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Anisotopic Elements on the Neutronic Schemata

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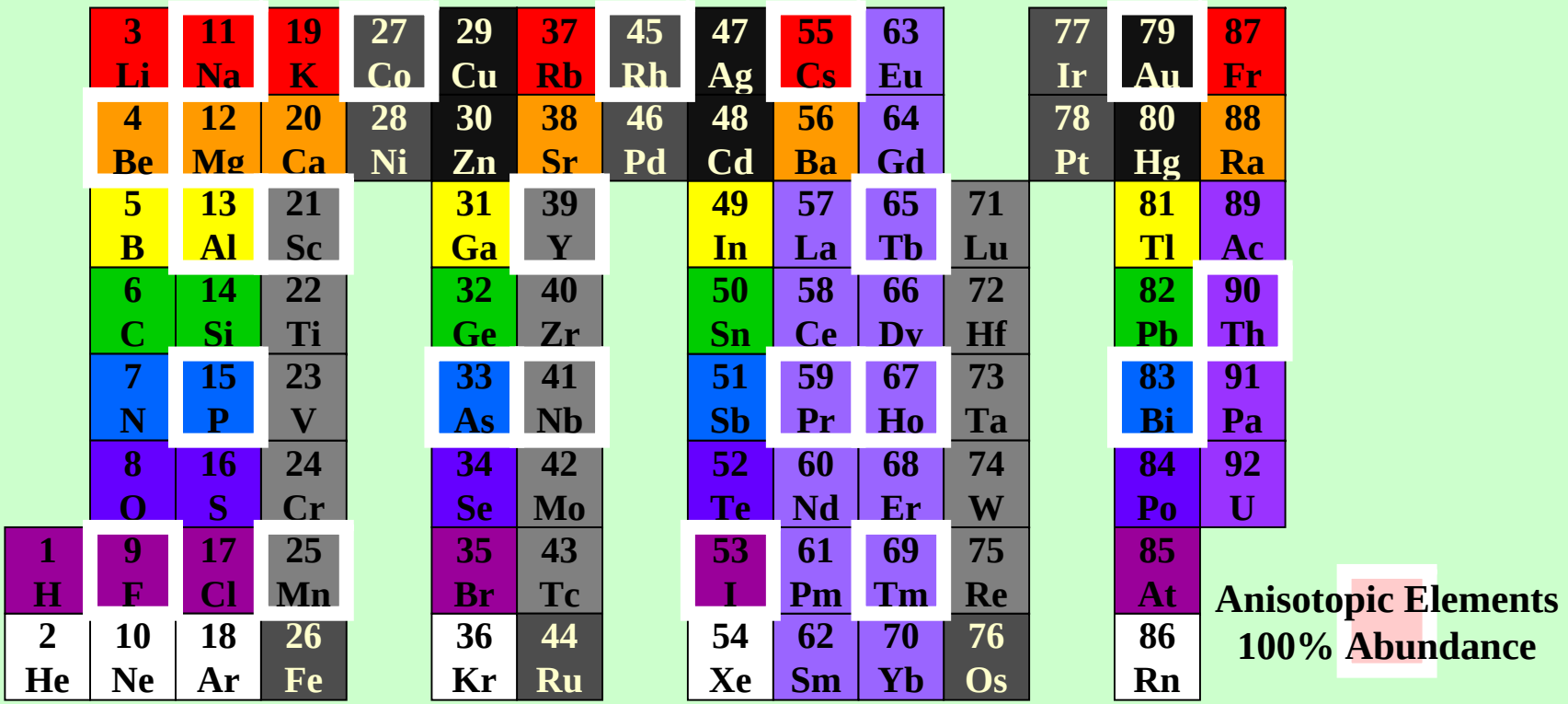
Introduction to Essay

Nearly a decade has passed since I presented the anisotopic elements, those with 100% abundance, on the schemata of the elements. One of the first schema that illustrated the placement of the **anisotopic elements** revealed the relationship of the two even-numbered elements [4 and 90] to the other odd-numbered elements [9, 11, 13, 15, 21, 25, 27, 33, 39, 41, 45, 53, 55, 59, 65, 67, 69, 79, 83]. The schema permitted rendering the different even/odd numbered elements on distinct rows and columns, depending upon which particular schema was chosen to illustrate the anisotopics.

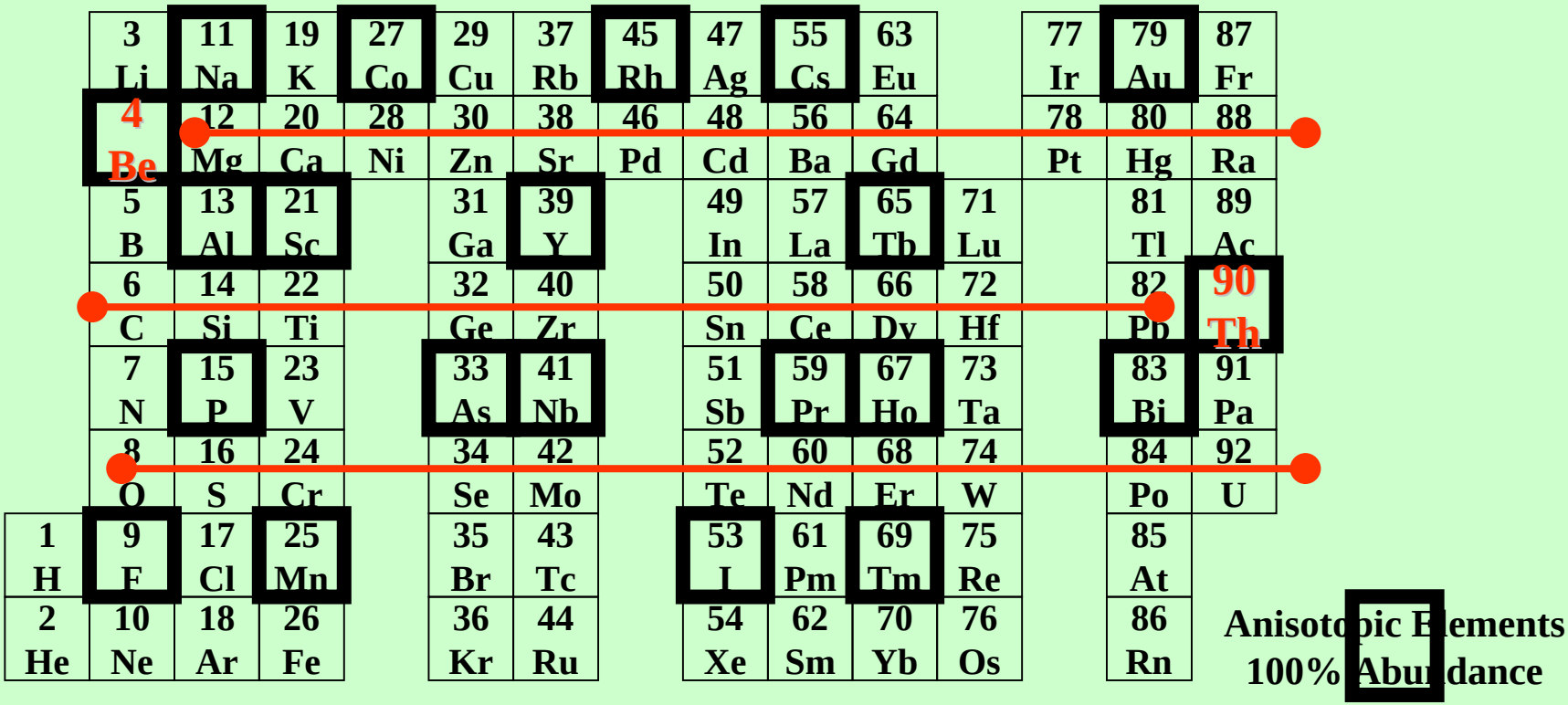
The Electronic Schemata of the Elements: Anisotopic Elements



