects the Gregorian years listed on Page 2, indicating that a solar eclipse will occur on October 2, 2024.

At the top of the triangle labeled with the number 1 is another "1." Using this number:

- Locate the secondary red marker labeled "1" and align the opposing arrow on Page 6 with this marker.
- The central green and blue lines on Page 3 correspond to the red "1," indicating that solar activity peaks in this year.

On Page 6, the line at an angle of 180° + 40° (220°) precisely intersects the orbital cycles of 5 and 15–16 years, showing that solar activity will peak in 2024 CE and again between 2034 and 2035 CE.

It is important to note that the arrow on Page 6 now operates in reverse for the new 1–9 group cycle compared to the previous 1–8 group cycle. This reversal is due to the orbital movement of K-Hole. Consequently, solar activities for the next tracking phase should be calculated using the opposite direction of the arrow on Page 6, with a 40° adjustment.

The Grand Finale of the Imperial Calendar Movie

As time passes, this calendar gradually loses its precision in aligning solar and lunar eclipses with Gregorian years. To maintain accuracy, **two minor adjustments every 51 years** are recommended. However, the calendar's core mechanisms continue to function with remarkable precision. Over time, as the 18-year group cycles progress along their orbital paths, these cycles shift into new 18-year groups. Therefore, the colored semicircle numbers on **page 5**, which are used to track eclipses, must be periodically adjusted to align with the new era.

Additionally, due to the rotation of the **K-Hole black hole axis** within the calendar, it is advisable to reposition the circular blue and red number grids—used for 1-to-8 or 1-to-9 groupings—approximately **15 to 20 degrees every 153 years**. To address this, future adjustments could involve rotating the secondary number circle by these degrees. This is why the Imperial Calendar does not include leap years, and these adjustments should account for eclipses every 51 years and solar activities every 153 years, seamlessly incorporating leap years into its grand design.

This calendar, while reflecting the past with remarkable accuracy, is equally capable of **predicting future events**. It can even be used to understand and anticipate axial shifts of the Earth. I have revealed the grandeur of this extraordinary calendar to show you how, in just **five simple steps**, you can achieve your goal and witness all its wonders—both numerical and visual. You will see how, in only five moves, the calendar can reveal the timing of any transformation, including **polar reversals**, and even warn you when to be cautious.

If you grasp the precision and magnificence of this calendar and find it valuable, I ask you to share this film with others. Encourage them to watch it patiently. I have written this film as simply as possible, yet it contains an abundance of profound information. Over time, with examples and repetition, the concepts will become clearer.

- This calendar is not just a tool but a testament to human ingenuity and the harmony of the cosmos. If you see its value, let its legacy grow by sharing its wisdom. Together, we can unravel the mysteries of time and space, one calculation at a time.

Hidden mechanisms of the macrocosm down to the smallest atoms

Black Holes, Zodiac, and Atomic Structure

The universe and the world around us operate in harmony through the motions of three black holes—KH-Hole, K-Hole, and A-Hole—and the dynamic orbit of our solar system. These motions mirror the movement among the constellations (zodiac), reflecting the intricate design of the cosmos. On an atomic scale, this celestial rhythm introduces the idea of incredibly small, rotating particles within atoms that move with extraordinary speed. These particles follow orbits resembling the celestial pathways of stars, creating a dynamic system that allows atoms to occupy smaller spaces in stages. To understand this intricate mechanism, viewers are encouraged to watch the first segment of this series, which explores the connection between black holes and constellations, enabling a clearer vision of these microscopic universes.

Seven Layers of Creation and the "Amini System"

To simplify the depiction of creation's seven stages, the interconnected black holes (Kh-Hole and K-Hole) and the solar system are grouped within the sixth orbital level of the cosmic framework. Collectively, these celestial bodies form what is named the "Amini Solar System." This system excludes the central A-Hole black hole and is not included in this group, yet works cohesively to create cosmic particles. These particles, each with slight variations, are situated in the six orbital layers, ultimately converging at the base layer, the cradle of existence.

