

## ARTICLE 30

# The Equivalence of the Triakis Tetrahedron, Disdyakis Triacanthedron and Plato's 'Lambda Tetractys'

by

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### Abstract

*Earlier analysis of the Archimedean and Catalan solids constructed from the tetractys — the template of straight-line, sacred geometry — revealed that the disdyakis triacanthedron (the Catalan solid with the most vertices) embodies the structural parameter 1680 of the  $E_8 \times E_8$  heterotic superstring. This article completes the analysis by proving that this polyhedron also embodies its structural parameter 840. The triakis tetrahedron (the simplest Catalan solid) and the disdyakis triacanthedron are the polyhedral version of Plato's Lambda Tetractys, whose numbers generate the tone ratios of the notes of the Pythagorean musical scale. The 120 faces of the disdyakis triacanthedron contain 480 hexagonal yods. They symbolize the 480 roots of  $E_8 \times E_8$  and are the counterparts of the 480 hexagonal yods of the two similar sets of seven regular polygons that constitute the inner form of the Tree of Life. The direct product nature of this gauge symmetry group reflects the fact that each face and vertex of the disdyakis triacanthedron has a mirror image.*

In previous articles, it was proved that, when each of the 120 triangular faces of the disdyakis triacanthedron (Fig. 1) is constructed from three tetractyses and the triangles in its interior are turned into single tetractyses (case C), there are 1320 geometrical elements surrounding its axis. When its faces are single tetractyses and the interior triangles are divided into three tetractyses (case A), there are 1680 elements surrounding its axis. When its faces are each divided into three tetractyses and its internal triangles are divided into three triangles (case B), there are 2400 elements surrounding its axis. In this article, we shall consider the final possibility (case D), wherein internal triangles and faces are single tetractyses. Of the four possible cases, only cases B and C have counterpart transformations in the Archimedean and Catalan solids because consistency of construction requires a face that is a regular polygon with  $n$  sides to be divided into  $n$



Figure 1. The disdyakis triacanthedron.

triangular sectors. Cases A and D are exceptions to the general rule of construction of polyhedra from tetractyses. This does not mean, however, that they lack legitimacy or significance. On the contrary, the disdyakis triacontahedron in case A embodies the

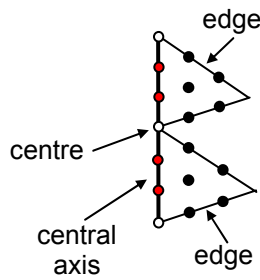


Figure 2. The central axis of a polyhedron is formed by edges of internal triangles. It consists of three vertices and two lines, on which are three yods (○) at corners of internal tetractyses and four hexagonal yods (●).

superstring structural parameter 1680 and (as we shall see shortly) provides another such parameter in case D. What it does mean is that polyhedra like the disdyakis triacontahedron with only triangular faces are a special case because their faces can be constructed from tetractyses in two ways, not one, i.e., from one or three tetractyses. As

none of the Archimedean solids has only triangular faces, only the Catalan solids need to be considered in case D. As in earlier articles, we shall consider an axis passing through two diametrically opposite vertices of a polyhedron and then calculate the number of geometrical elements and the number of yods that surround this axis, simplifying expressions by using Euler's equation for a polyhedron:

$$C - E + F = 2.$$

The central axis passing through two such vertices consists of three corners of tetractyses (two polyhedral vertices and its centre) and two edges of tetractyses (Fig. 2). Seven yods lie on the axis (three corners and four hexagonal yods).

For case D:

Number of vertices  $\equiv V = C + 1$ . Number of vertices surrounding axis  $\equiv V' = V - 3 = C - 2 = E - F$ .

Number of edges  $\equiv e = C + E$ . Number of edges surrounding axis  $\equiv e' = C + E - 2$ .

Number of triangles  $\equiv T = E + F$ . Number of triangles surrounding axis =  $E + F$ .

Total number of geometrical elements  $\equiv N = 2C + 2E + F + 1 = C + 3E + 3$ .

Number of geometrical elements surrounding axis  $\equiv N' = C + 3E - 2$ .

Table 1. Numbers of geometrical elements in the Catalan solids (case D).

Catalan solid	C	E	F	V	V'	e	e'	T	N	N'
triakis tetrahedron	8	18	12	9	6	26	24	30	65	60
rhombic dodecahedron	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
triakis octahedron	14	36	24	15	12	50	48	60	125	120
tetrakis hexahedron	14	36	24	15	12	50	48	60	125	120
deltoidal icositetrahedron	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
pentagonal icositetrahedron	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
rhombic triacontahedron	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
disdyakis dodecahedron	26	72	48	27	24	98	96	120	245	240
triakis icosahedron	32	90	60	33	30	122	120	150	305	300
pentakis dodecahedron	32	90	60	33	30	122	120	150	305	300
deltoidal hexacontahedron	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
pentagonal hexacontahedron	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
disdyakis triacontahedron	62	180	120	63	60	242	240	300	605	600

According to Table 1, the triakis tetrahedron — the Catalan solid with fewest vertices — consists of 60 vertices, edges and triangles surrounding its axis. The disdyakis triacontahedron — the Catalan solid with most vertices — consists of 600 geometrical

elements surrounding its axis. Indeed, for the latter, the numbers of vertices ( $V'$ ), edges ( $e'$ ) and triangles ( $T$ ) surrounding its axis are ten times the corresponding numbers for the former. The Godname Adonai with number value 65 is assigned to Malkuth.<sup>1</sup> It prescribes the triakis tetrahedron because the simplest Catalan solid comprises 65 vertices, edges and triangles. It has 36 vertices and triangles, where 36 is the number value of Eloha, Godname of Geburah. The Godname Ehyeh with number value 21

