Ether Theory of Everything

October 22, 2018
Keywords

ether, luminiferous aether, etheron, ether science, etheristics, ether physics, ether chemistry, etheronics, hyperatomistics, hyperatomism, ether theory of everything, ether theory of relativity of gravity and magnetism, primary entity, inertial etheron, etheron inertia, inertia of etheron, inertial ether, amount of inertia, ether frame of reference, etheron dynamics, protodynamics, primary dynamics, ether dynamics, etheron event, collision of etherons, etheron exchange, simplex etheron exchange, transit etheron exchange, duplex etheron exchange, accelerative etheron exchange, etheron group, ether travel, ether drive, ether drift, ether motion, gravitation, ether object, outside etheron, gravitating ether object, eth, gravitating ether object, geth, ether aura, superposition of ether auras, ether superposition, gravitating ether subobject, subgeth, ether aura transformation, ether waves, ether waves interference, magnetic field, ether object-wave duality, ether levitation, gravitational-magnetic levitation, ether evolution, evolution of ether objects, gravitational-magnetic mechanism of synthesis-isolation, ether cluster, ether configuration, ether code, ether tree of ether cluster, ether cloud, ether bunch, ether atmosphere, gravitational-magnetic mechanism of heat oscillation, gravitational-magnetic heat oscillation of gravitating ether subobject, heat oscillation of ether cluster, stream of gravitating ether objects, stream of eths, stream of gravitating ether objects, stream of geths, stream of ether clusters, ether fugitivity, ether conductivity, electrical conductivity, superconductivity, ether fluidity, superfluidity, proteon, proton, neutron, elementary atom, hyperatom, collective ether atmosphere, subatom, subatom levitation, levitation orbit, hyperatom levitation tree of subatoms, hyperatomic tree, hyperatomic periodic form, orbital configuration, orbital transformation, orbital code, orbital sequence, chemical number, hyperatomic number, hyperatomic identifier, proteon heat oscillation, subatom heat oscillation, hyperatom heat oscillation, ether atomic model, hyperatomic model, hyperatomic sequence, periodic sequence, hyperatomic periodic table, periodic graph, ether quantum mechanics, ether quantum interpretation, ether quantum effects, ether cosmology, hyperatomic reactor, ether reactor, thermoreactor of atomic fission, thermoreactor of hyperatomic fission, thermoatomic fission, hyperatomic fission, controlled thermoatomic fission, controlled hyperatomic fission, ether neural network, associative broadcast neural network, ether memory, ether pattern, broadcasting of output ether pattern of a neuron, ether pattern superposition, ether association, ether association superposition, associative archive, ether archive, ether stream of consciousness, ether information, ether artificial intelligence, distributed ether computing, worldwide ether neural network, ether Internet, ether technologies, ether nanotechnologies, nanoether, ether technological singularity

Preface

Ether Theory of Everything (aka Ether Theory) is Ether Theory of Relativity of Gravity and Magnetism, HyperAtomic Model, Ether Quantum Mechanics, Ether Cosmology, HyperAtomic Reactor, Ether Neural Network.
Acknowledgements

Rene Descartes, Isaac Newton, Nicolas Fatio de Duillier, Georges-Louis Le Sage, all theorists and popularizers of luminiferous aether, and you.
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Part I

Ether theory of relativity
Chapter 1

Primary entities

Primary entity is that which is determined by the relationships with other primary entities. Primary entities are space, time and etherons.

1.1 Space

Space is a primary entity with the boundless three-dimensional extent in which etherons have relative position and direction.

1.2 Time

Time is a primary entity of the indefinite continued progress of existence of etherons and events with etherons that occur in irreversible succession from the past through the present to the future.

1.3 Etherons

Etheron is a primary entity of inertial elementary particle.
Ether is the etherons.
Mass is the number of etherons.
Chapter 2

Primary relations

Primary relation is a relationship between primary entities.

2.1 Occupation of space by etheron

Etheron occupies the same amount of space all the time. Etherons cannot occupy the same space at the same time.

2.2 Inertia of etheron

Inertia of etheron is a relation of etheron with space and time by which etheron that is not moving remains still and etheron that is moving goes at the same speed and in the same direction until another etheron affects it or another etherons affect it.

Ether frame of reference is a frame of reference in which the vector sum of the velocities of all considered etherons is minimal.

Vector of inertia is the vector sum of velocities.

Amount of inertia is a sum of squares of velocities.

Vector of inertia of the closed group of etherons is invariable.

Amount of inertia of the closed group of etherons is invariable.

Vector of inertia of the open group of etherons is variable.

Amount of inertia of the open group of etherons is variable.

2.3 Collision of etherons

Collision of etherons is an elastic collision when trying to occupy the same space. Total inertia of the etherons after the encounter is equal to their total inertia before the encounter. Duration of collision of etherons depends on quantity of etherons.
Chapter 3

Primary effects

Primary effect is an effect to etheron from a collision of etherons.

3.1 Deceleration of etheron

Deceleration of etheron is an effect of etheron speed decrease relative to the collision site when colliding with one or several etherons.

3.2 Acceleration of etheron

Acceleration of etheron is an effect of etheron speed increase relative to the collision site when colliding with one or several etherons.

3.3 Exchange of roles between etherons

Exchange of roles between etherons is an effect of exchange of velocities with respect to the place of collision between several etherons.
Chapter 4

Ether objects

Ether object is an object consisting of etherons that exhibits dynamic properties. Outside etheron is free etheron outside ether object.

4.1 Eth

Eth is lower gravitatable ether object consisting of etherons that have insignificant velocity relative to each other.

4.2 Ether aura

Ether aura is an area of increased concentration of outside etherons with reduced speed relative to ether object around ether object. Superposition of ether auras is a summation of concentrations of outside etherons with reduced speed relative to ether objects.

4.3 Geth

Geth is gravitating ether object with ether aura.
Chapter 5

Ether dynamics

Ether dynamics is a branch of mechanics that describes the motion of etherons, and groups of etherons.

5.1 Ether drive
Ether drive is an inertial travel of ether object.

5.2 Ether drift
Ether drift is a shift travel of ether object and possible change of speed of ether object as a result of etheron exchange of inertia and composition with ether auras.

