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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

Centre for Advanced Studies, Foundation for the Advancement of Culture and Science, P. O. Box 11, Ise-Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria
Professor Emeritus, Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta, Ogun State, Nigeria

*Corresponding Author: Philip Omoniyi Adetiloye, Centre for Advanced Studies, Foundation for the Advancement of Culture and Science, P. O. Box 11, Ise-Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper examined the arrangement of geometric patterns in five different crop circle formations based on three assumptions. One, crop circle formations on farmers' fields during summer months, especially in the UK, are created by plasma vortex ejections from the Moon. Two, the intricate geometric patterns in crop circle formations are three dimensional structural topologies that are intelligently embedded in one another by advanced ancient beings and three, crop circle formations depict the interior makeup of the Moon. The dimensions of the structures in the interior of the Moon based on these propositions were calculated from selected formations given that the Moon has a circumference of 10,917 km and a diameter of 3,476 km. The topology of various geometric architectures in the interior of the Moon were analysed from four crop circle formations while their sizes were calculated from a fifth crop circle that showed maximum geometric configurations. This study showed that the Moon has a solid crust devoid of any geometric pattern while the interior is made up of complex regular arrangement of four regular geometric solids; dodecahedron, octahedron, hexahedron and tetrahedron. This study therefore rejects the notion that the Earth and the Moon have similar geology, history, origin and interior layers. This study underscores the need for more interdisciplinary research on the origin of the Moon, the imperative of revising the objectives of the race to the Moon based on previous models of its interior and the need for more studies on what human activities on the Moon may portend for the future of humanity based on its unique interior design disclosed in this study.

Keywords: "National Space Agencies", Moon, "Moon Race", "Crop Circles", "Lunar Interior", Topology, Dodecahedron, Octahedron, Hexahedron and 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, are 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 [1, 2, 3]. 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 believed to be 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 four crop circle formations illustrated in Figures1-4 are described to counter the geological differentiation theory of the lunar crust and interior [4]. 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 ratio to diameter of the Moon was calculated from Figure 5. 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 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 and types of embedded sub-cells within some of the regular patterns were identified.

Results

The regular geometric formations in Figures 1- 5 are all surrounded by a wide formless circular region. Measurements of the diameters of the circle labelled A and pattern labelled 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 on the lower and on the upper halves. Figure 3 has and 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 [5]. However, the big 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. Small empty spaces that look like passages or walk ways within and among the various regular 3D mega structures are conspicuously present in the lunar interior.

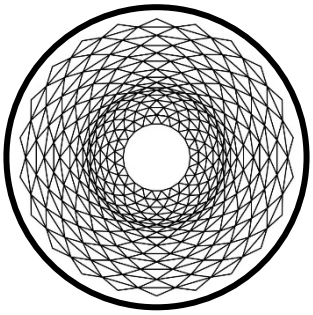

Figure 1: The formless part surround a pattern that looks like a sunflower representing in 3D the solid lunar crust of the Moon surrounding a big dodecahedron

Figure 2: Shows a big pentagram with a small pentagram at the centre representing in 3D the large dodecahedron with a smaller dodecahedron close to the centre of the interior of the Moon

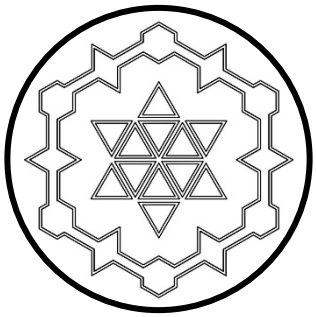

Figure 3: Shows interlaced triangle surrounded by patterned hexagon, representing the interlaced tetrahedral structure at the centre of the Moon that is embedded in a hexahedral cube

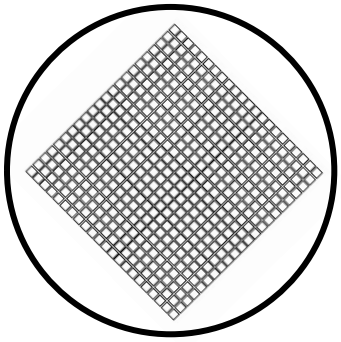

Figure 4: Shows the chess-like cube crop circle formation representing a 3D hexahedral cube as one of the largest precision building architecture in the lunar interior