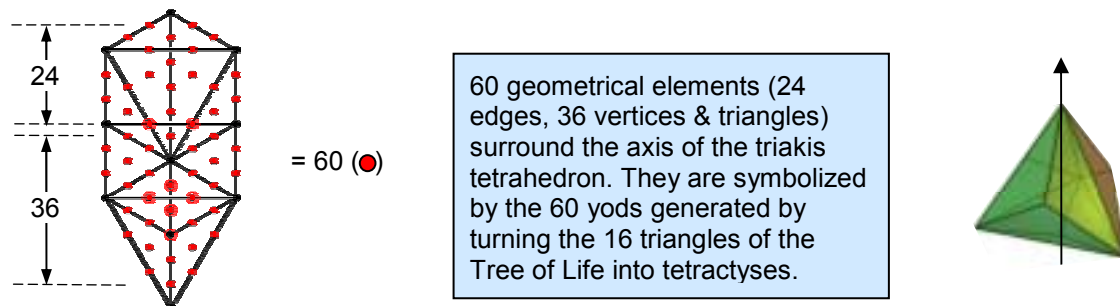


Figure 3. The 24 yods down to the path joining Chesed and Geburah symbolize the 24 edges that surround an axis of the triakis tetrahedron. The 36 yods below the path symbolize the 36 vertices and triangles surrounding it.

assigned to the Sephirah Kether prescribes this polyhedron because, counting firstly the five Platonic solids, then the 15 Archimedean solids and, finally, the Catalan solids, the triakis tetrahedron is the 21st polyhedron. The Godname Yahweh with number value 26 assigned to Chokmah prescribes the triakis tetrahedron because its 18 tetractyses have 26 edges. Two edges form its axis, so that 24 edges surround it. The 60 geometrical elements surrounding the axis comprise 24 edges and 36 vertices and triangles.

The counterpart of this in the Tree of Life is the fact that, constructed from 16 tetractyses, it has 60 yods other than the ten Sephiroth at their corners (Fig. 3). Each yod symbolizes one of the geometrical elements in the triakis tetrahedron. The 24 yods below the apex of the Tree of Life down to the path connecting Chesed and Geburah denote the 24 edges around the axis and the 36 yods below the path denote the 36 vertices and triangles that surround it. This is striking evidence that the triakis tetrahedron is the polyhedral form of the outer form of the Tree of Life.

The numbers of yods in the faces and in the interiors of a polyhedron with triangular faces are calculated below:

**Faces**

Number of corners of tetractyses =  $C$ . Number of corners surrounding axis =  $C - 2 = E - F$ .

Number of hexagonal yods on edges of tetractyses =  $2E$ .

Number of hexagonal yods at centres of tetractyses =  $F$ .

Total number of hexagonal yods  $\equiv H_s = 2E + F$ .

Number of yods surrounding axis  $\equiv N_s = C - 2 + H_s = C - 2 + 2E + F = 3E$ .

**Interior**

Number of corners of tetractyses = 1 (centre of polyhedron).

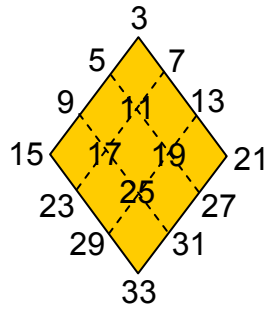
Number of hexagonal yods on edges of tetractyses  $\equiv 2C$ .

Number of hexagonal yods at centres of tetractyses =  $E$ .

Total number of hexagonal yods surrounding axis  $\equiv H_i = E + 2C - 4 = 3E - 2F$ .

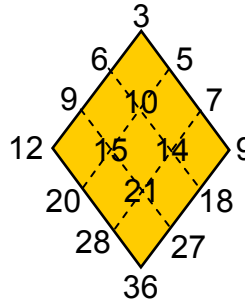
Total number of yods surrounding axis  $\equiv N_i = H_i = 3E - 2F$ .

The triakis tetrahedron has 137 vertices, edges & triangles (case C), where 137 = 33rd prime number.



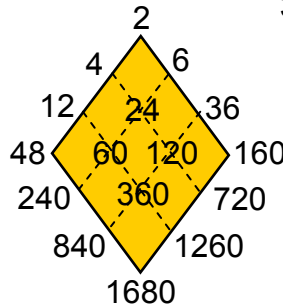
33 is 16th odd integer after 1.

$$240 = (5^2 - 1) \times 10 = (3 + 5 + 7 + 9) \times (1 + 2 + 3 + 4) =$$



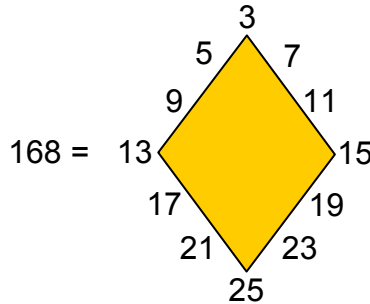
240 vertices, edges & triangles surround the axis of the triakis tetrahedron (case B).

1680 vertices, edges & triangles surround the axis of the disdyakis triacontahedron (case A).



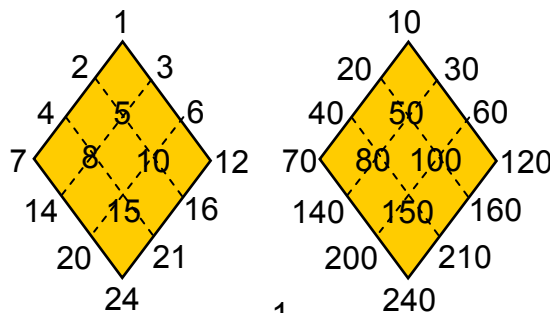
1680 is 16th highly composite number.

168 vertices, edges & triangles surround the axis of the triakis tetrahedron (case A).



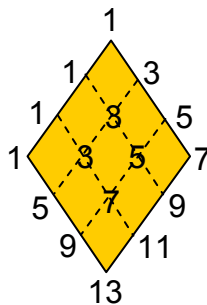
168 is sum of the first 12 odd integers after 1.

24 is the largest of the first 16 factors of 1680



240 vertices, edges & triangles surround the axis of the triakis tetrahedron (case B).  
 $240 = (1 + 2 + 3 + 4) \times 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4$

$$84 = 1^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + 7^2 =$$



84 yods surround the axis of the triakis tetrahedron (case D).