5.3 Ether motion
Ether motion is ether drive and ether drift.
Chapter 6

Gravity

6.1 Etheron exchange

Etheron exchange is an exchange of inertia and etherons between ether object and ether auras, as a result of which etheron composition, position and velocity of ether object can change. Simplex etheron exchange is one-sided etheron exchange with a change of velocity. Transit etheron exchange is one-sided etheron exchange with a change of etheron composition, position, but without changing the velocity. Duplex etheron exchange is double-sided etheron exchange with possible change of velocity. Accelerative etheron exchange is duplex etheron exchange with a change of velocity.

6.2 Gravitational acceleration

Gravitational acceleration is an acceleration of ether object in the direction of slow etherons as a result of accelerative etheron exchange.
Chapter 7

Magnetism

7.1 Ether aura transformation

Ether aura transformation is a change of ether aura of ether object as a result of regeneration of ether aura during a movement of ether object in ether auras of other ether objects.

7.2 Ether waves

Ether waves is waves in the ether, arising from the transformation of the ether aura of one ether object during the movement of this object in the ether auras of other ether objects.

7.3 Ether object-wave duality

Ether object-wave duality is a property of ether, consisting in the fact that ether objects with ether aura can exhibit the properties of waves under certain conditions, and for others - the properties of objects.

7.4 Magnetic field

Magnetic field is a result of interference of ether waves.
Part II

Hyperatomic model
Chapter 8

Ether evolution

Ether evolution is the process of qualitative transformation of ether objects by means of gravity and magnetism.

8.1 Gravitational-magnetic mechanism of synthesis-isolation

Gravitational-magnetic mechanism of synthesis-isolation is a synthesis of ether object through gravitational attraction, and a separation of ether object through magnetic repulsion.

8.2 Gravitational-magnetic levitation

Gravitational-magnetic levitation is mutual levitation of ether objects when gravitational attraction is compensated by magnetic repulsion.

8.3 Ether cluster

Ether cluster is a cluster of ether objects by means of gravitational attraction. Ether configuration is conditional simplified configuration of ether cluster according to the degree of gravitational connectivity and magnetic isolation of ether subobjects. Ether tree is conditional simplified hierarchical representation of ether subobjects of ether cluster according to the degree of gravitational connectivity and magnetic isolation. Ether code is conditional code of ether configuration of ether cluster. Format of text notation of ether code contains following elements.

- A’B - subobject B levitates around subobject A.
- A”B - subobject B orbits around subobject A.
- A,B - subobject B levitates or orbits around subobject A.
- (A’B) - hyperobject with levitating subobjects A and B.

8.3.1 Ether cloud

Ether cloud is sparse ether cluster.
8.3.2 Ether bunch
Ether bunch is dense ether cluster.

8.3.3 Ether atmosphere
Ether atmosphere is an ether cloud around ether object.

8.4 Proteon
Proteon is big structureless ether bunch.
Proton is a proteon with ether atmosphere.
Neutron is a proteon without ether atmosphere.
Chapter 9

Hyperatom

Atom is a proteon, or ether cluster of proteons with collective ether atmosphere, or ether cluster of atoms with collective ether atmosphere.
Elementary atom is a proteon.
Hyperatom is ether cluster of elementary atoms with collective ether atmosphere, or ether cluster of hyperatoms with collective ether atmosphere.
Subatom is elementary atom in hyperatom, or hyperatom in hyperatom.

9.1 Hyperatomic configuration

Hyperatomic configuration is ether configuration of hyperatom.
Hyperatomic tree is ether tree of hyperatom.
Hyperatomic periodic form is tetrahedron.
Hyperatomic code is ether code of hyperatom.
Format of a text notation of hyperatomic code contains following elements.

- H - proteon as Protium subatom.
- p - proteon as first proteon of a pair or as solitary proteon or as proton.
- n - proteon as second proteon of a pair or as proteon without a pair or as neutron.
- S - subatom identifier.
- 1 - hyperatomic number.
- A’B - subatom B levitates around subatom A.
- A”B - subatom B orbits around subatom A.
- A,B - subatom B levitates or orbits around subatom A.
- (A|B) - hyperatom with levitating subatoms A and B.

Here are some examples of simplest hyperatomic configurations.

- Protium (Hydrogen-1). 1. H = p
- Deuterium (Hydrogen-2). 2=1’. D = H’H = p’n
- Tritium (Hydrogen-3). 3=2’. T = D’H = (H’H)’H = (p’n)’n
- Helium-3. 1’1’. He-3 = H’H’H = (p’n’p)
CHAPTER 9. HYPERATOM

- Helium-4. 4=2’2. He-4 = D’D = (H’H)’(H’H) = (p’n)’(p’n)

Here are some examples of graphs and 3D schemes of simplest hyperatoms.

- Protium

- Deuterium

- Tritium

- Helium-4

Other examples of hyperatomic configurations are presented in the appendix.

9.2 Hyperatomic sequence

Hyperatomic sequence is a sequence of hyperatomic configurations becoming more complex. Dimensionality of hyperatomic sequence is maximum number of subatoms of the previous level in a hyperatom of hyperatomic sequence.
9.3 Chemical element

Chemical element (or element) is a collection of hyperatomic configurations of one or several sections of hyperatomic sequence. Chemical number is a classic number of chemical element.

9.4 Hyperatomic fullness

Completed configuration is hyperatomic configuration of hyperatom with filled hyperatomic periodic form.

- 1. Protium H
- 2=1’1. Deuterium D = H ’ H
- 4=2’2. Helium He = He-4 = D ’ D = (H ’ H )’ (H ’ H)
- 8=4’4. Beryllium Be = Be-8 = He-4 ’ He-4 = He ’ He = (D ’ D) ’ (D ’ D)
- 16=8’8. Oxygen O = O-16 = Be-8 ’ Be-8 = Be ’ Be = (He ’ He) ’ (He ’ He)
- 32=16’16. Sulfur S = S-32 = O-16 ’ O-16 = O ’ O = (Be ’ Be) ’ (Be ’ Be)
- 64=32’32. Zinc Zn = Zn-64 = S-32 ’ S-32 = S ’ S = (O ’ O) ’ (O ’ O)
- 128=64’64. Tellurium Te = Te-128 = Zn-64 ’ Zn-64 = Zn ’ Zn = (S ’ S) ’ (S ’ S)

Uncompleted configuration is hyperatomic configuration of hyperatom with partially filled hyperatomic periodic form.