At that time, I pointed out the obvious fact that the two even-numbered element, 4-Be and 90-Th began and ended the series of anisotopic elements. This perception was illustrated nicely on the electronic schemata of the elements as shown below.

The Electronic Schemata of the Elements

Note Even/Odd Atomic Numbers



Original Schema: First/Last Elements Even Atomic Numbers

Recently, I was re-examining the schemata with the anisotopic elements in a study on spin-parity, and I noticed a distinct pattern displayed by the atomic numbers of the anisotopic elements. The design of the schemata of the elements afford viewing the elements in a different light. And, if one observes the last-digit terminations of the elements' atomic numbers, not just as even/odd numbers, but as specific groups of even/odd numbers, then an additional pattern comes into perspective.

The different odd-numbered elements may be grouped by their last-digit terminations revealing yet another pattern of numerical occurrences among the anisotopic elements. I carried out this new search among the anisotopic elements because I have been studying the idea that possibly all elements were [and possibly still are] anisotopic at some time in their development of the Universe. And, that more recently elements have undergone mixing with one another and only a few remain as such anisotopic, or, with 100% abundance as they present themselves to us in nature.

The concept of **natural abundance** concerns the abundance of isotopes of a particular element as it is found naturally on a planet. According to the literature, the natural abundance of an elemental isotope may vary from planet to planet, yet remain relatively constant throughout time. In this case, due to the pattern that is hereby discerned, one may question whether the natural abundance of the elements changes throughout time in the Universe.

The Neutronic Periodic Table of the Elements
Spin Parity of 100% Abundance

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1 H 1/2+	2 He 0+	3 Li 3/2-	4 Be 3/2-	5 B 3/2-	6 C 0+	7 N 1+	8 O 0+	9 F ½+	10 Ne 0+	11 Na 3/2+	12 Mg 0+	13 Al 5/2+	14 Si 0+	15 P ½+	16 S 0+	17 Cl 3/2+	18 Ar 0+	19 K 3/2+	20 Ca 0+
21 Sc 7/2-	22 Ti 0+	23 V 7/2-	24 Cr 0+	25 Ma 5/2-	26 Fe 0+	27 Co 7/2-	28 Ni 0+	29 Cu 3/2-	30 Zn 0+	31 Ga 3/2-	32 Ge 0+	33 As 3/2-	34 Se 0+	35 Br 3/2-	36 Kr 0+	37 Rb 5/2-	38 Sr 0+	39 Y ½-	40 Zr 0+
41 Nb 9/2+	42 Mo 0+	43 Tc NS	44 Ru 0+	45 Rh ½-	46 Pd 0+	47 Ag ½-	48 Cd 0+	49 In 9/2+	50 Sn 0+	51 Sb 5/2+	52 Te 0+	53 I 5/2+	54 Xe 0+	55 Cs 7/2+	56 Ba 0+	57 La 7/2+	58 Ce 0+	59 Pr 5/2+	60 Nd 0+
61 Pm NS	62 Sm 0+	63 Eu 5/2+	64 Gd 0+	65 Tb 3/2+	66 Dy 0+	67 Ho 7/2-	68 Er 0+	69 Tm ½+	70 Yb 0+	71 Lu 7/2+	72 Hf 0+	73 Ta ½+	74 W 0+	75 Re 5/2+	76 Os 0+	77 Ir 3/2+	78 Pt ½-	79 Au 3/2+	80 Hg 0+
81 Tl ½+	82 Pb 0+	83 Bi 9/2-	84 Po NS	85 At NS	86 Rn NS	87 Fr NS	88 Ra NS	89 Ac NS	90 Th 0+	91 Pa NS	92 U 0+								