Figure 4. 4x4 arrays of integers of various kinds define populations of yods and geometrical elements surrounding the axes of the first and last Catalan solids.

Total number of corner yods surrounding axis  $\equiv C' = C - 2 = E - F$ .  
 Total number of hexagonal yods surrounding axis  $\equiv H = H_s + H_i = 5E - F$ .  
 Total number of yods surrounding axis  $\equiv N = C' + H = 6E - 2F$ .

Table 2. Numbers of yods in the Catalan solids (case D).

Catalan solid	C	E	F	C'	H <sub>s</sub>	H <sub>i</sub>	H	N <sub>s</sub>	N <sub>i</sub>	N
triakis tetrahedron	8	18	12	6	48	30	78	54	30	84
rhombic dodecahedron	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
triakis octahedron	14	36	24	12	96	60	156	108	60	168
tetrakis hexahedron	14	36	24	12	96	60	156	108	60	168
deltoidal icositetrahedron	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
pentagonal icositetrahedron	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
rhombic triacontahedron	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
disdyakis dodecahedron	26	72	48	24	192	120	312	216	120	336
triakis icosahedron	32	90	60	30	240	150	390	270	150	420
pentakis dodecahedron	32	90	60	30	240	150	390	270	150	420
deltoidal hexacontahedron	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
pentagonal hexacontahedron	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
disdyakis triacontahedron	62	180	120	60	480	300	780	540	300	840

Table 2 lists the yod populations of those Catalan solids that have only triangular faces (other solids have cells with dashes). The triakis tetrahedron has 84 yods surrounding the seven yods along its axis, where

$$84 = 1^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + 7^2.$$

This can be expressed as:

$$84 = \begin{array}{l} 1^2 = 1 \\ 3^2 = 1 + 3 + 5 \\ 5^2 = 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 \\ 7^2 = 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13. \end{array}$$

This provides a 4×4 array of odd integers adding to 84 (Fig. 4, bottom). The ten integers enclosed in the grey triangle form the upper half of the rhombic array shown in Fig. 4.

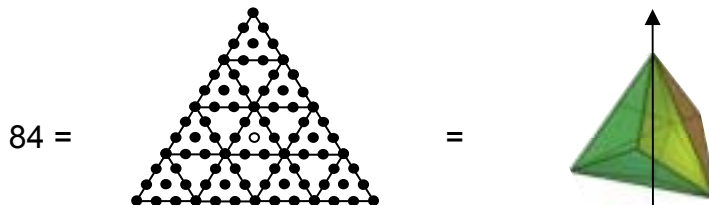


Figure 5. The 84 yods surrounding the centre of a tetractys array of 10 tetractyses (2nd-order tetractys) denote the 84 yods that surround the axis of the triakis tetrahedron. The central yod (o) denotes the axis.

The 2nd-order tetractys (Fig. 5) — the next higher order of differentiation of the (1st-order) tetractys — has 85 yods, 84 of them surrounding its centre. The 1, 2, 3 & 4 points in the four rows of the tetractys symbolise the sequence of generation of the tetrahedron from a mathematical point:



above the lowest subplane of the physical plane described by Theosophy.<sup>4</sup> The seven yods on the axis symbolize the seven subplanes of the physical plane, the 42 yods on the 18 edges symbolize the 42 subplanes of the six planes of the cosmic physical plane above the physical plane and the 42 yods either inside the polyhedron or at the centres of the 12 faces symbolize the 42 subplanes of the six superphysical, cosmic planes. The three yods on the axis that are corners of tetractyses denote what Theosophy calls the three 'dense physical subplanes' and the four hexagonal yods on the axis denote the four etheric subplanes. The correlation between the Lambda Tetractys and the triakis tetrahedron manifests physically as the  $(10 \times 9 = 90)$  coordinate variables needed to track the motion of the ten closed curves in 10-dimensional space-time that constitute the heterotic superstring constituent of quarks. Notice in both cases that the *total* number of degrees of freedom — subplanes or space-time coordinates of the curves — is 91, which is the number of yods in the triakis tetrahedron. The reason for this is that the seven planes and the heterotic superstring are, respectively, the macrocosmic and microscopic manifestations of the Tree of Life blueprint.<sup>5</sup>

The Lambda Tetractys generates the tone ratios of the notes of the Pythagorean musical scale as ratios of pairs of integers.<sup>6</sup> The sums 36 and 54 of, respectively, the integers at its three corners and the integers at the centre and corners of a hexagon also define the perfect fifth with tone ratio  $3/2$  because  $54/36 = 3/2$ , whilst the sums 36 and 48 define the perfect fourth with tone ratio  $4/3$  because  $48/36 = 4/3$ . The triakis tetrahedron also defines the perfect fifth because its faces and interior have, respectively, 36 and 24 geometrical elements surrounding its axis, and  $36/24 = 3/2$ .

For case D, according to Tables 1 and 2, every number of yods or geometrical elements surrounding the axis of the disdyakis triacontahedron is ten times its counterpart in the triakis tetrahedron. Surrounding its axis are 600 geometrical elements and 840 yods. Among the latter are 60 vertices and  $(180 \times 2 = 360)$  hexagonal yods on its edges, that is,  $(360 + 60 = 420)$  yods form its edges, leaving 420 yods either at centres of faces or inside the polyhedron. As

$$29^2 - 1 = 840 = 3 + 5 + \dots + 57,$$

840 is the sum of the first 28 odd integers after 1. 29 is the largest of the first ten prime numbers:

$$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 3 \quad 5 \\ 7 \quad 11 \quad 13 \\ 17 \quad 19 \quad 23 \quad 29 \end{array} .$$

The number (120) of faces of the disdyakis triacontahedron is the sum of the first ten odd integers after 1:

$$120 = \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 5 \quad 7 \\ 9 \quad 11 \quad 13 \\ 15 \quad 17 \quad 19 \quad 21 \end{array} .$$