- 3=2’1. Tritium T = D ’ H = (H ’ H )’ H
- 6=4’2. Lithium Li = Li-6 = He-4 ’ D = (D ’ D) ’ D
- 12=8’4. Carbon C = C-12 = Be-8 ’ He-4 = (He ’ He) ’ He
- 24=16’8. Magnesium Mg = Mg-24 = O-16 ’ Be-8 = (Be ’ Be) ’ Be
- 48=32’16. Titanium Ti = Ti-48 = S-32 ’ O-16 = (O ’ O) ’ O
- 96=64’32. Molybdenum Mo = Mo-96 = Zn-64 ’ S-32 = (S ’ S) ’ S
- 192=128’64. Osmium Os = Os-192 = Mo-96 ’ Zn-64 = (Zn ’ Zn) ’ Zn

9.5 Hyperatomic set

Hyperatomic set is a collection of hyperatomic configurations from hyperatomic sequence.

Dimensionality of hyperatomic set is maximum number of subatoms of the previous level in a hyperatom of hyperatomic set.

Primary numbered hyperatomic set is numbered two-dimensional atomic set from primary two-dimensional hyperatomic sequence.

- Level 1. \{1\}
- Level 2. \{2\}
- Level \(L=\{3, ..., 9\}, \{2^{L-2} + 1, ..., 2^{L-1}\}\)
CHAPTER 9. HYPERATOM

Full primary numbered hyperatomic set - \{ \{1\}, \{2\}, \{3, 4\}, \{5, ..., 8\}, \{9, ..., 16\}, \{17, ..., 32\}, \{33, ..., 64\}, \{65, ..., 128\}, \{129, ..., 256\} \}

Basic hyperatomic set is a set of combinations of elements from primary numbered atomic set.

Extra hyperatomic set is a set of combinations of elements from basic atomic set.

9.6 Hyperatomic number

Hyperatomic number is a number of numbered item of hyperatomic sequence.

9.7 Hyperatomic identifier

Hyperatomic identifier is a symbolic name that identifies hyperatomic configuration.

Format of a text notation of hyperatomic identifier contains following elements.

- Name of chemical element.
- Quantity of proteons.
- Hyperatomic code.

Here are some examples of hyperatomic identifiers.

- Beryllium-10-(5’5) = Be-10-(5’5) = Be-(5’5) = 5’5
- Boron-10-(8’2) = B-10-(8’2) = B-(8’2) = B-10 = 10 = 8’2

9.8 Hyperatomic transformation

Hyperatomic transformation is a transition of hyperatom from one hyperatomic configuration to another.

For example, hyperatomic transformation from beryllium-10 (Be-10) to boron-10 (B-10).

\[ 5'5 \Rightarrow 8'2 \Rightarrow 10 \]

Be-10 = He-5 ' He-5 \Rightarrow Be-8 ' D = B-10

- Beryllium-10
• Boron-10
Part III

Ether quantum mechanics
Chapter 10

Ether quantum interpretation

Ether quantum interpretation is the interpretation of quantum mechanics on the basis of ether object-wave duality, ether fugitivity, hyperatomic model, gravitational-magnetic mechanism of heat oscillations of gravitating ether subobjects.
Chapter 11

Ether quantum effects

Ether quantum effects are the effects of movement and interaction of lower ether objects through ether waves.

11.1 Ether fugitivity

Ether fugitivity is the ability of lower gravitatable and gravitating ether objects to move over ether waves.

11.2 Ether conductivity

Ether conductivity is the ability of groups of ether objects to provide a stream of lower ether objects.

11.3 Ether fluidity

Ether fluidity is the ability of groups of ether objects to levitational move relative to each other.
Part IV

Ether cosmology
Chapter 12

Universe

The Universe is all space and all ether.
Chapter 13

Synthesis and decay of proton

Synthesis of proton is a gravitational synthesis of a big structureless ether bunch in the inner cores of stars and planets. Decay of proton is the gravitational weakening of the proton and the dispersion of ether subobjects of the proton in interstellar space. Proton decay causes ether waves.
Chapter 14

Decay of photon

Decay of photon is the gravitational weakening of the photon and the dispersion of ether subobjects of the photon in interstellar space. Photon decay is accompanied by an increase of the wavelength.
Part V

Hyperatomic reactor
Chapter 15

Hyperatomic fission

Hyperatomic fission is a process of splitting hyperatom into subatoms. Thermoatomic fission is a hyperatomic fission through heat oscillations of subatoms.
Chapter 16

Controlled hyperatomic fission

Controlled hyperatomic fission is regulable hyperatomic fission.
Controlled thermoatomic fission is regulable thermoatomic fission.
Chapter 17

Ether reactor

Hyperatomic reactor (aka ether reactor) is a reactor of controlled hyperatomic fission. Thermoreactor of hyperatomic fission (aka thermoreactor of atomic fission, or thermoatomic reactor) is a reactor of controlled thermoatomic fission.
Part VI

Ether neural network
Chapter 18

Associative broadcast neural network

Associative broadcast neural network (ABNN) (aka ether neural network) is an artificial neural network inspired by a hypothesis of broadcasting of neuron’s output pattern in a biological neural network.

18.1 Electrically conductive network

Associative broadcast neural network contains an aggregate electrically conductive network (ECN). ECN represents electrically conductive medium around neurons in a biological neural network. ECN provides a broadcasting of electrical impulses. Electrical impulses propagate via ECN at a speed close to the speed of light. ECN provides a summation of impulses from different sources. Group of impulses composes a pattern.