Anisotopioc 100% Abundance

4 and 90

Only even atomic numbers

NS = No stable

Patent Pending

The Neutronic Periodic Table of the Elements

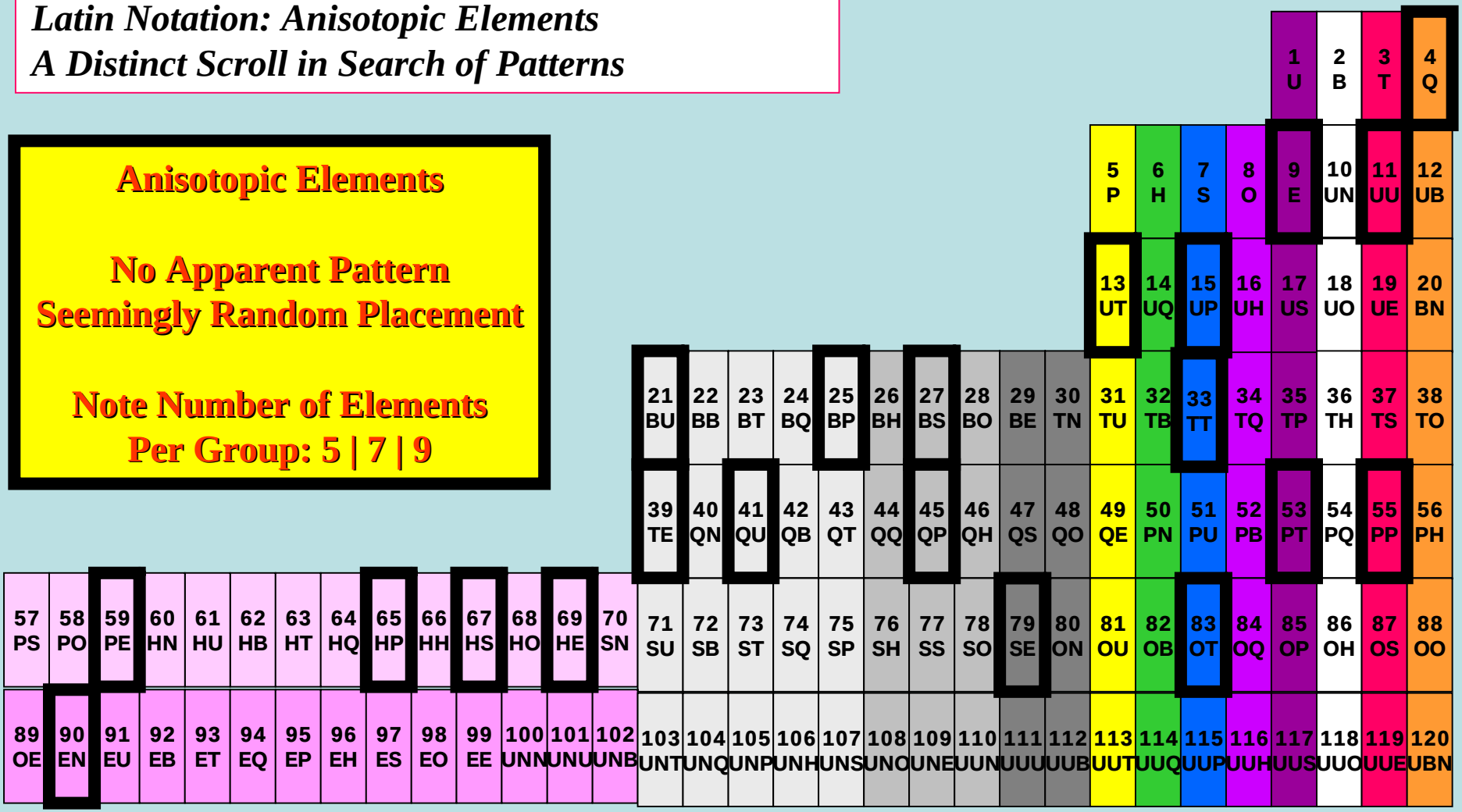
Latin Notation: Anisotopic Elements

A Distinct Scroll in Search of Patterns

Anisotopic Elements

No Apparent Pattern
Seemingly Random Placement

Note Number of Elements
Per Group: 5 | 7 | 9



The Neutronic Periodic Table of the Elements

Latin Notation: Anisotopic Elements

A Distinct Scroll in Search of Patterns

Anisotopic Elements

No Apparent Pattern
Seemingly Random Placement

Even/Odd Atomic Numbers

Note Number of Elements
Per Row: 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 1

																								1 U	2 B	3 T	**4 Q**			
																5 P	6 H	7 S	8 O	**9 E**	10 UN	**11 UU**	12 UB							
																13 UT	14 UQ	**15 UP**	16 UH	17 US	18 UO	19 UE	20 BN							
														21 BU	22 BB	23 BT	24 BQ	**25 BP**	26 BH	**27 BS**	28 BO	29 BE	30 TN	31 TU	32 TB	**33 TT**	34 TQ	35 TP	36 TH	37 TS	38 TO	
														39 TE	40 QN	**41 QU**	42 QB	43 QT	44 QQ	**45 QP**	46 QH	47 QS	48 QO	49 QE	50 PN	51 PU	52 PB	**53 PT**	54 PQ	**55 PP**	56 PH	
57 PS	58 PO	**59 PE**	60 HN	61 HU	62 HB	63 HT	64 HQ	**65 HP**	66 HH	**67 HS**	68 HO	**69 HE**	70 SN	71 SU	72 SB	73 ST	74 SQ	75 SP	76 SH	77 SS	78 SO	**79 SE**	80 ON	81 OU	82 OB	**83 OT**	84 OQ	85 OP	86 OH	87 OS	88 OO	
89 OE	**90 EN**	91 EU	92 EB	93 ET	94 EQ	95 EP	96 EH	97 ES	98 EO	99 EE	100 UNN	101 UNU	102 UNB	103 UNT	104 UNQ	105 UNP	106 UNH	107 UNS	108 UNO	109 UNE	110 UUN	111 UUU	112 UUB	113 UUT	114 UUQ	115 UUP	116 UUH	117 UUS	118 UUO	119 UUE	120 UBN	

The next issue in my mind concerns the particular samples used in the testing for abundances of the presentation of elements in the samples. Physicists, scientists, debate the very nature of the samples regarding how representative they may be of the particular element(s) being studied. A caveat is that the abundances reflect the mixing/non-mixing of elements in nature, in those particular chosen samples for study. Obviously, one is not speaking about the origin of the elements in those samples, but merely their ***isotopic or anisotopic presentation*** as one observes them, as they are presented to us.

Then there is the measurement of those percentages in the mixtures. Obviously, the method of measurement becomes determinant in the exactness of the percentages of the presentation of each element. Let me not debate the method of measurement, because that lies beyond my capacity for analysis. So, let us accept the possibility that the percentages of abundance for the elements being presented by the scientists [physicists and chemists] in the handbook on chemistry and physics are correct, in that they are exact and precise.