As the largest of these integers, the number value 21 of Ehyeh, Godname of Kether, determines the number of faces of this Catalan solid. These faces contain 480 hexagonal yods (see the value of  $H_5$  for the disdyakis triacontahedron in Table 2). This is also the number of hexagonal yods in the 32 faces of the icosahedron and the dodecahedron when they are constructed from tetractyses, as well as the number of hexagonal yods in the 38 faces of the tetrahedron, octahedron, cube and icosahedron

that the ancient Greeks believed were the shapes of the particles of the elements Fire, Air, Earth and Water.<sup>7</sup> The superstring gauge symmetry group  $E_8 \times E_8$  has 480 non-zero roots (240 for each  $E_8$ ). This group-theoretical parameter of superstrings is therefore embodied in the disdyakis triacontahedron as the number of hexagonal yods creating its outer form. In other words, the polyhedral form of the Tree of Life is associated with

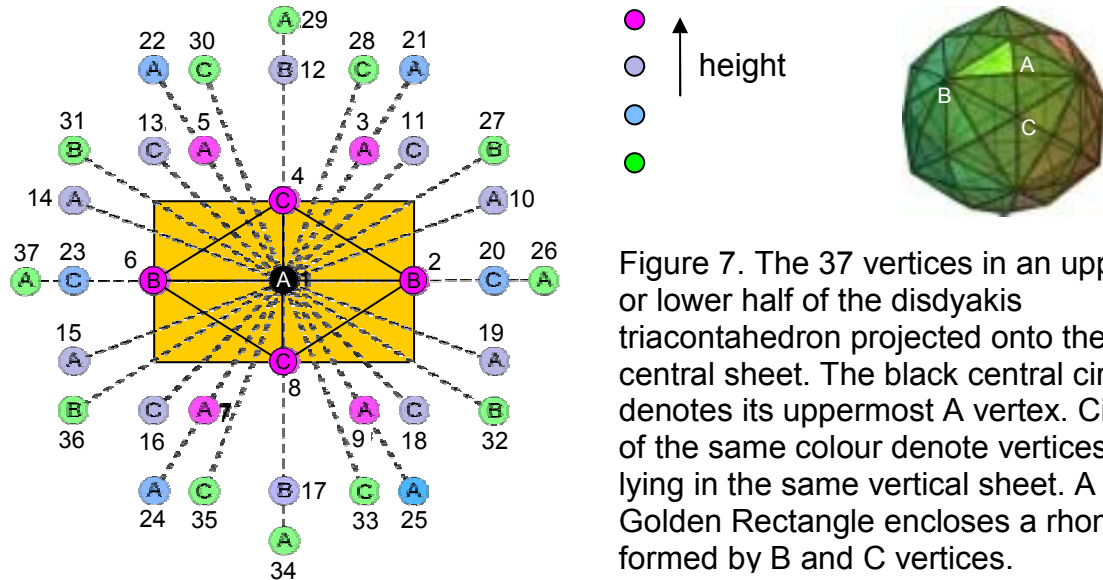


Figure 7. The 37 vertices in an upper or lower half of the disdyakis triacontahedron projected onto the central sheet. The black central circle denotes its uppermost A vertex. Circles of the same colour denote vertices lying in the same vertical sheet. A Golden Rectangle encloses a rhombus formed by B and C vertices.

the 480 gauge bosons corresponding to these roots. The direct product structure of the  $E_8 \times E_8$  heterotic superstring gauge symmetry group arises from the inversion symmetry (Fig. 7) of the polyhedral Tree of Life because 60 faces contain 240 hexagonal yods and their 60 mirror images contain 240 hexagonal yods as well.

The counterpart of this mirror symmetry in the polygonal, inner form of the Tree of Life is its two sets of seven regular polygons, one being the mirror image of the other (Fig.

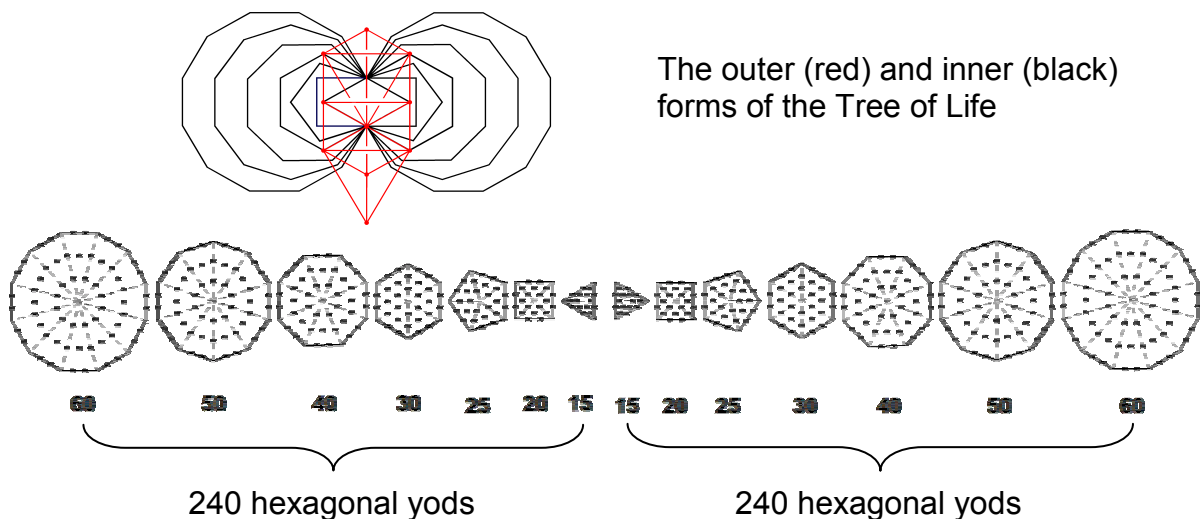


Figure 8. Each of the 240 hexagonal yods in a set of regular polygons symbolises a gauge boson/charge associated with the 240 roots of  $E_8$ .

8). An  $n$ -sided, regular polygon has  $(6n+1)$  yods, of which  $5n$  are hexagonal. Each set of seven separate polygons has 48 corners. The total number of hexagonal yods =  $\sum_n 5n = 5 \times 48 = 240$ . Both sets of polygons have  $(240+240=480)$  hexagonal yods. A yod



denotes a gauge boson and gauge charge associated with those generators of the Lie algebra of  $E_8$  that are defined by its 240 roots. As with the disdyakis triacontahedron, the fact that one set of polygons is the mirror image of the other explains why the gauge symmetry group of this superstring is the direct product of two *identical* groups  $E_8$ .

