You Don't Have to Be a Scientist To Understand This Stuff!

(A very, very simplified intro for the non-physicist types)

Atoms are particles of elements, substances that cannot be broken down any further, without changing the chemical structure of the substance.

A single atom (Hydrogen for instance)

contains:
Electron O
Proton OO Neutron

The proton has a positive charge, the electron a negative charge. These opposite electrical charges attract each other. The more protons at the atoms center (nucleus), the more electrons are needed for balance.
The electron constantly spins around the nucleus. This orbit was originally described much like a satellite circling the globe in a set orbit. We now know this orbit is more similar to a moving wave that can travel quite a distance from the nucleus. These electron orbits (shells) have limited capacity levels.

Helium has two protons: therefore it has two electrons on its first shell. This first shell has a two-electron capacity. Now let's take Lithium, which has three electrons. Two go to the first shell and the second outer shell is needed to accommodate the third. This second shell can hold up to eight electrons and is kept separate from the 1st shell because of the repulsive forces between negative charges.

Also these electron shells actually have sublevels, but we won't get into that here.

O
O OOOO O

As the amount of protons increase (this is the atomic number you see on the periodic table), the added electrons need to set up house on additional outer shells further and further away from the nucleus. Now this is where things can start to get tricky!

Let's visualize an airport whose runway #1 is full to capacity. The air traffic controller would then open up runway #2 to accommodate the additional traffic. These runways (Thankfully!) are kept separate from each other, but all have the same airport as their center of attraction.

You can see the main airport from runways #1 and #2 or maybe even #3.

Now to visualize the relativity (behavior on a large scale) of the distance of these outer shells try this:
If you are going to Denver airport, and are assigned runway #10, you would touch down in Seattle.

Whoa! Wait a minute!

How can this be? Am I in Denver or Seattle? Well, both actually!

You've just entered the bizarre and intriguing world of Quantum Physics!

(Whose behavior is at an extremely tiny scale!)

The behavior of these quirky outer orbiting shells (valence), and their spin state, is part of the basic of understanding Quantum Theory.

As we mentioned earlier, the electron orbit is similar to a wave. For m-state (ORMUS) particles picture this wave as a pure light. When ORMUS particles occupy the "same quantum state" (same conditions, temperature, electron configuration ect.) and are tuned to the same frequency, it's similar to one wave being nestled into another wave (perpetual motion/superconductive).

The energy field surrounding it is called a Meissner Field, which repels gravity (this explains levitation properties). When two superconductors join their Meissner Fields (called quantum coherence) the TWO ACT AS ONE UNIT!. Even with joined nuclei THERE IS NO WEIGHT GAIN!. Just as if you were looking at yourself in a mirror, you and your image are one and the same.

These joined Meissner Fields are light frequency quantum waves, storing and passing energy from one to the next, with no boundaries of space and time (which helps to explain their disappearing acts).

We hope this simplified explanation helps you understand some of the theory behind what makes m-state (ORMUS) material so special.