Apparently those measurements of abundance for the elements have changed over the years or decades, if not centuries. At one time, it appears that the element 2-He was included as an anisotopic element, one with 100% abundance in the samples of presentation. This no longer appears to be the case, as it is now presented with a 99.9998633%. One may question whether 2-He underwent a change in its percentage of presentation or whether our capacity for measurement improved.

The recently discovered pattern among the anisotopic elements may assist us in deriving a conclusion in this regard. Let us see why.

Isotopic is the same species of an element, having the same atomic number [same number of protons], but a different atomic mass [a difference in the number of neutrons]. **Anisotopic** means **not-isotopic**. In a sense, this means that the element has no differentiated species, but is 100% in abundance in the samples found in nature; it has no isotopes as such.

Consider the last-digit termination of the atomic numbers of the elements whether they are even or odd numbers. The **anisotopic elements of 100% abundance** are twenty one different elements cited in the literature by their atomic number. These are:

Elements **4-He** and **90-Th** are, as stated earlier, the first and last element of the anisotopic series. The elements that lie between these two elements on the schemata are:

Elements **9-F, 11-Na, 13-Al, 15-P, 21-Sc, 25-Mn, 27-Co, 33-As, 39-Y, 41-Nb, 45-Rh, 53-I, 55-Cs, 59-Pr, 65-Tb, 67-Ho, 69-Tm, 79-Au, 83-Bi**

.

This pattern of **2 | 19 even/odd atomic numbers** is occasionally referenced in the literature. However, from what I see, it has not been assigned much significance. At first view, the anisotopic elements, as of their atomic numbers, appear to be randomly placed on the schemata of the elements, except for the obvious distinction between the two even-numbered elements and the 19 odd-numbered elements.

However, once I began to group the anisotopic elements according to their atomic numbers, their last-digit numeral, then a very definite pattern came into view. In no way do the anisotopic elements seem to be randomly placed, but rather they appear to obey an uncanny selection, almost as of a ***conscious design***.

Consider the groupings of even/odd atomic numbers of the anisotopic elements as of their last-digit termination as shown in the following list. The groups of the particular last-digit terminations as of the ***same*** odd-numbered ending sort the anisotopic elements into specific progressive numbers.

4	**is 100% abundance**	**[1 element]**
90	**is 100% abundance**	**[1 element]**
27, 67	**are 100% abundance**	**[2 elements]**
11, 21, 41	**are 100% abundance**	**[3 elements]**
13, 33, 53, 83	**are 100% abundance**	**[4 elements]**
9, 39, 59, 69, 79	**are 100% abundance**	**[5 elements]**
15, 25, 45, 55, 65	**are 100% abundance**	**[5 elements]**

The groupings of the anisotopic elements according to their last-digit terminations show that their atomic numbers no longer appear to be randomly chosen. In fact, there exists a definite and obvious logic to their placement on the schemata. Therefore, with the cited groupings something extremely significant appears. Now, one may view how the different last-digit terminations of even/odd numbers establish ***a definite progressive pattern of the number of elements in a specific grouping.***

-o-

Detailed schemata of the groupings are presented at the end of this essay.

The odd-numbered elements establish an intriguing pattern of the number of elements in each group that is presented in an apparent progressive numerical order. There exists an order of **two** elements in one group [27, 67]; **three** elements in another group [11, 21, 41]; **four** elements in another group [13, 33, 53, 83]; **five** elements in another group [9, 39, 59, 69, 79]; and, **five** elements in yet another group [15, 25, 45, 55, 65]. And, if we place the first and last element respectively on the pattern, then the following pattern appears:

***4** is 100% abundance [Begins Groupings]*		*[1 element]*
27, 67	are 100% abundance	**[2 elements]**
11, 21, 41	are 100% abundance	**[3 elements]**
13, 33, 53, 83	are 100% abundance	**[4 elements]**
9, 39, 59, 69, 79	are 100% abundance	**[5 elements]**
15, 25, 45, 55, 65	are 100% abundance	**[5 elements]**
***90** is 100% abundance [Ends Groupings]*		*[1 element]*

Upon observing this particular pattern, I wonder whether there existed an odd-numbered anisotopic element that existed by itself, as a single element, ***say for example 1-Hydrogen***, and whether there once existed a sixth element in the group ending in last-digit 5. In other words, one wonders whether certain elements were anisotopic in the past and, that through mixing with other elements they are no longer presented with 100% abundance in the samples.

1 H 1/2+	2 He 0+	3 Li 3/2-	**4 Be 3/2-**	5 B 3/2-	6 C 0+	7 N 1+	8 O 0+	**9 F ½+**	10 Ne 0+
11 Na 3/2+	12 Mg 0+	**13 Al 5/2+**	14 Si 0+	**15 P ½+**	16 S 0+	17 Cl 3/2+	18 Ar 0+	19 K 3/2+	20 Ca 0+
21 Sc 7/2-	22 Ti 0+	23 V 7/2-	24 Cr 0+	**25 Ma 5/2-**	26 Fe 0+	**27 Co 7/2-**	28 Ni 0+	29 Cu 3/2-	30 Zn 0+
31 Ga 3/2-	32 Ge 0+	**33 As 3/2-**	34 Se 0+	35 Br 3/2-	36 Kr 0+	37 Rb 5/2-	38 Sr 0+	**39 Y ½-**	40 Zr 0+
41 Nb 9/2+	42 Mo 0+	43 Tc NS	44 Ru 0+	**45 Rh ½-**	46 Pd 0+	47 Ag ½-	48 Cd 0+	49 In 9/2+	50 Sn 0+
51 Sb 5/2+	52 Te 0+	**53 I 5/2+**	54 Xe 0+	**55 Cs 7/2+**	56 Ba 0+	57 La 7/2+	58 Ce 0+	**59 Pr 5/2+**	60 Nd 0+
61 Pm NS	62 Sm 0+	63 Eu 5/2+	64 Gd 0+	**65 Tb 3/2+**	66 Dy 0+	**67 Ho 7/2-**	68 Er 0+	**69 Tm ½+**	70 Yb 0+
71 Lu 7/2+	72 Hf 0+	73 Ta ½+	74 W 0+	75 Re 5/2+	76 Os 0+	77 Ir 3/2+	78 Pt ½-	**79 Au 3/2+**	80 Hg 0+
81 Tl ½+	82 Pb 0+	**83 Bi 9/2-**	84 Po NS	85 At NS	86 Rn NS	87 Fr NS	88 Ra NS	89 Ac NS	**90 Th 0+**
91 Pa NS	92 U 0+								