18.2 Neuron

Neuron of ABNN has multiple input cable and one output cable. Neuron scheme is shown in figure 1. Input cable represents a dendritic branch. Output cable represents an axon. Each cable is electrically isolated from the ECN. Each input cable comprises a transmitter of electrical impulse to the ECN, and a receiver of electrical impulse from the ECN. Electrical impulse in an input cable represents a dendritic spike. Each transmitter and each receiver has an electrically conductive connection to the ECN. Input cable signal is a linear combination of wire signal and ether signal. Neuron signal is an activation function of a linear combination of signals from input cables. Neuron signal is supplied to the output cable.
CHAPTER 18. ASSOCIATIVE BROADCAST NEURAL NETWORK

Figure 18.1: Scheme of a neuron of an associative broadcast neural network

Figure 1 numerals designate the following elements.

1. Electrically conductive network (ECN).
2. Neurons, whose output cables are connected to the input cables of the neuron.
3. Input cables of the neuron.
4. Wi - weight of an input wire signal.
5. Ti - weight of an output ether signal.
6. Ri - weight of an input ether signal.
7. Adder of an input wire signal and an input ether signal.
8. Adder of input cable signals.
10. Output cable of the neuron.
11. Neurons, whose input cables are connected to the output cable of the neuron.

18.3 Neural network

The input cable of one neuron can have wire connection with the output cable of other neuron. Wire connection of two cables represents a synapse in a biological neural network. The output cable of neuron can have several wire connections with other neurons. Group of neurons forms a neural network. The input cable of neuron can provide wire incoming connection of a neural network. The output cable of neuron can provide the wire outgoing connection of a neural network. Each wire connection in ABNN is characterized by a weight.
18.3.1 Input tree of cables of a neuron
The input tree of cables of neuron consists of input cables of the neuron. The input tree of cables is a part of one neuron.

18.3.2 Output tree of cables of a neuron
The output tree of cables of neuron consists of input cables of other neurons, whose cables are connected to the output cable of this neuron. The output tree of cables of neuron isn’t a part of this neuron.

18.3.3 Output ether pattern of a neuron
The output ether pattern of a neuron is defined by geometry of an output tree of cables of the neuron. The output wire electrical impulse of neuron on the output cable arrives on the associated input cables of other neurons. The transmitter of each of these input cables gives out electrical impulse to an electroconductive network. Electrical connection of the transmitter to ECN forms the output ether connection. Each output ether connection in ABNN is characterized by weight. Impulses can come to ECN not at the same time. This group of impulses defines an output ether pattern of neuron. In ABNN the output ether pattern of a neuron is defined by a set of weights of ether connections of input cables of neurons connected to the output cable of neuron.

18.3.4 Input ether pattern of a neuron
The input ether pattern of a neuron is defined by geometry of an input tree of cables of the neuron. Electrical impulses from an electroconductive network come to receivers on input cables of neuron. Impulses from ECN can come to receivers not at the same time. Electrical connection of the receiver to ECN forms an input ether connection. Each input ether connection in ABNN is characterized by weight. In a simple ABNN the output ether connection and the input ether connection can be characterized by same weight. Group of impulses from ECN can cause activation of a neuron even in the absence of signals from wire connections. Such group of impulses defines an input ether pattern of the neuron. Neuron can have some set of input ether patterns.

18.4 Broadcasting of output ether pattern of a neuron
The output ether pattern of an active neuron broadcasts via electroconductive network and reaches each neuron. Broadcast of a pattern of a neuron provides ether functionality of the neuron. The ether pattern arrives from ECN to ether inputs of a neuron and can cause activation of this neuron.

18.5 Ether multipattern
Several active neurons can send their output ether patterns to the electroconductive network at the same time. Superposition of several patterns forms an ether multipattern.
18.6 Ether association

Neurons have an ether association if one or several active neurons cause activity of one or several other neurons by transmission to their ether inputs the output ether patterns through the electroconductive network. Ether association has a direction. In the simplest case the active neuron can cause activity of other neuron, having transmitted to it his output ether pattern through ECN. Ether multiassociation is an ether association of several neurons.

18.7 Ether stream of consciousness

Flow of patterns in the electroconductive network forms an ether stream of consciousness. In a combination with wire transfer of signals between neurons the ether stream of consciousness forms a basis for a distributed multi-level multiassociation of neurons.

18.8 Testable predictions

It is necessary to break input wire connections in some part of a functioning biological neural network. At the same time it is necessary to save the electroconductive network in full neural network. If the neurons in the isolated part have spikes, then the hypothesis of broadcasting of neuron’s output pattern in a biological neural network is correct.
Part VII

Technological singularity
Chapter 19

Ether technological singularity

Ether technological singularity is technological growth, triggered by ether theory of matter and consciousness. "Everything in the name of man, for the good of man" is the motto of ether technological singularity.
Chapter 20

Etheristics

Etheristics is ether physics and ether chemistry.

20.1 Etheronics

Etheronics is a branch of etheristics that describes the motion of etherons.

20.2 Hyperatomistics

Hyperatomistics is a branch of etheristics that describes hyperatoms.
Chapter 21

Worldwide ether neural network

Worldwide ether neural network is ether neural network in the Internet.
## Appendix A

### Periodic table

#### A.1 Chemical elements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diatomic nonmetal</th>
<th>Metalloid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H - Protium</td>
<td>B - Boron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D - Deuterium</td>
<td>Si - Silicon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T - Tritium</td>
<td>Ge - Germanium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N - Nitrogen</td>
<td>As - Arsenic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O - Oxygen</td>
<td>Sb - Antimony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F - Fluorine</td>
<td>Se - Tellurium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cl - Chlorine</td>
<td>At - Astatine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Br - Bromine</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>I - Iodine</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alkali metal</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Li - Lithium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Na - Sodium</td>
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<tr>
<td>K - Potassium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rb - Rubidium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cs - Caesium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fr - Francium</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alkaline earth metal</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Be - Beryllium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mg - Magnesium</td>
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<td>Ca - Calcium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sr - Strontium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ba - Barium</td>
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<td>Ra - Radium</td>
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<table>
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<th>Noble gas</th>
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<td>He - Helium</td>
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<td>Ne - Neon</td>
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<td>Ar - Argon</td>
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<td>Kr - Krypton</td>
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#### APPENDIX A. PERIODIC TABLE

