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The Baseline on the Neutronic Schemata: Alternate Patterns of Translation and Centrosymmetry

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Presentation

One of the reasons for having proposed the neutronic schemata of the elements concerns the baseline of the first twenty representative elements. The 20-base system of the Maya Long Count initiated my research into the re-structuring of the elements and the creation of the neutronic schemata format based on groups of twenty elements on horizontal rows.

In the literature of chemistry and physics much emphasis is given to the electrical neutrality of the one-to-one relationship of the proton and the electron, with the neutron tacked on as an afterthought. But, the role of the neutron is evidently significant, although it is generally not mentioned when speaking about the properties and charatceristics of the elements. Those features and their determination are generally reserved for the protonic and electronic counts (configurations). However, in my mind, the neutron plays just as a significant role as the proton and the electron. Obviously, the production of isotopes attests to this aspect of the elements.

But, for some reason, the neutron is not taken into consideration when speaking about the periodic table of the elements, given the perceived significance of the electronic configuration and the atomic number (the protonic number) of the elements.

Nonetheless, when we examine the relationships of the protons, neutrons and electrons as presented in the elements, the significance of the neutron becomes evident. This becomes especially so when we consider the relationship of these three different counts within the first twenty representative (or regular) elements. In this study, I briefly present the patterns of translation and centrosymmetry that I perceive in the composition of the first twenty elements as of their protonic, electronic and neutronic counts as cited in the literature today.

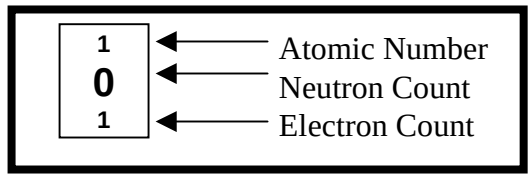
In order to create the neutronic schemata of the elements, as distinct from the electronic schemata of the elements (visit www.theschemata.com), the first twenty representative elements are grouped together on a single row. The following 72 natural elements are then grouped together in subsequent rows of twenty elements. I present only the neutronic schemata for the 92 natural elements, as generally the patterns pertaining to these elements break down when comparing them or extending them to the artifically created transuranium elements.

Once the first twenty representative elements are grouped in this manner and their properties and characteristics are examined, different patterns of translation and centrosymmetry make their appearance on the entire schema of 92 elements. In this study I concentrate upon the alternate patterns within the first twenty elements, but the reader is invited to view other studies that show comparisons of the twenty-element baseline to the other 72 elements on the schema. Elements that are identified as being irregular in the literature of today reveal definite patterns of symmetry with the other so-called regular elements, leading me to conclude that there are no irregular elements as such. The discernible patterns of symmetry generally involve all of the 92 natural elements.

In this study, the first twenty elements of the baseline reveal two or three main patterns of translation and/or centrosymmetry that alternate among one another. These alternating patterns may be viewed in isolation from one another, or they may be viewed together with one another, forming the overall pattern of the baseline. In order to discen these patterns, consider first the numbers of the different counts of the protons, electrons and neutrons in a particular element as follows.

The Neutronic Schemata of the Elements: The Neutron Count
The Twenty-Element Baseline of the Neutronic Schema Design

1 0 1	2 2 2	3 4 3	4 5 4	5 6 5	6 6 6	7 7 7	8 8 8	9 10 9	10 10 10	11 12 11	12 12 12	13 14 13	14 14 14	15 16 15	16 16 16	17 18 17	18 22 18	19 20 19	20 20 20
21 24 21	22 26 22	23 28 23	24 28 24	25 30 25	26 30 26	27 32 27	28 31 28	29 35 29	30 35 30	31 39 31	32 41 32	33 42 33	34 45 34	35 45 35	36 48 36	37 48 37	38 50 38	39 50 39	40 51 40
41 52 41	42 54 42	43 55 43	44 57 44	45 58 45	46 60 46	47 61 47	48 64 48	49 66 49	50 69 50	51 71 51	52 76 52	53 74 53	54 77 54	55 77 55	56 81 56	57 82 57	58 82 58	59 82 59	60 84 60
61 84 61	62 88 62	63 89 63	64 93 64	65 94 65	66 97 66	67 98 67	68 99 68	69 100 69	70 103 70	71 104 71	72 106 72	73 108 73	74 110 74	75 111 75	76 114 76	77 115 77	78 117 78	79 118 79	80 121 80
81 123 81	82 126 82	83 126 83	84 125 84	85 125 85	86 136 86	87 136 87	88 138 88	89 138 89	90 142 90	91 140 91	92 151 92								



Certain pairs of elements have a negative increment in their neutron counts.

18-Ar 18 protons 18 electrons **22** neutrons	**19-K** 19 protons 19 electrons **20** neutrons	-2
27-Co 27 protons 27 electrons **32** neutrons	**28-Ar** 28 protons 28 electrons **31** neutrons	-1
52-Te 52 protons 52 electrons **76** neutrons	**53-I** 53 protons 53 electrons **74** neutrons	-2
83-Bi 83 protons 83 electrons **126** neutrons	**84-Po** 84 protons 84 electrons **125** neutrons	-1
90-Th 90 protons 90 electrons **142** neutrons	**91-Pa** 91 protons 91 electrons **140** neutrons	-2

Elements with same number of protons, neutrons and electrons

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
0	2	4	5	6	6	7	8	10	10	12	12	14	14	16	16	18	22	20	20
0	1	1.33	1.25	1.2	1	1	1	1.11	1	1.09	1	1.07	1	1.06	1	1.05	1.22	1.05	1

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