A Distinct Scroll of
The Neutronic Schemata of the Elements

Anisotopic elements

Anisotopic elements by ending of atomic number:

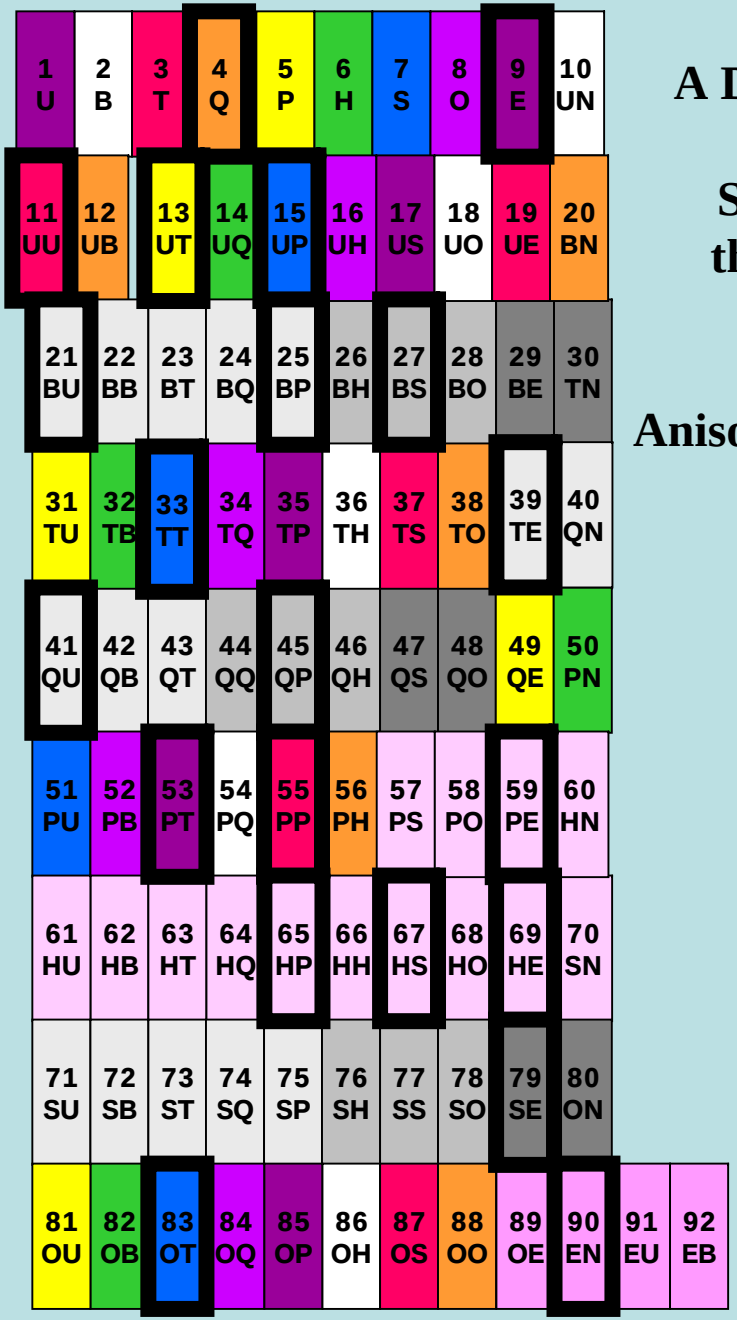
15, 25, 45, 55, 65 are 100%	**[5 elements]**
9, 39, 59, 69, 79 are 100%	**[5 elements]**
13, 33, 53, 83 are 100%	**[4 elements]**
11, 21, 41 are 100%	**[3 elements]**
27, 67 are 100%	**[2 elements]**
4 is 100%	**[1 element]**
90 is 100%	**[1 element]**

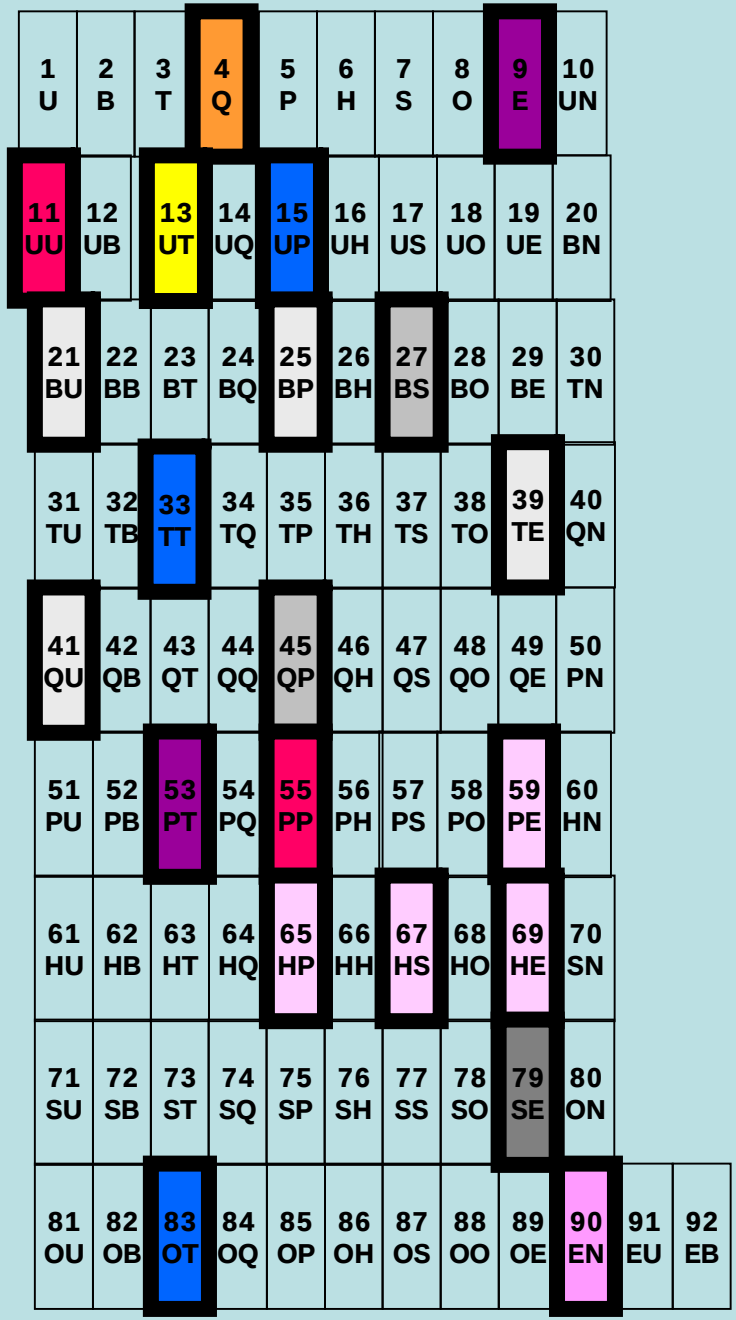
Note how spacing is inverted for:
13, 33, 53, 83
and
79, 59, 39, 9