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## A.2 Classic periodic table

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### Group Descriptions

- **Group 1 (Alkali Metals)**: 1, 8, 15, 18
- **Group 2 (Alkaline Earth Metals)**: 2, 10, 17
- **Group 13 (Aldes)**: 13, 14, 15
- **Group 14 (Astatides)**: 17, 18
- **Group 15 (Astatides)**: 13, 14, 15
- **Group 16 (Arsenides)**: 17, 18
- **Group 17 (Astatides)**: 17, 18
- **Group 18 (Astatides)**: 17, 18
Appendix B

Periodic sequence

B.1 Primary periodic sequence

1:  1.
2:  2'=1'
3:  3'=2'  4'=2'2.
4:  5'=4'  6'=4'2.  7'=4'3.  8'=4'4.
5:  9'=8'1. 10'=8'2. 11'=8'3. 12'=8'4. 13'=8'5. 14'=8'6. 15'=8'7. 16'=8'8.
6:  17'=16'1. 18'=16'2. 19'=16'3. 20'=16'4. 21'=16'5. 22'=16'6. 23'=16'7. 24'=16'8. 25'=16'9. 26'=16'10. 27'=16'11. 28'=16'12. 29'=16'13. 30'=16'14. 31'=16'15. 32'=16'16.
8:  65'=64'1. 66'=64'2. 67'=64'3. 68'=64'4. 69'=64'5. 70'=64'6. 71'=64'7. 72'=64'8. 73'=64'9. 74'=64'10. 75'=64'11. 76'=64'12. 77'=64'13. 78'=64'14. 79'=64'15. 80'=64'16. 81'=64'17. 82'=64'18. 83'=64'19. 84'=64'20. 85'=64'21. 86'=64'22. 87'=64'23. 88'=64'24. 89'=64'25. 90'=64'26. 91'=64'27. 92'=64'28. 93'=64'29. 94'=64'30. 95'=64'31. 96'=64'32. 97'=64'33. 98'=64'34. 99'=64'35. 100'=64'36. 101'=64'37. 102'=64'38. 103'=64'39. 104'=64'40. 105'=64'41. 106'=64'42. 107'=64'43. 108'=64'44. 109'=64'45. 110'=64'46. 111'=64'47. 112'=64'48. 113'=64'49. 114'=64'50. 115'=64'51. 116'=64'52. 117'=64'53. 118'=64'54. 119'=64'55. 120'=64'56. 121'=64'57. 122'=64'58. 123'=64'59. 124'=64'60. 125'=64'61. 126'=64'62. 127'=64'63. 128'=64'64.
B.2 Basic periodic sequence

1: 1

2: 2=1'1

3: 3=2'1 4=2'2

4: 3'1 3'2 3'3 5=4'1 6=4'2 7=4'3 8=4'4

5: 5'1 5'2 5'3 5'4 5'5 6'1 6'2 6'3 6'4 6'5 6'6 7=4'7 7'6 7'7 7'8 9=8'1 10=8'2 11=8'3 12=8'4 13=8'5 14=8'6 15=8'7 16=8'8

6: 9=9'1 9'2 9'3 9'4 9'5 9'6 9'7 9'8 9'9 10=10'1 10'2 10'3 10'4 10'5 10'6 10'7 10'8 10'9 10'10 11=11'1 11'2 11'3 11'4 11'5 11'6 11'7 11'8

7: 11'9 11'10 11'11 11'12 11'13 11'14 11'15 11'16 11'17 11'18 11'19 11'20

8: ...
B.3 Extra periodic sequence

1: 1.

2: 2=1'1.

3: 3=2'1. 4=2'2.

4: 3'1. 3'2. 3'3. 5=4'1. 6=4'2. 7=4'3. 8=4'4.

5: (3'1)'1. (3'1)'2. (3'1)'3. (3'1)'4. (3'1)'(3'1). (3'2)'1. (3'2)'2. (3'2)'3. (3'2)'4. (3'2)'(3'1). (3'2)'(3'2). (3'3)'1. (3'3)'2. (3'3)'3. (3'3)'4. (3'3)'(3'1). (3'3)'(3'2). (3'3)'(3'3). 5'1. 5'2. 5'3. 5'4. 5'(3'1). 5'(3'2). 5'(3'3). 5'5. 6'1. 6'2. 6'3. 6'4. 6'(3'1). 6'(3'2). 6'(3'3). 6'5. 6'6. 7'1. 7'2. 7'3. 7'4. 7'(3'1). 7'(3'2). 7'(3'3). 7'5. 7'6. 7'7. 9=8'1. 10=8'2. 11=8'3. 12=8'4. 8'(3'1). 8'(3'2). 8'(3'3). 13=8'5. 14=8'6. 15=8'7. 16=8'8.

6: ...
Appendix C

Periodic list

C.1 Primary periodic list

1:  H.
2:  D.
8:  Zn-65. Zn-66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. Mo-96. Mo-97. Mo-98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. Te-128.
C.2 Basic periodic list

1: H.
2: D.
C.3 Extra periodic list

1: H.

2: D.


8: S-34-((33'1)). S-35-((33'2)). Cl-36-((33'3)). Ar-37-((33'4)). Ar-38-((33'5)). K-39-((33'6)). K-40-((33'7)). Ca-41-((33'8)). Ca-42-((33'9)). Ti-49-((33'16)). Ti-50-((33'17)). Ti-51-((33'18)). Co-59-((33'26)). Co-60-((33'27)). Ni-61-((33'28)). Ni-62-((33'29)). Cu-63-((33'30)). Cu-64-((33'31)). Zn-65-((33'32)). Zn-66-((33'33)). S-35-((34'1)). S-36-((34'2)). Cl-37-((34'3)). Ar-38-((34'4)). Ar-39-((34'5)). K-40-((34'6)). K-41-((34'7)). Ca-42-((34'8)). Ca-43-((34'9)). Ti-50-((34'16)). Ti-51-((34'17)). Ti-52-((34'18)). Co-60-((34'26)). Co-61-((34'27)). Ni-62-((34'28)). Ni-63-((34'29)). Cu-64-((34'30)). Cu-65-((34'31)). Zn-66-((34'32)). Zn-67-((34'33)). Zn-68-((34'34)). Ti-49-((48'1)). Ti-50-((48'2)). Ti-50-((49'1)). Ti-51-((49'2)). Ti-51-((50'1)). Ti-52-((50'2)). Zn-65. Zn-66. Mo-96. Mo-97. Mo-98. Te-128.
APPENDIX C. PERIODIC LIST

