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[Philip Omoniyi Adetiloye](#) *

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Article

Mega Structures in The Lunar Interior: An Exposition on the Topology and Sizes of the Mega Cubes Embedded in the Lunar Interior

Philip Omoniyi Adetiloye

Center for Advanced Studies, Foundation for Advancement of Culture and Science, Ise-Ekiti, Nigeria;
poadetiloye@gmail.com

Abstract

This paper examined the arrangement of geometric patterns in five different crop circle formations. This study is based on two assumptions. One assumption is that crop circle formations on farmers' fields during summer months, especially in the UK, are created by plasma vortex ejections from the Moon. The second assumption is that the intricate geometric patterns in crop circle formations are three dimensional structural topologies embedded in one another by advanced ancient intelligent beings and that crop circle formations depict the interior of the Moon. The dimensions of the structures in the interior of the Moon based on these propositions were calculated from selected crop circle formations given that the Moon has a circumference of 10,917 km and a diameter of 276 km. The topology of various complex and geometric building architectures in the interior of the Moon were analysed from four crop circle formation patterns. The sizes of the various embedded structural topologies were calculated from a fifth crop circle formation that showed the complete geometric configurations of the lunar interior. This study showed that the Moon has a solid crust of terrestrial mineral elements while the interior is made up of complex regular geometric forms that encompass four of the five regular geometric solids; dodecahedron, octahedron, hexahedron and tetrahedron. This study rejects the notion that the Earth and the Moon has similar geology, history, origin and interior layers. This study underscores the need for more interdisciplinary research in strategic areas such as lunar exploration and highlights the imperative of revising the objectives of the race to the Moon by various national space agencies and private companies. This study also underscores the need to for more studies on the origin of our lone moon in order to better understand what future it portends for humanity based on the grand design of its interior.

Keywords: national space agencies; moon; moon race; crop circles; lunar interior; topology; dodecahedron; octahedron; hexahedron; tetrahedron

Introduction

The Moon, Earth's only natural satellite, has captivated human imagination for millennia. From ancient myths and legends to modern scientific inquiry, the Moon has served as a celestial body of mystery, wonder, and discovery. It governs the tides, influences the biological rhythms of life on Earth. Understanding the Moon's origin and internal structure not only enhances our knowledge of how the Moon came into existence but also plays a critical role in redefining the objectives of future lunar missions and the prospect of human settlement beyond Earth. Advances in space exploration and geology, is expected to offer a clearer understanding of how the Moon was formed and what lies beneath its surface.

For centuries, scientists and philosophers have speculated about the origin of the Moon. Over time, several hypotheses were proposed, each attempting to explain its unique physical and chemical characteristics. The most widely accepted scientific explanation today is the Giant Impact Hypothesis, which posits that the Moon was formed approximately 4.5 billion years ago following a massive

collision between the young Earth and a Mars-sized proto planet, often referred to as Theia. According to this hypothesis, the violent impact ejected a large amount of material from Earth's mantle into space. Over time, this debris coalesced under the influence of gravity to form the Moon. This theory is claimed to be supported by several lines of evidence, including the remarkable similarity in isotopic composition between rocks from the Moon and Earth's mantle. Additionally, the Moon lacks a substantial iron core, which supports the idea that it formed from the outer layers of the Earth rather than from a separate celestial body. Other historical theories include the Fission Hypothesis, which suggested that the Moon was once part of Earth and split off due to rapid rotation. The Capture Hypothesis claimed that the Moon formed elsewhere in the Solar System and was later captured by Earth's gravity. Another idea, the Co-formation Hypothesis, proposed that Earth and the Moon formed together from the same primordial disk of material. However, none of these alternative theories could adequately explain all the observed physical and chemical properties of the Moon. So far, the Giant Impact Hypothesis remains the most plausible and scientifically supported explanation for the Moon's origin.