And, note the even-numbered begin/end elements 4 and 90.

A Distinct Scroll of the Schemata of the Elements

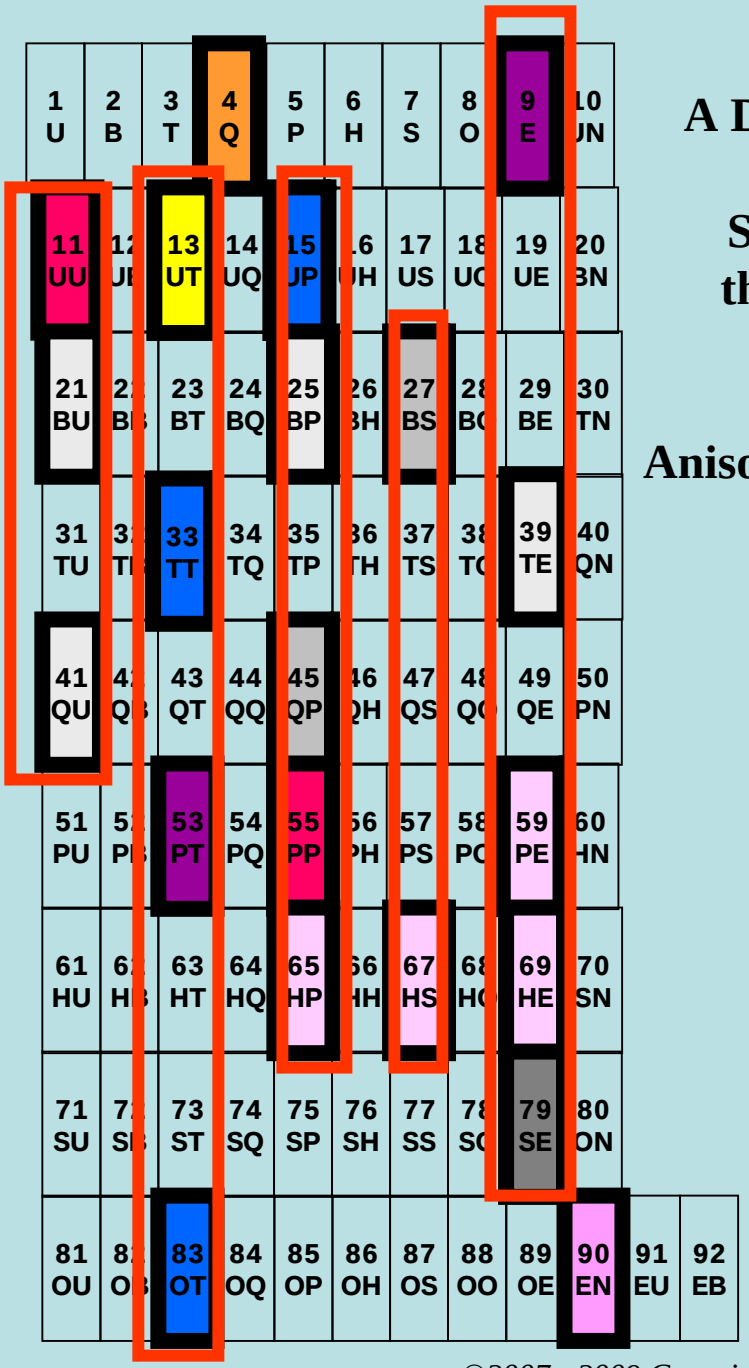
Anisotopic Elements

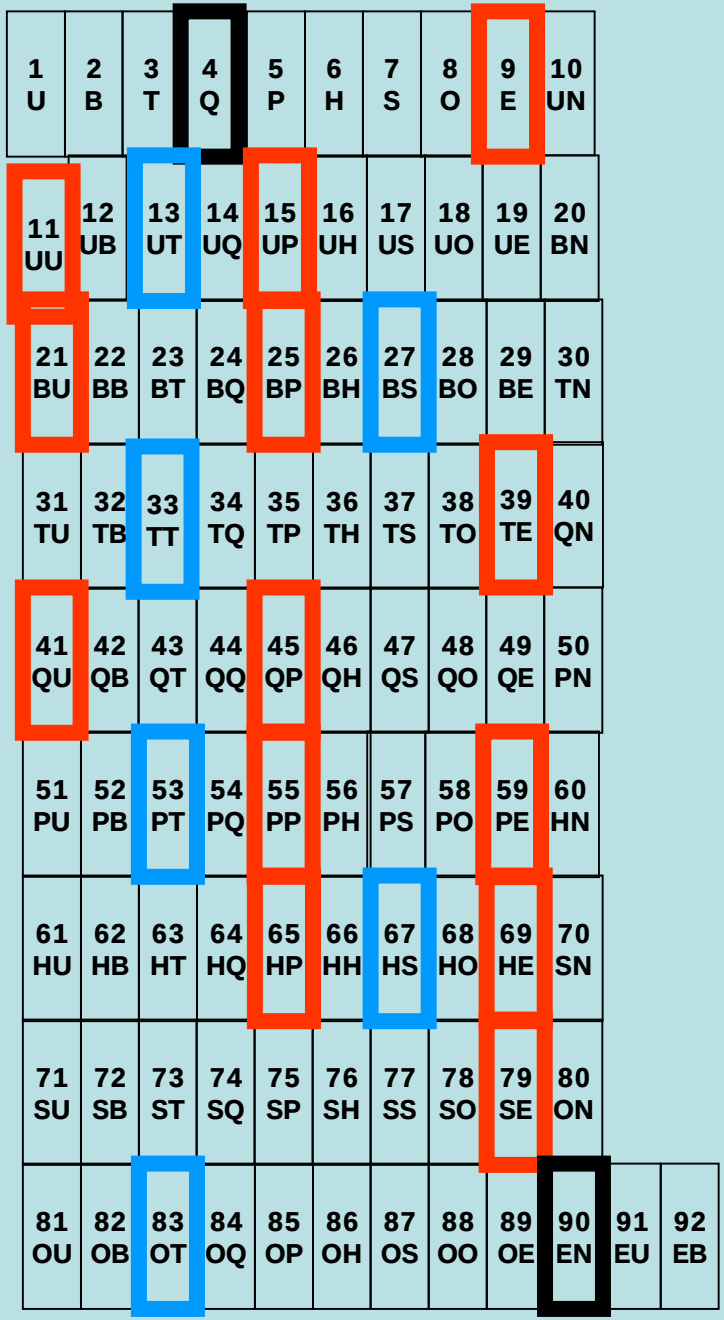




A Distinct Scroll of the Schemata of the Elements

Anisotopic Elements





From another perspective, however, according to this pattern, one might question the idea that all elements were once presented in 100% abundances. I say that, because were that the case, then it would be extremely difficult to believe that the random decay of the elements with the corresponding change in percentages of mixing would have established such an evident pattern according to the odd-numbered atomic numbers in terms of the number of element per group. One would expect simply a random grouping of the anisotopic elements according to atomic numbers in that case. On the other hand, one may consider that all elements, every element in a sense, is 100% pure in abundance given that each element in its origin stands alone.

When I first observed the cited pattern of the number of anisotopic elements per group, my first reaction was to expect a group of six elements and not two groups of five elements, given the obvious pattern in the progression of elements per grouping. Since, I do not consider the transuranium elements in most of my studies, due to their humanly generated origin, the only group to consider that may present six elements is that of last-digit termination in 5: elements 15, 25, 45, 55, 65. I say this, because the other grouping of five elements [9, 39, 59, 69, 79] would suggest the element 99 as forming the sixth element of that group. And, since element 99 is a transuranium element, I do not consider it as a possibility in terms of 100% abundance.

So, hypothetically, only element 85 may be considered as a possible member of the grouping 15, 25, 45, 55, 65, since it would be the next one on the list within the logic of the pattern. That would make six elements to the groups and thus the overall pattern established would be complete: as in 15, 25, 45, 55, 65, and 85. Element 75 would not be considered given its low percentage of abundance [62.60%]. Consider the modified grouping in this sense.

Odd Numbered Anisotopics:

Hypothetical:		