Appendix D

Periodic graph

D.1  Level 1

H

D.2  Level 2

D

H

D.3  Level 3

T

He

D

H

D.4  Level 4

Be

Li

He

T

D

H
D.5 Level 5

D.6 Level 6
APPENDIX D. PERIODIC GRAPH

D.7 Level 7

D.8 Level 8
Appendix E

Hyperatoms

• Level 1
  – Protium
    * H-1-(1) = H-1 = 1 = H

• Level 2
  – Deuterium
    * D-2-(1'1) = D-2 = 2 = 1'1 = D = H ’ H

• Level 3
  – Tritium
    * T-3-(2'1) = T-3 = 3 = 2'1 = T = D ’ H = (H ’ H) ’ H
  – Helium
    * He-4-(2’2) = He-4 = 4 = 2’2 = He = D ’ D = (H ’ H) ’ (H ’ H)

• Level 4
  – Helium
    * He-4-(3’1) = T ’ H ⇒ 4 = He-4
    * He-5-(3’2) = T ’ D ⇒ 5 = He-5
    * He-6-(3’3) = T ’ T ⇒ 6 = Li-6
    * He-5-(4’1) = He-5 = 5 = He-4 ’ H = He ’ H
  – Lithium
    * Li-6-(4’2) = Li-6 = 6 = Li = He-4 ’ D = He ’ D = (D ’ D) ’ D
    * Li-7-(4’3) = Li-7 = 7 = He-4 ’ T = He ’ T
  – Beryllium
    * Be-8-(4’4) = Be-8 = 8 = Be = He-4 ’ He-4 = He ’ He = (D ’ D) ’ (D ’ D)

• Level 5
  – Helium
    * He-6-(5’1) = He-5 ’ H ⇒ 6 = Li-6
  – Lithium
    * Li-7-(5’2) = He-5 ’ D ⇒ 7 = Li-7
    * Li-8-(5’3) = He-5 ’ T ⇒ 8 = Be-8
- Beryllium
  * Be-9-(5'4) = He-5 ' He-4 ⇒ 8'1 = Be-8 ' H = 9 = Be-9
  * Be-10-(5'5) = He-5 ' He-5 ⇒ 8'2 = Be-8 ' D = 10 = B-10

- Lithium
  * 7-(6'1) = Li-6 ' H ⇒ Li-7
  * 8-(6'2) = Li-6 ' D ⇒ Be-8
  * 9-(6'3) = Li-6 ' T ⇒ Be-9
  * 10-(6'4) = Li-6 ' He-4 ⇒ B-10
  * 11-(6'5) = Li-6 ' He-5 ⇒ B-11
  * 12-(6'6) = Li-6 ' Li-6 ⇒ C-12
  * 8-(7'1) = Li-7 ' H ⇒ Be-8
  * 9-(7'2) = Li-7 ' D ⇒ Be-9
  * 10-(7'3) = Li-7 ' T ⇒ B-10
  * 11-(7'4) = Li-7 ' He-4 ⇒ B-11
  * 12-(7'5) = Li-7 ' He-5 ⇒ C-12
  * 13-(7'6) = Li-7 ' Li-6 ⇒ C-13-(12'1)
  * 14-(7'7) = Li-7 ' Li-7 ⇒ N-14

- Beryllium
  * Be-9-(8'1) = Be-9 = 9 = Be-8 ' H ⇐ He-5 ' He-4

- Boron
  * B-10-(8'2) = B-10 = 10 = B = Be-8 ' D ⇐ He-5 ' He-5 = Be-10
  * B-11-(8'3) = B-11 = 11 = Be-8 ' T

- Carbon
  * C-12-(8'4) = C-12 = 12 = C = Be-8 ' He-4 = (He ' He) ' He
  * C-13-(8'5) = C-13 = 13 = Be-8 ' He-5 ⇒ 12'1 = C-12 ' H = C-13-(12'1)

- Nitrogen
  * N-14-(8'6) = N-14 = 14 = N = Be-8 ' Li-6
  * N-15-(8'7) = N-15 = 15 = Be-8 ' Li-7

- Oxygen
  * O-16-(8'8) = O-16 = 16 = O = Be-8 ' Be-8 = Be ' Be = (He ' He) ' (He ' He)

- Beryllium
  * Be-10-(9'1) = Be-9 ' H ⇒ B-10

- Boron
  * B-11-(9'2) = Be-9 ' D ⇒ B-11
  * B-12-(9'3) = Be-9 ' T ⇒ C-12

- Carbon
  * C-13-(9'4) = Be-9 ' He-4 ⇒ 12'1 = C-12 ' H = C-13-(12'1)
  * C-14-(9'5) = Be-9 ' He-5 ⇒ N-14

- Nitrogen
  * N-15-(9'6) = Be-9 ' Li-6 ⇒ N-15
  * N-16-(9'7) = Be-9 ' Li-7 ⇒ O-16