Atomic Duality: Opposing Forces in Motion

Atoms are visualized as systems where particles move in opposing rotations to create dual spaces around a central nucleus. In one orbit, electrons move in a specific direction, while in the opposite orbit, positrons move counter to the electrons, linked through the nucleus. These movements generate matter and antimatter on opposing sides of the nucleus, forming a balanced system named the "Amini Home." A single particle, depending on its direction, may alternate between matter and antimatter without altering its essence. This dual rotary-motion system also prevents atomic vibrations, stabilizing its structure.

Electron and Positron Orbitals: Interconnected Layers

Electrons and positrons are located on the fifth floor of the Amini House and can occupy up to five orbital layers around the atomic nucleus. The number of orbitals changes dynamically, ranging from 1 to 5, depending on the quantity of rotating electrons and positrons. According to the Amini Orbital Periodic Table, additional electrons and positrons can be added to create a sixth orbital layer. This forms unstable elements in the periodic group from 87 to 118.
Within the atomic structure, electrons and positrons inhabit the fifth layer of existence, orbiting the central atomic vortex. These interconnected layers define the intricate dynamics of atomic systems, highlighting the balance and instability within higher orbital arrangements.

Cosmic and Atomic Parallels

The structure of atoms mirrors the cosmic design. As scientists name atomic particles and identify their motion, they reveal parallels to celestial systems. The intricate choreography of particles, forces, and orbits demonstrates how the universe maintains harmony at both macroscopic and microscopic levels.

Building Blocks of Particles

Protons and neutrons, once considered fundamental, are composed of smaller particles called quarks. Protons consist of two "up quarks" and one "down quark," while neutrons have one "up quark" and two "down quarks." Surrounding these particles are fields of energy that resemble rotating galaxies. These systems also reflect the spin (½) of light particles, which align with the magnetic poles of atomic structures.

Protons, Neutrons, and the Balance of Matter and Antimatter

In our universe, antimatter and matter—particles with positive and negative charges—must always coexist to maintain a state of neutrality. Without this balance, they manifest as positive and negative electric currents flowing through matter. Protons and neutrons, positioned on the orbits of top and bottom quarks, often lack perfect balance in their charges. The particle with a denser photon-system charge appears more active, while the weaker particle becomes less detectable. This dynamic determines whether matter or antimatter characteristics dominate in a given orbit.
Particles reveal their nature—proton or neutron—based on the strength of their associated positive photon-system forces and the clustering of gluons. Neutrons emerge in regions with stronger negative charges, while protons appear in zones with higher positive energy. These contrasting fields always coexist, shifting dominance depending on the balance of forces.

Particles reveal their nature—whether proton or neutron—based on the strength of the positive photon forces within their system and the clustering of gluons, which are essentially neutrino particles. Neutrons emerge in regions dominated by stronger negative charges, while protons manifest in areas of higher positive energy. These opposing fields always coexist and shift dominance depending on the balance of forces.

In this way, matter presents itself as one of these two interconnected energy forms: proton or neutron. When the orbital dynamics of protons and neutrons, bound through their central core, achieve equilibrium between their opposing positive and negative forces, the resulting matter is referred to as a neutral proton-neutron particle. This is what we recognize today as the neutron, slightly heavier than the proton and electrically neutral.

It is important to note that matter exists in three forms: proton (positive), neutron (negative), and proton-neutron (neutral).

As energy exchanges occur through central vortex portals, complete equilibrium between matter and antimatter remains unattainable. Higher orbital layers, especially the sixth and seventh, grow denser with dark forces, blocking photon energy flow and preventing full stabilization. This imbalance underscores the complexity of matter-antimatter interactions and the layered structure of the universe.

Interactions of Matter and Energy

The interaction between protons and neutrons generates electromagnetic fields, with each particle's spin contributing to the balance of positive and negative charges. The two particles bind through the attraction of their charges, creating a vortex-like system where energy flows between them through a central portal. This exchange stabilizes atomic systems, ensuring a consistent number of particles throughout.

The Duality of Particles

Scientists classify particles into two groups: fermions and bosons. Fermions represent matter, including electrons, quarks, and neutrinos. They carry magnetic charges and form the basis of matter and antimatter. Bosons, on the other hand, mediate forces like magnetism and gravity, enabling the interactions between particles. The interaction of fermions and bosons sustains the balance of the universe.