1-Hydrogen	*[100%]*	*[1 element]*
27, 67	100%	[2 elements]
11, 21, 41	100%	[3 elements]
13, 33, 53, 83	100%	[4 elements]
9, 39, 59, 69, 79	100%	[5 elements]
Hypothetical:		
15, 25, 45, 55, 65, **[85]**	100%	**[6 elements]**

The reason for considering **1-Hydrogen** as a hypothetical anisotopic is actually not so hypothetical. The Hydrogen-Helium abundance theory at the moment of the creation of the Universe comes into play here, but must be reserved for a later discussion. Upon examining the properties and characteristics of the element 85-At, Astatine, I found that **85-At is "the only halogen without stable isotope".** Therefore, element 85-At does not only break the pattern here with regard to the anisotopics grouping, but it breaks the pattern with regard to the Halogens in its own elemental group. *[1-Hydrogen would be an anomaly outside of the last-digit 1 elements.]*

By all logic, and according to the discerned pattern, I would expect that at some point in the history of the Universe, 85-At formed a part of the groupings of the anisotopics in the sense illustrated here. Another hypothetical possibility is that not only did elements 2-He and 90-Th form part of the anisotopic elements, but also elements 4, 6, and 8 were presented in 100% abundances. But, this would be the subject for another essay.

1 H 1/2+	2 He 0+	3 Li 3/2-	**4 Be 3/2-**	5 B 3/2-	6 C 0+	7 N 1+	8 O 0+	**9 F ½+**	10 Ne 0+
11 Na 3/2+	12 Mg 0+	**13 Al 5/2+**	14 Si 0+	**15 P ½+**	16 S 0+	17 Cl 3/2+	18 Ar 0+	19 K 3/2+	20 Ca 0+
21 Sc 7/2-	22 Ti 0+	23 V 7/2-	24 Cr 0+	**25 Ma 5/2-**	26 Fe 0+	**27 Co 7/2-**	28 Ni 0+	29 Cu 3/2-	30 Zn 0+
31 Ga 3/2-	32 Ge 0+	**33 As 3/2-**	34 Se 0+	35 Br 3/2-	36 Kr 0+	37 Rb 5/2-	38 Sr 0+	**39 Y ½-**	40 Zr 0+
41 Nb 9/2+	42 Mo 0+	43 Tc NS	44 Ru 0+	**45 Rh ½-**	46 Pd 0+	47 Ag ½-	48 Cd 0+	49 In 9/2+	50 Sn 0+
51 Sb 5/2+	52 Te 0+	**53 I 5/2+**	54 Xe 0+	**55 Cs 7/2+**	56 Ba 0+	57 La 7/2+	58 Ce 0+	**59 Pr 5/2+**	60 Nd 0+
61 Pm NS	62 Sm 0+	63 Eu 5/2+	64 Gd 0+	**65 Tb 3/2+**	66 Dy 0+	**67 Ho 7/2-**	68 Er 0+	**69 Tm ½+**	70 Yb 0+
71 Lu 7/2+	72 Hf 0+	73 Ta ½+	74 W 0+	75 Re 5/2+	76 Os 0+	77 Ir 3/2+	78 Pt ½-	**79 Au 3/2+**	80 Hg 0+
81 Tl ½+	82 Pb 0+	**83 Bi 9/2-**	84 Po NS	85 At NS	86 Rn NS	87 Fr NS	88 Ra NS	89 Ac NS	**90 Th 0+**
91 Pa NS	92 U 0+								