- Oxygen
APPENDIX E. HYPERATOMS

• Level 6
  – Carbon
    * C-13-(12'1) = C-12 ' H
  – Oxygen
    * O-17-(16'1) = O-17 = 17 = O-16 ' H ⇐ Be-9 ' Be-8 = O-17-(9'8)
    * O-18-(16'2) = O-18 = 18 = O-16 ' D ⇐ Be-9 ' Be-9 = O-18-(9'9)
  – Fluorine
    * F-19-(16'3) = F-19 = 19 = O-16 ' T
  – Neon
    * Ne-20-(16'4) = Ne-20 = 20 = O-16 ' He-4
    * Ne-21-(16'5) = Ne-21 = 21 = O-16 ' He-5
    * *Ne-22 is Na-22
    * Ne-21-((9'8)'4) = O-17-(9'8) ' He-4
    * Ne-22-((9'8)'5) = O-17-(9'8) ' He-5
    * Ne-23-((9'9)'4) = O-18-(9'9) ' He-4
    * Ne-23-((9'9)'5) = O-18-(9'9) ' He-5
  – Sodium
    * *Na-22-(16’6) = Na-22 = 22 = O-16 ' Li-6
    * Na-23-(16’7) = Na-23 = 23 = O-16 ' Li-7
  – Magnesium
    * Mg-24-(16’8) = Mg-24 = 24 = O-16 ' Be-8 = (Be ' Be) ' Be
    * Mg-25-(16’9) = Mg-25 = 25 = O-16 ' Be-9
    * Mg-26-(16’(5’5)) = O-16 ' Be-10 ⇒ 16’10 = O-16 ' B-10 = 26 = Al-26
  – Aluminium
    * Al-26-(16’10) = Al-26 = 26 = O-16 ' B-10 ⇐ O-16 ' Be-10 = Mg-26-(16’(5’5))
    * Al-27-(16’11) = Al-27 = 27 = O-16 ' B-11
  – Silicon
    * Si-28-(16’12) = Si-28 = 28 = O-16 ' C-12
    * Si-29-(16’13) = Si-29 = 29 = O-16 ' C-13
    * *Si-30 is P-30
  – Phosphorus
    * *P-30-(16’14) = P-30 = 30 = O-16 ' N-14
    * P-31-(16’15) = P-31 = 31 = O-16 ' N-15
  – Sulfur
    * S-32-(16’16) = S-32 = 32 = S = O-16 ' O-16 = O ' O = (Be ' Be) ' (Be ' Be)
    * S-33-((9'8)'16) = O-17-(9'8) ' O-16 ⇒ S-32 ' H = S-33
    * S-34-((9'8)(9'8)) = O-17-(9'8) ' O-17-(9'8) ⇒ S-32 ' D = S-34
    * S-34-((9'9)'16) = O-18-(9'9) ' O-16 ⇒ S-32 ' D = S-34
    * S-35-((9'9)(9'8)) = O-18-(9'9) ' O-17-(9'8) ⇒ S-32 ' T = Cl-35
    * S-36-((9'9)(9'9)) = O-18-(9'9) ' O-18-(9'9) ⇒ S-32 ' He-4 = Ar-36
• Level 7

  – Fluorine
    * 38-(19'19) = F-19 ' F-19 \Rightarrow S-32 ' Li-6 = K-38
  
  – Argon
    * Ar-40-(20'20) = Ne-20 ' Ne-20 \Rightarrow S-32 ' Be-8 = Ca-40
  
  – Scandium
    * Sc-44-(22'22) = Na-22 ' Na-22 \Rightarrow S-32 ' C-12
    * Sc-45-(23'22) = Na-23 ' Na-22 \Rightarrow S-32 ' C-13
    * Sc-46-(23'23) = Na-23 ' Na-23 \Rightarrow S-32 ' N-14
  
  – Scandium
    * Sc-46-(24'22) = Mg-24 ' Na-22 \Rightarrow S-32 ' N-14
    * Sc-47-(24'23) = Mg-24 ' Na-23 \Rightarrow S-32 ' N-15
    * Sc-47-(25'22) = Mg-25 ' Na-22 \Rightarrow S-32 ' N-15
    * Sc-48-(25'23) = Mg-25 ' Na-23 \Rightarrow S-32 ' O-16 = Ti-48
  
  – Titanium
    * Ti-48-(24'24) (?=Ca-48-(24'24)) = Mg-24 ' Mg-24 \Rightarrow S-32 ' O-16 = Ti-48
    * Ti-49-(25'24) = Mg-25 ' Mg-24 \Rightarrow S-32 ' O-17 = Ti-49
    * Ti-50-(25'25) = Mg-25 ' Mg-25 \Rightarrow S-32 ' O-18 = Ti-50
  
  – Vanadium
    * V-48-(26'22) = Al-26 ' Na-22 \Rightarrow S-32 ' O-16 = Ti-48
    * V-49-(26'23) = Al-26 ' Na-23 \Rightarrow S-32 ' O-17 = Ti-49
    * V-49-(27'22) = Al-27 ' Na-22 \Rightarrow S-32 ' O-17 = Ti-49
    * V-50-(27'23) = Al-27 ' Na-23 \Rightarrow S-32 ' O-18 = Ti-50
  
  – Chromium
    * Cr-50-(26'24) = Al-26 ' Mg-24 \Rightarrow S-32 ' O-18 = Ti-50
    * Cr-51-(26'25) = Al-26 ' Mg-25 \Rightarrow S-32 ' F-19
    * Cr-51-(27'24) = Al-27 ' Mg-24 \Rightarrow S-32 ' F-19
    * Cr-52-(27'25) = Al-27 ' Mg-25 \Rightarrow S-32 ' Ne-20
  
  – Iron
    * Fe-52-(26'26) = Al-26 ' Al-26 \Rightarrow S-32 ' Ne-20
    * Fe-53-(27'26) = Al-27 ' Al-26 \Rightarrow S-32 ' Ne-21
    * Fe-54-(27'27) = Al-27 ' Al-27 \Rightarrow S-32 ' Na-22
  
  – Vanadium
    * V-50-(28'22) = Si-28 ' Na-22 \Rightarrow S-32 ' O-18 = Ti-50
    * V-51-(28'23) = Si-28 ' Na-23 \Rightarrow S-32 ' F-19
    * V-51-(29'22) = Si-29 ' Na-22 \Rightarrow S-32 ' F-19
    * V-52-(29'23) = Si-29 ' Na-23 \Rightarrow S-32 ' Ne-20
  