Complex Quark Systems

Quarks, the building blocks of protons and neutrons, form intricate systems of motion. They are categorized by unique properties, such as color charge and spin, and exist in different types (for example., up, down, strange, and charm quarks). These quarks define the behavior of particles within atomic systems, shaping the interaction between matter and antimatter.

The Boson Group and Its Four Forces

Within the categorized table of particles, the second group comprises bosons, which mediate the fundamental forces of the universe. These include the **gluon**, **photon**, **Z boson**, and **W boson**, each playing a distinct role:

- **Gluon**: The strongest force carrier, responsible for binding particles together. Gluons act as pure, neutral particles, generating gravity-like attraction that holds quarks within protons and neutrons. On a larger scale, these "black particles" mimic the behavior of black holes, holding entire galaxies together in cosmic harmony.
- **Photon**: Carries electromagnetic forces and facilitates light and energy transfer. It forms a part of the Higgs boson system, interacting with electrons, muons, and tau particles in orbital systems.

The Nature of Neutrinos

Neutrinos are unique in that they possess no electric charge or color charge. They remain unaffected by strong or electromagnetic forces, moving at incredible speeds. Their influence is only felt at extremely close ranges, and their mass is so minuscule that they are weakly affected by gravity, making them exceptionally challenging to detect.

Electromagnetic Forces and Photon Systems

Electromagnetic forces, carried by photons, govern the interaction between light particles and the solar system’s dynamics. Photons, along with leptons (electrons, muons, and tau particles), form the Higgs boson system. As photons rotate in their orbits without the presence of gluons, their spin states (0, 1, or 2) alter magnetic poles within celestial and atomic systems. These shifts influence planetary rotations and the behavior of subatomic particles.

Understanding Higgs Bosons and Magnetic Poles

When the Higgs boson system interacts with neutrinos or gluons, spin variations (½) create magnetic pole shifts. This phenomenon mirrors the strong magnetic fields of cosmic black holes, which influence planetary motion and occasionally lead to catastrophic events on Earth. The interconnected dynamics of charged particles and their orbits demonstrate the intricate balance maintained across scales.

Force Carriers and Their Roles

Each force in the universe is mediated by specific particles:

- **Photon**: Electromagnetic force.
- **Z and W bosons**: Weak nuclear force, essential in radioactive decay.
- **Gluon**: Strong nuclear force, binding particles in atomic nuclei.

Interactions Within Quarks and Mesons

Quarks within protons and neutrons are held together by strong forces. These interactions, mediated by W and Z bosons, form a vortex-like system that defines particle behavior. When quarks are split, new particles emerge, such as strange quarks, housed within mesons. These interactions occur in highly compact regions, emphasizing the delicate structure of matter.

Alpha Particles and Their Formation in Atomic Nuclei

Alpha particles are composed of two protons and two neutrons, both actively situated on either side of the nucleus's central gravitational point. These particles arrange themselves across four orbital layers, collectively forming an alpha particle. Each side of the central vortex houses four neutron orbits and four proton orbits, representing the balance between matter and antimatter.

The presence of proton-neutron clusters in the atomic nucleus can be easily detected through the emission of alpha particles. When tightly bound protons and neutrons in the central vortex of the atomic nucleus are emitted, they form an alpha particle. This emission, often caused by the decay of the nucleus, releases these particles (comprising two protons and two neutrons) as a cohesive unit. The process illustrates the existence of four distinct orbital layers within the nucleus, where these particles are compactly arranged and layered on top of one another.

This structured emission is a testament to the intricate organization of particles within atomic nuclei and the role of alpha decay in revealing their internal dynamics.

The Alpha Particle and Nuclear Decay

Alpha particles, composed of two protons and two neutrons, are central to nuclear decay processes. When heavy elements like uranium undergo alpha decay, an alpha particle is ejected, leaving behind a lighter nucleus (for example, uranium-238 decaying into thorium-234). This process reveals the layered structure of atomic nuclei, with particles orbiting in distinct shells. As a result, a uranium atom loses 2 protons and 2 neutrons, which are placed in a total of four orbital shells.