Several science publications from the space science community claim that the Moon, like Earth, is composed of several distinct internal layers: the crust, mantle, and core [4,6,7]. These layers were believed to have formed through a process known as differentiation, where heavier materials sank toward the centre while lighter materials rose to the surface during the Moon's early molten state. These publications claim that the lunar crust, which is the Moon's outermost layer, has an average thickness of about 30 to 70 kilometres. The surface of the crust is marked by two main geological features: the highlands and the Maria. The highlands are lighter in colour, heavily cratered, and composed mostly of a rock called anorthosite, rich in the mineral plagioclase feldspar. In contrast, the lunar Maria (Latin for "seas") are large, dark basaltic plains formed by ancient volcanic activity. These areas which are less cratered is believed to have been created when molten rock from the Moon's mantle rose through cracks in the crust and spread across the surface billions of years ago. The mantle is composed mostly of silicate minerals such as olivine and pyroxene. It is widely claimed that in the Moon's early history, the mantle was partially molten, allowing for volcanic activity that played a significant role in shaping the lunar surface and that this volcanic activity created the basalt flows visible in the Maria and released gases that may have contributed to the Moon's extremely thin atmosphere. It is also claimed that the centre of the Moon has a small core, which is significantly smaller than Earth's core, both in size and proportion. The core is estimated to have a radius of about 300 to 400 kilometres and is thought to consist of iron, with some nickel and sulphur. The above descriptions of the Moon's surface crust, mantle and core were based on the analysis of Seismic data collected from instruments left on the Moon by Apollo missions. These studies also suggest that the core may have both a solid inner core and a partially molten part. The fact that the Moon currently lacks a global magnetic field, is attributed to the Moon's small size and rapid cooling that led to the decline of this internal magnetic activity.

Space scientists believe that shortly after its formation, the Moon was covered by a vast ocean of molten rock. As this magma ocean gradually cooled, heavier minerals sank to form the mantle while lighter minerals floated to the surface, forming the crust. It is further claimed that this process explains the chemical layering observed today and the dominance of anorthosite in the crust. The magma ocean hypothesis is considered central to the current scientific understanding of what is described as lunar differentiation and the Moon's thermal evolution. This paper challenges the proposition that advances in lunar exploration have provided a clearer understanding of how the Moon was formed and what lies beneath its surface. This work also challenges the model of the lunar interior and the models that informed it.

Materials and Methods

Based on earlier report that crop circle formations in summer months in the United Kingdom and a few other countries, were formed by the plasma vortex generated by the Moon [2] four crop circle formations illustrated in Figures 1-4 are described to counter the geological differentiation theory of

the lunar crust and interior. Figure 5 provides a more detailed analysis to show how these precision engineered and regular geometric structures were embedded in one another in the interior of the Moon. The length in kilometres (km) of the diameter or base of the different regular geometric patterns in Figure 1-5 (the Moon) were estimated from the equatorial circumference of the Moon which is 10,917 km and mean diameter of 3,476 km assuming the Moon is a perfect sphere. The following calculations were made for each figure: Crust thickness in Kilometres and it's to the ratio to diameter of the Moon was calculated for Figure 1. The diameter of the interior of different regular geometric forms (triangles, rectangles and circles) in each pattern and their ratios to the diameter of the Moon for Figures 1-5 were calculated from Figure 5 and presented in Table 1. The three-dimensional, 3D, equivalent of the two-dimensional, 2D, patterns embedded in the crop circle formations were identified. The number of and types of embedded sub-cells within some of the regular patterns were identified.

Results and Discussion

The regular geometric formations in Figures 1- 5 are all surrounded by a wide formless circular area. Measurements of the diameters of the circle labelled A and pattern labelled as B in Figure 5 showed that the ratio of the length of the formless region (401 km) to the entire crop circle diameter was 0.115 which will correspond to a Moon solid crust of 200.5 km thickness. This crust thickness is therefore more than the 70km crust that was obtained from seismic data model. The regular geometric form in Figure 1 has several simple geometric motifs with a circular void at the centre. Figure 2 with several simple geometric motifs that surrounds a big pentagram and a smaller pentagram at the centre suggests that the two-dimensional geometric patterns in Figures 1 and 2 were formed from a big dodecahedron with a smaller dodecahedron at the centre of the Moon but both may not be structurally connected given that the small dodecahedron lies at the centre of the Moon while the bigger dodecahedron is close to the crust. It is only a dodecahedron that has a pentagram in its cluster on the lower and on the upper halves. Figure 3 has an interlaced triangle at the centre of the circle. The interlaced triangle was surrounded by a hexagon. In three dimensional representation, this interlaced triangle is formed from a cluster of eight tetrahedrons. The interlaced tetrahedrons will enclose an octahedron such that a tetrahedron will project out from the eight sides of the octahedron [1].

However, the octahedron in the middle was broken into sub units of six smaller octahedron embedded with six tetrahedron. The hexagonal form that surrounds the interlaced triangle would represent the 2D perspective of a hexahedron.