As

$$48 = 7^2 - 1 = 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13$$

and

$$10 = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4,$$

$$480 = 48 \times 10 = (3+5+7+9+11+13) \times (1+2+3+4).$$

As

$$24 = 5^2 - 1 = 3 + 5 + 7 + 9,$$

$$240 = 24 \times 10 = (3+5+7+9) \times (1+2+3+4).$$

Therefore,

$$480 - 240 = 240 = (11+13) \times (1+2+3+4)$$

$$= (11+13+22+26) + (33+39+44+52)$$

$$= 72 + 168,$$

where 72 is the sum of the four smallest integers and 168 is the sum of the four largest

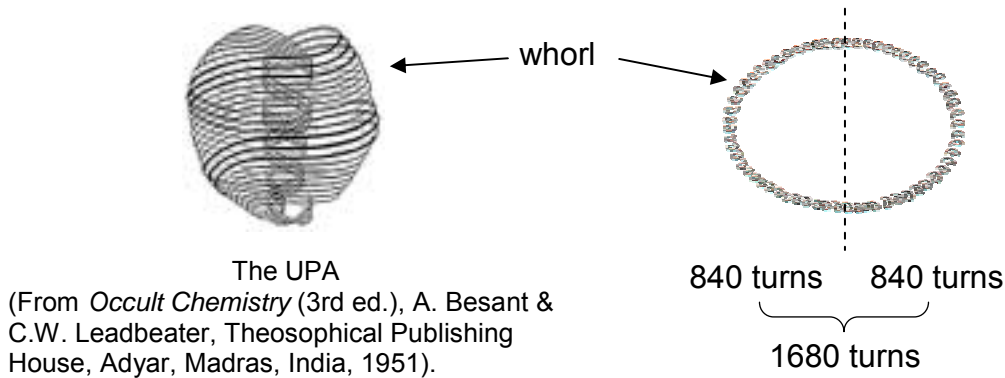


Figure 9. Each of the ten whorls of the UPA makes five revolutions around its axis as it coils 1680 times, that is, it coils 840 times in the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  revolutions making up an inner or an outer half of the UPA.

integers.

The same 72:168 division of 240 was found in Article 27<sup>8</sup> to appear in the triakis tetrahedron. In case A 168 vertices, edges & triangles surround its axis and in case B, 240 such geometrical elements surround its axis, that is, 72 elements are added by the construction of each of the 12 faces into three tetractyses. In terms of a tetractys array of the integer 24:

$$240 = \begin{array}{cccc} & & 24 & \\ & & 24 & 24 \\ & 24 & 24 & 24 \\ 24 & 24 & 24 & 24 \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} 24 \\ \triangle \\ 24 \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} 24-24 \\ \triangle \\ 24-24 \end{array}$$

$$= 72 + 168.$$

the transformation amounts to considering a whole tetractys array instead of just a hexagon. In terms of the equivalence between the Tree of Life and tetractys, this means that all ten Sephiroth are considered instead of just the seven Sephiroth of Construction. In terms of the root structure of  $E_8$ , the 72:168 division denotes the 168 roots of  $E_8$  that are not also roots of its exceptional subgroup  $E_6$ , which has 72 roots.<sup>9</sup>

Fig. 9 depicts the UPA ('ultimate physical atom'), the fundamental unit of matter described by Annie Besant & C.W. Leadbeater. Identified by the author as the  $E_8 \times E_8$  heterotic superstring constituent of quarks, this object consists of ten closed curves, or 'whorls.' In the 'positive' type of UPA, the whorls wind clockwise around the axis when viewed from the top. In the 'negative' variety, they wind anticlockwise. Fig. 9 shows a positive type of UPA. The uppermost three whorls, called 'major whorls,' are different from the seven others (called 'minor whorls') in ways that need not be discussed here. The 3:7 distinction between these two types of whorls is the manifestation of the ontological division in the Tree of Life between the Supernal Triad of Kether, Chokmah and Binah and the seven Sephiroth of Construction. In the context of the tetractys, wherein each yod symbolises a whorl, the major whorls correspond to the yods at the corners of the tetractys and the seven minor whorls correspond to the seven yods at the corners and centre of a hexagon. According to the author's research, 24 gauge charges of  $E_8$  are spread along each curve. This means that the three major whorls carry 72 charges of  $E_8$  and the seven minor whorls carry 168 charges. This is the superstring counterpart of the 168 geometrical elements surrounding the axis of the triakis tetrahedron in case A and the extra 72 elements added to its faces in case B. The 240 geometrical elements that surround the axis of this polyhedron in the latter case represent degrees of freedom whose counterparts in the  $E_8 \times E_8$  heterotic superstring are its 240  $E_8$  gauge charges.