Beta Decay and Transformations

Beta decay involves the transformation of particles within the nucleus:

- **Beta-minus decay**: A neutron emits an electron and an antineutrino, becoming a proton.
- **Beta-plus decay**: A proton emits a positron and a neutrino, becoming a neutron.

For greater clarity, consider the example of an alpha particle where three neutrons are bound to one proton in the atomic nucleus. To establish balance between forces,

one neutron emits a negative beta particle—an electron—and an antineutrino, which is a neutrino rotating in the opposite material direction. This emission converts the neutron into a proton, achieving equilibrium with 2 protons and 2 neutrons, thereby equalizing the charges across both sides of the material and antimaterial space.
In the case of positive beta decay, where three protons and one neutron are bound together in the alpha particle nucleus, the neutron emits a positron and a neutrino, converting into a proton. This process results in 2 protons and 2 neutrons, achieving charge balance across the two sides of the material and antimaterial orbit, rendering the system neutral.
These transformations balance forces within the nucleus, maintaining atomic stability. The release of excess energy often follows, taking the form of gamma radiation.

Gamma Radiation and Stability

Gamma rays are emitted when a nucleus in an excited state sheds its excess energy. This often occurs after alpha or beta decay, stabilizing the atom.
That is, when the solar photon system loses its three particles—or planets—starting with electron particles, followed by muon particles, and then tau particles due to alpha radiation, the collapse of the central solar photon begins. At this stage, the radiation is released with an almost zero spin, and due to the extremely small orbital motion of these particles, they become highly dangerous to living beings. The photons released in this process are a testament to the dynamic forces at work within atomic structures.

Cosmic Reflection and the Big Picture

The study of atoms and particles reveals the universe's underlying principles. From the smallest particles to the largest galaxies, the same laws govern creation and balance. This harmony invites us to explore the deep connections between the microcosm and macrocosm, unveiling the cosmic design that links everything together.

Unveiling the Intriguing World of Molecular Orbital Dynamics

Celebrating the Dance of Opposing Spaces: Unveiling the Intriguing World of Molecular Orbital Dynamics.
Welcome to the intriguing realm of quantum entanglement. Brace yourself for an exploration of an extraordinary phenomenon that binds particles together, defying the traditional rules of physics. In the quantum domain, particles can become

entangled, establishing an invisible connection that persists across any distance. When particles are entangled, their properties, such as spin or polarization, become interrelated. Astonishingly, these correlations remain intact even when the particles are separated by considerable distances. Should one particle be measured, its entangled partner instantaneously adjusts its state, mirroring the measurement outcome. This instantaneous correlation defies classical intuition but has been observed in countless experiments, leading scientists to leverage this phenomenon for various applications. Quantum teleoperation, for instance, enables the transfer of quantum information by exploiting entanglement to recreate a particle's state elsewhere. Quantum entanglement continues to challenge our comprehension of the fundamental nature of reality. **Figure: U1**

Imagine an electron depicted alongside its antiparticle counterpart in opposition to the central nucleus. Acknowledging that electrons do not orbit nuclei precisely but rather exhibit movement on one side, their corresponding antiparticles should occupy the opposite side with differing orientations. This leads to distinct spins and movements; one is opposite to the other. Each orbital can accommodate a maximum of two electrons, which necessitates the presence of two entangled particles associated with each electron on the opposing side to balance and stabilize the orbital's rotation around the nucleus. Consequently, we arrive at a dumbbell-like shape where the momenta of the particles balance and mirror one another but in opposing directions. To differentiate between these two distinct momenta within an atomic shell, we label the electron that moves in the opposite direction of clockwise rotation as an "electron" and its clockwise-moving counterpart as a "positron" particle. For instance, hydrogen possesses a single electron, thus it has a positron orbiting against the direction of electron motion in its orbital. On the other hand, helium contains two electrons to fill its "1s" orbital. As a result, it harbors two positions on the opposite side of the orbital, revolving in contrary material motion in this double-dome-like space. These two opposing rotational spaces are connected through the nucleus at their midpoint, which I will refer to as the "Amini Home" for the sake of conversation. **Figure: U2**