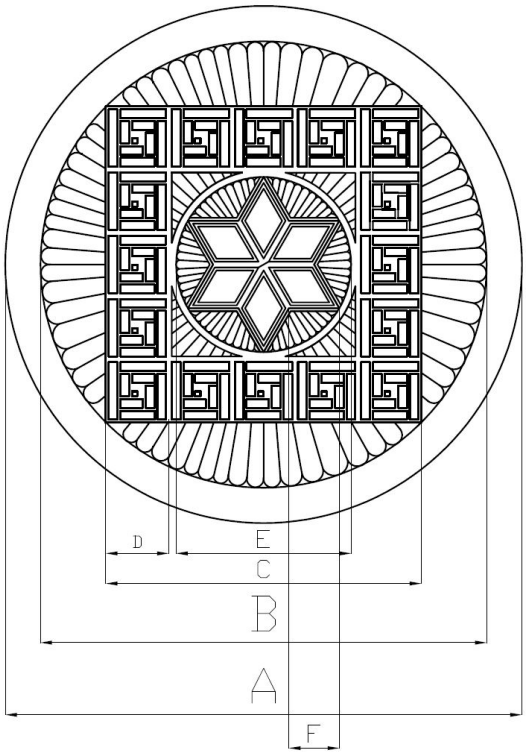

Figure 5: The complete arrangement of various regular geometric patterns in a crop circle representing various mega-structures topology in the lunar interior

KEY
A – Lunar Crust devoid of any geometric form
B – Sunflower pattern in 2D crop circle which is a dodecahedron in 3D
C – Chess-like pattern in 2D crop circle which is a hexahedron in 3D
D – One of the sixteen sub-cell of the Chess-like cube
E –Smaller sunflower pattern surrounding an interlaced triangle which is the small dodecahedron that embeds the interlaced tetrahedrons in 3D

Table 1: Various two dimensional geometric forms in crop circle formations and their corresponding three-dimensional forms

Figure	2D Forms	3D Equivalent	Length of 2D side (km)	Ratio to lunar diameter (3476 km)
1	Formless circular area	Lunar crust	401	0.115
	Formless thickness	Lunar crust thickness	200.5	0.058
1	Sunflower pattern	Dodecahedron	3075	0.885
2	Pentagram	Dodecahedron	3075	0.885
3	Hexagon	Hexahedron	2139	0.615
3	Interlaced triangles	Eight Interlaced tetrahedrons	1203	0.346
3	Embedded shapes	Six embedded octahedrons with six tetrahedrons	401	0.115
4	Chessboard-like square	Hexahedron	2139	0.615
4	16 Sub-rectangles	Thirty Sub-hexahedrons	294	0.085

Discussion

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 in his Harmonies Mundi which translates to Harmony of the Worlds [6].

The ratios of the kilometre 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 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 plasma vortex could come from the accumulation of 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 deliberate 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 causes crop circle to form [7, 8, 9]. Adetiloye, came to the conclusion based on the similarities between reported crop circle formations, and earlier works as well as several 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 structural topology of the lunar interior [4, 10, 11]. 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. This idea has gained wide acceptance in astrophysics and among the space science community using different models to interpret the data from the lunar missions. As previously reported, 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 by the accumulation of volcanic lava at the region 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 current objectives of the various national space agencies involved 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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I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the researchers whose pioneering work, bold hypotheses, and enduring curiosity have laid the foundation for my inquiry and analysis of the mega structures within the lunar interior. This paper stands on the shoulders of their contributions, and I am grateful for the intellectual paths they have carved that continue to inspire new perspectives in lunar science and exploration. The persistent inquiry, curiosity and courage of those who have examined the anomalous terrestrial phenomena of crop circles have facilitated my novel expositions on the origin of crop circle patterns and the unexpected mega structures in the lunar interior. I acknowledge the invaluable contributions of lunar scientists, mission engineers, and space agencies whose extensive mapping, sampling, and analysis of the Moon have provided the frameworks necessary for a re-examination of its interior from another perspective. Their combined efforts—across both mainstream and alternative domains—continue to inspire interdisciplinary exploration and the reimagining of what may lie beneath the surface of other planetary satellite bodies in our solar system.

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