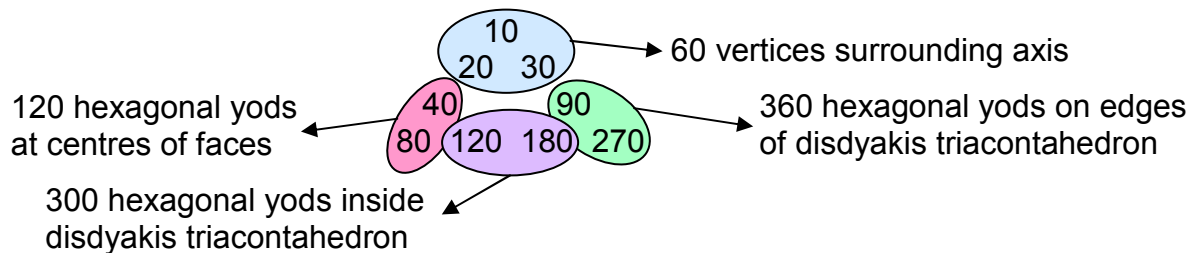
Each whorl is a helix with 1680 turns. It is a standing wave with 1680 circularly polarised oscillations. This is the string manifestation of the 1680 vertices, edges and triangles surrounding the axis of the disdyakis triacontahedron in case A. Figure 8 shows that a whorl makes five revolutions around its axis. It winds  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times in an outer spiral, making 840 oscillations, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times in a narrower spiral, making another 840 oscillations. Alternatively, there are 840 turns in a half-revolution of five whorls. This is the string manifestation of the 840 yods surrounding the axis of the disdyakis triacontahedron in case D (see Table 2). There are 168 turns in a half-revolution of a whorl and 84 turns in a quarter-revolution. This is the string manifestation of the 84 yods surrounding the axis of the triakis tetrahedron. The ten-fold difference between the populations of yods or geometrical elements in the first and last Catalan solids has its counterpart in the heterotic superstring as the ten half-revolutions of each whorl and as the ten quarter-revolutions in the inner or outer half of a whorl. The disdyakis triacontahedron embodies the number of oscillations in each whorl of the superstring made during  $2\frac{1}{2}$  revolutions (case D) and five revolutions (case A).

According to Table 2, the 840 yods surrounding the axis of the disdyakis triacontahedron consist of the 480 hexagonal yods in its 120 faces and 360 other yods (60 vertices and 300 hexagonal yods in its interior). Multiplying the Lambda Tetractys of integers by 10, the sum of the integers at its corners is 360 and the sum of the integers at the corners of a hexagon is 480:

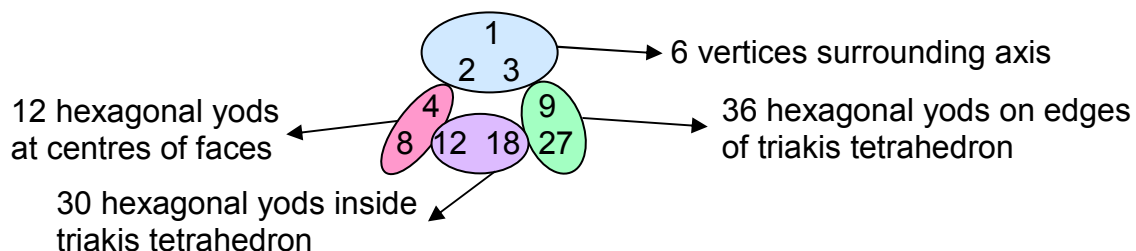
$$\begin{array}{c}
 10 \\
 \swarrow \quad \searrow \\
 20-30 \\
 \swarrow \quad \searrow \\
 40 \quad 90 \\
 \swarrow \quad \searrow \\
 80 \quad 120-180 \quad 270
 \end{array}
 = 360 + 480.$$

Magnified by the Pythagorean factor of 10, the Lambda Tetractys is an arithmetic version of the disdyakis triacontahedron. The central integer 6 corresponds to the central axis. In the triakis tetrahedron, it denotes the six yods on the central axis on either side of the centre of the polyhedron. The sum of the seven integers at the centre and corners of a hexagon is 540. This is the number of yods on the sides of the 300 tetractyses needed to construct the polyhedron. The number defining the edges of these building blocks is determined aptly by the very numbers whose positions in a tetractys are occupied by yods that symbolize the seven Sephiroth of Construction.

The sum of the seven integers forming the Lambda modified by multiplying by 10 is 540. This is the number of yods on the 120 faces of the disdyakis triacontahedron:



The two interpolated integers on the base of the Lambda Tetractys are 120 and 180. They denote, respectively, the number of hexagonal yods on the 60 edges of the 180 internal triangles ( $60 \times 2 = 120$ ) and the number of hexagonal yods at the centres of the latter. Combinations of the nine integers surrounding the centre of the Lambda Tetractys when multiplied by 10 therefore determine the numbers of various types of yods in the 300 tetractyses making up the disdyakis triacontahedron. As the latter numbers are ten times their counterparts in the triakis tetrahedron (see Table 2), this demonstrates the equivalence between the Lambda Tetractys and this Catalan solid:



The sum of the four integers 8, 12, 18 & 27 forming the base of the Lambda Tetractys is 65, which is the number value of Adonai, Godname of Malkuth. It is the number of vertices (9), edges (26) and triangles (30) in the triakis tetrahedron (see Table 1), showing how this Godname prescribes the simplest Catalan solid. The two integers 8 and 18 add up to 26, the number of edges, and the two other integers 12 and 27 add up to 39, which is the number of vertices and triangles. The geometrical properties of the triakis tetrahedron are therefore represented by groups of integers belonging to the Lambda Tetractys. The reason for this is simple: they are the arithmetic and polyhedral expressions of the archetypal blueprint of the Tree of Life, whose inner, polygonal form can be shown<sup>10</sup> to encode its own 91-fold replication to generate the Tree of Life mapping of the 91 subplanes of the seven cosmic planes of consciousness. Article 11<sup>11</sup> discussed the way in which the number 540 — the sum of the nine integers surrounding the centre of the modified Lambda Tetractys — expresses the number of emanations of the 90 trees down to the top of the lowest Tree of Life that map the seven planes. It is summarised here briefly: 91 overlapping Trees of Life have 550 emanations (see ref. 11). The lowest of these has 11 emanations. There are  $(550 - 11 = 539)$  emanations