Figure 4 is a crop circle formation that has a chessboard-like pattern inscribed in a circle. These chessboard pattern is a regular hexahedron as suggested in the analysis of Figure 2. The hexahedron embeds the interlaced tetrahedrons at the centre of the circle in Figure 3. The chessboard-like rectangle has a base length of 2139 km labelled as C in Figure 5 while each of the sub-cells or smaller rectangles labelled as D, has a base length of 294 km. The sixteen smaller rectangles in Figure 4 will correspond to 30 smaller hexahedrons when viewed from 3D. This complex hexahedral cubic arrangement surrounds the small dodecahedron (Figure 2) and the small dodecahedron surrounds the interlaced tetrahedrons.

The small dodecahedron embedded in the hexahedron occupied the interior of the Moon that would otherwise be empty. The widest width of the interlaced triangle labelled as E in Figure 5 is 1,203 km while the length of each of the component triangles labelled as F is 401 km. There were empty (walking) and relatively small spaces between and the various pattern.

The above description of how various three dimensional regular structures were embedded below the crust of the Moon is similar to the embedded 3D geometric forms arranged and captured by Kepler [8] in his *Harmonies Mundi* which translates to Harmony of the Worlds.

The ratios of the miles covered by the different geometric forms clearly indicated the relative sizes of the various regular geometric building architectures in the lunar interior. For reasons best known to the builders of this colossal lunar interior architectures, millions of tons of Earth were

heaped on the bigger dodecahedron that forms the outermost geometric form of the the regular 3D space enclosures. This could have been done to reduce the infiltration of lethal radiations from the Sun to the inhabitants of the interior of the Moon if it was built as a spaceship or human colony in outer space.

Two pertinent questions are; one, how did the Moon acquire its plasma vortex and two, why does the Moon plasma vortex project the different 2D topologies found in the different crop circles. The lunar plasma vortex could come from the accumulation of the plasma ejections from the Sun in the Moon. This is very possible because plasmas can penetrate solid barriers. The alternate possibility is that the Moon could produce its own plasma from the partial ionization of gaseous molecules in the Moon if the internal symmetry can induce that quantum effect. In either case, the higher intensity of solar flares and radiations during summer months compared with cooler months implicate the Sun in the production of the plasma accumulated in the Moon or the induction of ionization by high solar energy that facilitates the production of the lunar plasma vortex. What is not certain is whether the internal geometry of the Moon was designed as a deliberately technology for creating crop circles that can communicate this ancient technology to the human race or it was a fortuitous coincidence that its internal engineering enabled.

The variations in crop circle patterns can easily be explained as a function of the angle or perspective that the Moon exposes towards the Earth as the Earth revolves around the Sun. That is the inclination of the Earth and Moon to the Sun as the Earth rotates and revolves will project different geometric perspectives of its complex embedded symmetries towards planet Earth notwithstanding the fact that the Moon only exposes its near side towards planet Earth.

Various studies across the globe could not agree on the origin of crop circle formations on farmers' fields in summer months and what cause crop circle to form [5,9,10]. Adetiloye, [2] came to the conclusion based on the similarities between reported crop circle formations [3,11] and my earlier works [1] as well as several of my unpublished close-packing of regular 3D topologies that crop circles were formed from the plasma vortex ejections from the Moon and that the crop circle patterns are projections of the lunar interior. However none of the previous crop circle research publications linked the source of the plasma vortex to the Moon.

The idea that the Moon once had a hot volcanic core like the planet Earth emanated from the abundant volcanic material on the near side of the Moon has gained wide acceptance in astrophysics and among the space science community [4,6,7] using different models to interpret the data from the lunar missions. As previously reported [2], the volcanic material on the Moon that formed the lunar Maria came from volcanic eruption from planet Earth that poured on the Moon following the collision of the Moon with planet Earth. It was further shown that the circular volcanic ridge on the Moon was formed where the Moon glued to planet Earth following its disastrous collision before the Moon eventually broke off from planet Earth.

The space science community claim that the geology of the Moon offers profound insight into planetary formation, geological processes, and the potential for space colonization. Hence the objectives of the various national agencies in the race to the Moon are based on the misleading model of the interior of the Moon and the inaccurate theories of the origin of the Moon. The fact that recent scientific publications in reputable journals report that the Moon has similar interior layers as planet Earth suggests that many scientists do not read information in books and journals that emanate outside their academic field. This study therefore underscores the need to encourage more interdisciplinary studies in critical areas of scientific endeavour such as lunar science and lunar exploration. This study highlights the need to re-examine the objectives of the various national and private lunar exploration missions involved in the race to the Moon. Future studies will explore possible technological applications and the motives of the builders of the intricate mathematical topology in the colossal architectural engineering of the interior of the only Moon that orbits our planet, Earth.

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