  – Chromium
    * Cr-52-(28'24) = Si-28 ' Mg-24 \Rightarrow S-32 ' Ne-20
    * Cr-53-(28'25) = Si-28 ' Mg-25 \Rightarrow S-32 ' Ne-21
    * Cr-53-(29'24) = Si-29 ' Mg-24 \Rightarrow S-32 ' Ne-21
    * Cr-54-(29'25) = Si-29 ' Mg-25 \Rightarrow S-32 ' Na-22
APPENDIX E. HYPERATOMS

- Manganese
  * Mn-54-(28'26) = Si-28 ' Al-26 ⇒ S-32 ' Na-22
  * Mn-55-(28'27) = Si-28 ' Al-27 ⇒ S-32 ' Na-23
  * Mn-55-(29'26) = Si-29 ' Al-26 ⇒ S-32 ' Na-23
  * Mn-56-(29'27) = Si-29 ' Al-27 ⇒ S-32 ' Mg-24

- Iron
  * Fe-56-(28'28) = Si-28 ' Si-28 ⇒ S-32 ' Mg-24
  * Fe-57-(29'28) = Si-29 ' Si-28 ⇒ S-32 ' Mg-25
  * Fe-58-(29'29) = Si-29 ' Si-29 ⇒ S-32 ' Al-26

- Cobalt
  * Co-56-(30'26) = P-30 ' Al-26 ⇒ S-32 ' Mg-24
  * Co-57-(30'27) = P-30 ' Al-27 ⇒ S-32 ' Mg-25
  * Co-57-(31'26) = P-31 ' Al-26 ⇒ S-32 ' Mg-25
  * Co-58-(31'27) = P-31 ' Al-27 ⇒ S-32 ' Al-26

- Nickel
  * Ni-58-(30'28) = P-30 ' Si-28 ⇒ S-32 ' Al-26
  * Ni-59-(30'29) = P-30 ' Si-29 ⇒ S-32 ' Al-27
  * Ni-59-(31'28) = P-31 ' Si-28 ⇒ S-32 ' Al-27
  * Ni-60-(31'29) = P-31 ' Si-29 ⇒ S-32 ' Si-28

- Sulfur
  * S-33-(32'1) = S-33 = 33 = S-32 ' H ⇆ O-17 ' O-16 = S-33-(17'16)
  * S-34-(32'2) = S-34 = 34 = S-32 ' D ⇆ S-34-(17'17), S-34-(18'16)

- Chlorine
  * Cl-35-(32'3) = Cl-35 = 35 = S-32 ' T ⇆ O-18 ' O-17 = S-35-(18'17)
  * Cl-37-(((9'9)'16)'3) = S-34-((9'9)'16) ' T ⇒ S-32 ' He-5 = Ar-37

- Argon
  * Ar-36-(32'4) = Ar-36 = 36 = S-32 ' He-4
  * Ar-37-(32'5) = Ar-37 = 37 = S-32 ' He-5
  * Ar-38-(((9'9)'16)'4) = S-34-((9'9)'16) ' He-4 ⇒ S-32 ' Li-6 = K-38
  * Ar-40-(((9'9)'(9'9))'4) = S-36-((9'9)'(9'9)) ' He-4 ⇒ S-32 ' Be-8 = Ca-40

- Potassium
  * K-38-(32'6) = K-38 = 38 = K = S-32 ' Li-6
  * K-39-(32'7) = K-39 = 39 = S-32 ' Li-7

- Calcium
  * Ca-40-(32'8) = Ca-40 = 40 = Ca = S-32 ' Be-8
  * Ca-41-(32'9) = Ca-41 = 41 = S-32 ' Be-9

- Titanium
  * Ti-48-(32'16) = Ti-48 = 48 = Ti = S-32 ' O-16 = (O ' O) ' O
  * Ti-49-(32'17) = Ti-49 = 49 = S-32 ' O-17
  * Ti-50-(32'18) = Ti-50 = 50 = S-32 ' O-18

- Cobalt
  * *Co-58-(32'26)= Co-58 = 58 = Co = S-32 ' Al-26
  * Co-59-(32'27)= Co-59 = 59 = S-32 ' Al-27
– Nickel
  * *Ni-58 is Co-58
  * Ni-60-(32'28) = Ni-60 = 60 = Ni = S-32 ’ Si-28
  * Ni-61-(32’29) = Ni-61 = 61 = S-32 ’ Si-29

– Copper
  * Cu-63-(32’31) = Cu-63 = 63 = S-32 ’ P-31

– Zinc
  * Zn-64-(32’32) = Zn-64 = 64 = Zn = S-32 ’ S-32 = S ’ S = (O ’ O) ’ (O ’ O)

● Level 8
  – Titanium
    * Ti-49-(48’1) = Ti-48 ’ H
    * Ti-50-(48’2) = Ti-48 ’ D
  – Zinc
    * Zn-65-(64’1) = Zn-65 = 65 = Zn-64 ’ H
    * Zn-66-(64’2) = Zn-66 = 66 = Zn-64 ’ D
  – Molybdenum
    * Mo-96-(64’32) = Mo-96 = 96 = Mo = Zn-64 ’ S-32 = (S ’ S) ’ S
  – Tellurium
    * Te-128-(64’64) = Te-128 = 128 = Te = Zn-64 ’ Zn-64 = Zn ’ Zn = (S ’ S) ’ (S ’ S)

● Level 9
  – Tellurium
    * Te-129-(128’1) = Te-129 = 129 = Te-128 ’ H
    * Te-130-(128’2) = Te-130 = 130 = Te-128 ’ D
Appendix F

Hyperatomic graphs

F.1  Level 1
F.1.1  Protium

F.2  Level 2
F.2.1  Deuterium

F.3  Level 3
F.3.1  Tritium
F.3.2  Helium
F.4  Level 4

F.4.1  Lithium

F.4.2  Beryllium

F.5  Level 5

F.5.1  Boron

F.5.2  Carbon
APPENDIX F. HYPERATOMIC GRAPHS

F.5.3 Nitrogen

F.5.4 Oxygen

F.6 Level 6

F.6.1 Fluorine
F.6.2 Neon

F.6.3 Sodium

F.6.4 Magnesium

F.6.5 Aluminium
F.6.6 Silicon

F.6.7 Phosphorus

F.6.8 Sulfur
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