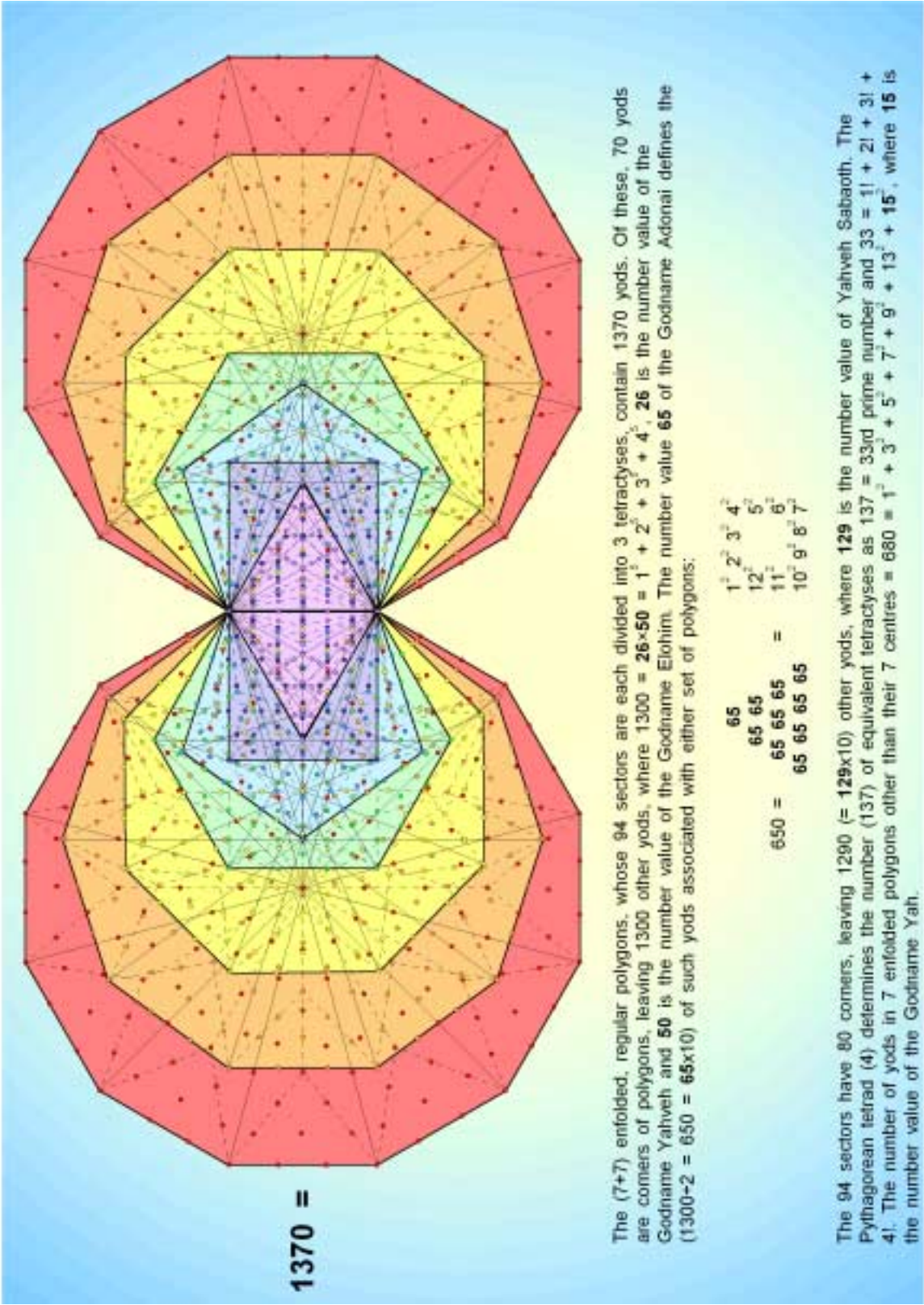


Figure 10. 1370 yods are needed to construct the inner Tree of Life from tetractyses.

above the top of the lowest tree, that is, 540 emanations down to Kether of the first tree. Just as the seven yods on the axis of the triakis tetrahedron surrounded by 84 yods symbolize the seven subplanes of the physical plane interpenetrated by 84 higher subplanes, so the 540 yods in the faces of the disdyakis triacontahedron that surround its axis symbolise the 540 emanations of the 90 trees extending down to the top of the lowest one. The latter represents the lowest subplane, which, being the seventh, bears a correspondence to the physical plane (the seventh plane). The numbers 84 and 540 express the same kind of information — the former as trees and the latter as their emanations. 539 is the sum of the number values of the Godnames assigned to the seven Sephiroth of Construction:

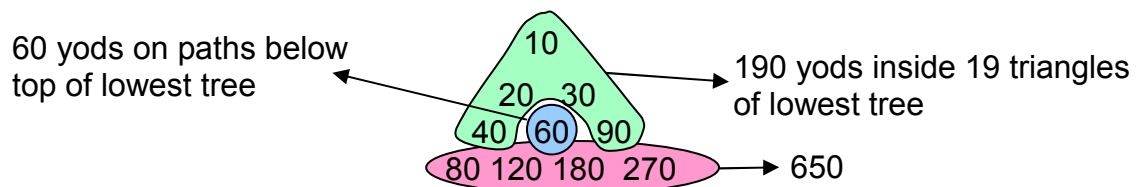
$$539 = 31 + 36 + 76 + 129 + 153 + 49 + 65$$

(see table in Ref. 1). This is not coincidental but, instead, an example of the remarkable designing potency of the Godnames.

The sum of the four integers forming the base of the Lambda Tetractys multiplied by 10 is 650. This is the number of yods in the 14 faces of the cuboctahedron when they are constructed from 144 tetractyses and the number of yods in the truncated cuboctahedron when their 26 faces are constructed from 144 tetractyses. This property was mentioned in Article 23<sup>12</sup> during a discussion of whether the cuboctahedron or the truncated cuboctahedron is the basis of the 144 Polyhedron. 650 is the sum of the Godname numbers of the first four Sephiroth:

$$650 = 543 + 26 + 50 + 31.$$

It is also the number of yods other than corners associated with each set of seven enfolded polygons when each of their 94 sectors is divided into three tetractyses (Fig. 10). The sum of the six integers above the base of the Lambda tetractys is 250. It is the sum of the central integer 60 and the five integers on its sides that add to 190:



The significance of this is that the lowest of the 91 overlapping Trees of Life mapping the spiritual cosmos has 250 yods below its apex when each of its 19 triangles is