However, it's crucial to note that each orbital can only hold a maximum of two electrons. This implies that while helium's two electrons can comfortably occupy its 1S orbital, the third electron, as found in lithium, necessitates occupation of the next higher energy level orbital, the "2S" orbital. **Figure: U3**

It's important to emphasize that the conceptual framework presented here, incorporating the addition of two positrons to balance power and establish neutral charge regions, diverges from conventional quantum physics' understanding of atomic structure. As we progress to the subsequent element, boron, boasting five electrons, we encounter a scenario where more electrons exist than available orbitals can accommodate. This leads to the fifth electron entering the next higher energy orbital level, the "2p" orbital. This orbital assumes a unique dumbbell-like hexagonal shape. Among these three 2p orbitals, each is oriented perpendicular to the others. Visualizing this, an orange orbital extends along the z-axis. One side of this orbital accommodates the electron particle, while the opposite side hosts the positron particle. Every 2p orbital can house a maximum of two particles on each side.

When an atom gains energy or acquires an additional electron, the electron migrates to the next available 2p orbital along the y-axis. Subsequently, the third electron moves along the x-axis. This arrangement leads to the electron and positron traversing distinct paths within the orbits. This prompts scientists to perceive the electron as rotating in both directions, an observation facilitated by devices measuring non-coordinated activity in electron particles linked to positrons. However, we recognize that electrons and positrons follow distinct laws of motion, revolving in opposing orbits. Hence, specific experimental conditions may yield observations of either of these opposing orbits. **Figure: U4**

To distinguish these orbitals, we assign separate labels to each, each associated with a linear axis. For the 2p orbitals, they are identified as 2px, 2py, and 2pz. Similarly, their corresponding opposite particles are positioned on the opposite side of the orbitals. As a result, P orbitals can be depicted as having a dumbbell shape with two loops. The complete P orbital within the atomic shell comprises three dumbbell-shaped orbitals, permitting a maximum occupancy of six electrons and six positrons within this domain.

With all orbitals now fully occupied, we reach a state where the 1s and 2s orbitals each hold two electrons and two positrons. Meanwhile, the 2P orbitals house a total of six electrons in their red path and six positrons in their blue trajectory. Through calculations, we deduce a sum of ten electrons and ten positrons, constituting the element neon. As a noble gas found at the far end of the periodic table group, neon's uniqueness stems from its six electrons exclusively occupying the P orbitals. Consequently, atoms achieve their electron capacity and are unable to accommodate additional electrons. This distinct property sets elements within this group apart as individual entities, contrasting with oxygen molecules where two oxygen atoms bond. **Figure: U5**

Continuing down the periodic table, sodium, with its eleven electrons, emerges as the next element. The additional electron occupies the highest energy level available, the 3S orbital. This orbital's heightened energy results in electrons being, on average, positioned farther from the nucleus compared to the 1S, 2S, or 2P orbitals that envelop them. This transition manifests as the other orbitals existing within the 3S orbital, thus enabling sodium to initiate electron acquisition within the 3S orbital. With further progression through the periodic table, numerous elements and additional orbitals unfold. **Figure: U6**

Transitioning to the 3S orbital, housing higher energy and capable of accommodating two electrons and two positrons. The exploration then proceeds to the 3P orbitals, akin to the 2P orbitals, consisting of three dumbbell-shaped orbitals: 3PX, 3PY, and 3PZ. Each of these can hold two electrons and two positrons. With each orbital fully occupied, encompassing two electrons on one side and two positrons on the opposing side, a total of six electrons and six positrons are housed within the three 3p orbitals. And Argon gas completes all its circuits, and this element remains single. **Figure: U7**

Progressing further, the 3D orbitals emerge, encompassing five pentagonal-shaped orbitals. These d orbitals can contain up to ten electrons and ten positrons. The journey continues to the 4F orbitals, composed of seven looped-shaped orbitals. The f orbitals have the capacity for up to fourteen electrons and fourteen positrons.

In this manner, we can conclude the Amini Periodic Table by introducing several new and larger orbits. For a more detailed and clearer understanding of this topic, I invite your attention to the Delo Book Series. This will further enhance your comprehension and provide additional insights into the subject matter. **Figure:U7-1**