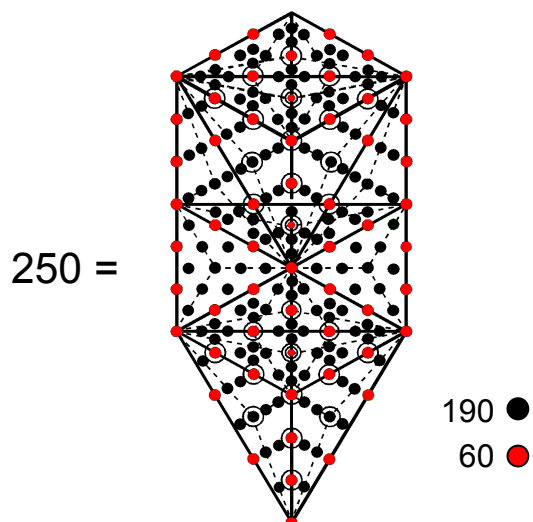


Figure 11. Below the top of the lowest tree are 250 yods (a circle denote a yod behind another yod). They comprise 60 (●) yods on its 25 paths and 190 (●) yods inside its 19 triangles, themselves divided into three tetractyses.

divided into three tetractyses (Fig. 11). There are 60 yods on its 25 paths and 190 yods inside its triangles. As already pointed out, the apex is the 540th emanation, where 540 is the sum of the six integers at the corners of a hexagon that surround the central integer 60. The sum 250 is therefore the number of yods in the lowest Tree of Life below the 540th emanation. The lowest tree corresponds to Malkuth, so it is apt that the Godname Adonai of this Sephirah of Construction has the very number value 65 that specifies the base of four integers and hence the six remaining integers of the Lambda Tetractys whose sum is the number of yods in this tree.

The significance of the number 250 for superstring physics is that ten independent, non-intersecting curves in 26-dimensional space-time need  $(10 \times 25 + 1 = 251)$  rectangular space-time coordinate variables symbolised by the 251 yods of the lowest Tree of Life. One variable is the time coordinate, symbolized by the apex of the tree. The 250 spatial coordinates of the ten curves are determined by the sum of the six integers in the Lambda Tetractys above its base specified by the Godname of Malkuth. This is truly a Malkuth level of description of the superstring as ten separate, closed curves in 26-dimensional space-time. Each curve is a whorl of the UPA described by Besant and Leadbeater (see Fig. 9). In terms of the disdyakis triacontahedron, the central integer 60 in the Lambda Tetractys corresponds in this particular context to the 60 vertices surrounding its axis (or, alternatively, to its 60 faces and their mirror images. They are symbolized in the lowest Tree of Life by the 60 yods below its apex that lie along its paths and thus create its shape. In this sense, Plato's Lambda marks out uniquely the disdyakis triacontahedron, for it is the only Catalan solid that has 60 vertices *and* 840 yods surrounding its axis. As Table 1 shows, these 840 yods are associated with 600 vertices, edges and triangles — a further illustration of how the key number 6 at the centre of the original Lambda Tetractys determines the nature of the sacred geometry of the disdyakis triacontahedron. In music, it fixes the pitch of the tonic, or starting note, of the musical scale as unity, so that the ratios of the other integers to 6 are the tone ratios of notes. The integer 6 is the starting point for the Pythagorean musical scale, its diversification in the seven octave species, the Tree of Life counterpart of the Lambda Tetractys and its polyhedral equivalent — the disdyakis triacontahedron.

## References

<sup>1</sup> The Sephiroth exist in the four Worlds of Atziluth, Beriah, Yetzirah and Assiyah. Corresponding to them are the Godnames, Archangels, Order of Angels and Mundane Chakras. The table below gives their number values calculated by the practice of gematria, wherein each letter of a word has a number assigned to it, giving a number value to the word that is the sum of the number values of its letters.

Sephirah	Title	Godname	Archangel	Order of Angels	Mundane Chakra
Kether	620	21	314	833	636
Chokmah	73	15, 26	331	187	140
Binah	67	50	311	282	317
Chesed	72	31	62	428	194
Geburah	216	36	131	630	95
Tiphareth	1081	76	101	140	640
Netzach	148	129	97	1260	64
Hod	15	153	311	112	48
Yesod	80	49	246	272	87
Malkuth	496	65, 155	280	351	168

- <sup>2</sup> Phillips, Stephen M. Article 27: "How the Disdyakis Triacontahedron Embodies the Structural Parameter 1680 of the  $E_8 \times E_8$  Heterotic Superstring," <http://www.smphillips.8m.com>, pp. 2–3.
- <sup>3</sup> Ibid., pp. 22–23.
- <sup>4</sup> Ibid., pp. 21–22.
- <sup>5</sup> Phillips, Stephen M. Article 5: "The Superstring As Microcosm of the Spiritual Macrocosm," <http://www.smphillips.8m.com>.
- <sup>6</sup> Phillips, Stephen M. Article 11: "Plato's Lambda — It's Meaning, Generalisation and Connection to the Tree of Life," <http://www.smphillips.8m.com>, pp. 2–3.
- <sup>7</sup> Phillips, Stephen M. Article 3: "The Sacred Geometry of the Platonic Solids," <http://www.smphillips.8m.com>, Table 1, p. 20.
- <sup>8</sup> Ref. 2, pp. 5–6.
- <sup>9</sup> Phillips, Stephen M. Article 22: "The '120 Polyhedron' As the 3-dimensional Counterpart of the Inner Tree of Life," <http://www.smphillips.8m.com>, pp. 3–4.
- <sup>10</sup> Phillips, Stephen M., "The Image of God in Matter," unpublished.
- <sup>11</sup> Ref. 6, pp. 4–7.
- <sup>12</sup> Phillips, Stephen M. Article 23: "The '120 Polyhedron' and the '144 Polyhedron' as the Exterior and Interior of the Inner Tree of Life," <http://www.smphillips.8m.com>, pp. 7, 10.

### **An Important Link**

The '120 Polyhedron' and the '144 Polyhedron' are names given by members of the Sequoia Symposium to two polyhedra seen by Lynnclaire Dennis in a lighted, geometric pattern during her near-death-experience in 1987. Some of their work elucidating the images that she reported can be found at:

<http://www.rwgrayprojects.com/Lynn/Lynn01.html>.