A Distinct Hypothetical Scroll of
The Neutronic Schemata of the Elements

Anisotopic elements

Primordial Abundance 1-Hydrogen

Hypothetical
Anisotopic elements by ending of atomic number:

90 is 100%	**[1 element]**
15, 25, 45, 55, 65, 85 are 100%	**[6 elements]**
9, 39, 59, 69, 79 are 100%	**[5 elements]**
13, 33, 53, 83 are 100%	**[4 elements]**
11, 21, 41 are 100%	**[3 elements]**
27, 67 are 100%	**[2 elements]**
4 is 100%	**[1 element]**
1 is 100% Hypothetical	**[1 element]**

Hypothetical Earlier Pattern in the Development of the Universe

Element	***Natural Abundance***	***Number in Group***
1-Hydrogen	***[100%] primordial anisotope***	***[1 element]***
27, 67	100%	[2 elements]
11, 21, 41	100%	[3 elements]
13, 33, 53, 83	100%	[4 elements]
9, 39, 59, 69, 79	100%	[5 elements]
15, 25, 45, 55, 65, [**85**]	100%	[6 elements]
Begin/end even-numbered elements:		
4, 90	100%	[2 elements]

One would expect the element 1-Hydrogen to be the single anisotopic element that would complete the observed pattern, as shown above. One might expect that the element 1-Hydrogen would be the initial primordial anisotopic element *par excellence*, as the only element from which all elements derive. One would list the element 1-Hydrogen alone within the pattern, since 1-Hydrogen represents an anomaly of sorts in relation to the other elements whose last-digit termination is a one [1], as in 11, 21, 41. This is so because the elements 11, 21, and 41 have neutrons in their composition, while 1-Hydrogen has no neutron, but only one proton and one electron. In this sense, 1-Hydrogen is the only stand-alone odd-numbered element that could occupy the single element position to thus complete the pattern.

The element 1-Hydrogen is the primordial anisotopic element, as one would expect it to have existed by itself at the time of the creation of the Universe, or the coming into being of the Universe. Today, it is said that the Universe consists of about 73% of 1-Hydrogen, about 25% of 2-Helium, with all other elements making up less then 2%. The theory of the **Hydrogen-Helium Abundance** supposedly serves as the main theme for proving or disproving the **Big Bang Nucleosynthesis [BBN]** theory. The study of the origin of the Universe and the Hydrogen-Helium Abundance theory or, the **primordial nucleosynthesis** theory should necessarily take into consideration the pattern of anisotopic elements examined here.

Personally, I do not accept the Big Bang Theory as a viable explanation for the existence of the Universe as we know it. That means that I do not consider the Big Bang theory to be correct, neither in exactness nor in precision. The amount of speculative discourse that goes into substantiating the idea of a primordial explosion to explain the current state of the Universe as we able to view it is totally unacceptable in my view. The interchangeability of the concepts of an **initial explosion** and a **constant expansion** of the Universe is in my mind one of the elemental errors committed by scientists today.

The existence of patterns such as the one regarding the anisotopic elements distinguished in this essay, in my view, serves as a red flag in continuing with the speculative discourse about a primordial Big Bang as the initial moment of the creation of the Universe. To speak about the Big Bang nucleosynthesis having lasted “about seventeen minutes”, and ignore the infinitely so period of time before that primordial event constitutes pure speculation in my view. Nonetheless, at some point the theory of the Big Bang must be treated in detail. The pattern of anisotopic elements appears to be a good starting point.

With the pattern of the groupings of the anisotopic elements on the neutronic schemata of the elements, it becomes obvious that the obvious is sometimes deceiving. The atomic numbers of the anisotopic elements, at first glance, appear to be randomly presented. There appears to be no definite pattern regarding their atomic numbers, other than the obvious fact that the even-numbered elements, 4-Be and 90-Th, begin and end the series of anisotopic elements.

Upon further analysis, as shown in this essay, the apparently random atomic numbers of the odd-numbered anisotopic elements are *not* random at all. Rather they appear to reflect a definite and discernable pattern regarding a progressive numerical grouping of the cited elements. Such a progressive pattern in the number of elements per grouping suggests that the 100% abundance in the presentation of the anisotopic elements is definitely not random. There would appear to be no random process of decay and transformation amongst the elements as such. To the contrary, the pattern cited here suggests that there appear to exist definite reasons as to why certain elements are anisotopic.

In the specialized literature, significance is given to whether an element has an even or odd atomic number. As we have seen in this study, that significance may hold the key to understanding the relationships among the anisotopic elements. Understanding the nature of the anisotopic elements may provide answers regarding the primordial timeline of the existence of the Universe. These concerns will be treated in the following Earth/matriX essays with additional illustrations provided on **the electronic and neutronic schemata of the elements.**

www.theschemata.com

Addendum

The Neutronic Schemata of the Elements and the Anisotopic Elements

***Detailed schemata of the anisotopic groupings are presented on the following pages of this essay. I have chosen to present the groupings on the* neutronic schemata of the elements.**

Other studies are being prepared to present the anisotopic elements on the electronic schemata and other more recent scrolls of the schemata of the elements in various presentations and renderings.

Visit our web-site for additional background material on the different schemata of the elements.

www.theschemata.com

1 H	2 He	3 Li 3/2-	**4 Be**	5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne 3/2+	11 Na	12 Mg 5/2+	13 Al	14 Si 0+	15 P	16 S 3/2+	17 Cl 2+	18 Ar 0+	19 K 4-	20 Ca 0+
21 Sc	22 Ti 5/2-	23 V	24 Cr 0+	25 Mn	26 Fe ½-	27 Co	28 Ni 0+	29 Cu	30 Zn 0+	31 Ga	32 Ge 0+	33 As	34 Se 0+	35 Br	36 Kr 0+	37 Rb	38 Sr 9/2+	39 Y	40 Zr 0+
41 Nb	42 Mo 5/2+	43 Tc NS	44 Ru 5/2+	45 Rh	46 Pd 5/2+	47 Ag	48 Cd ½+	49 In	50 Sn 0+	51 Sb	52 Te 0+	53 I	54 Xe 3/2+	55 Cs	56 Ba 0+	57 La	58 Ce 0+	59 Pr	60 Nd 0+
61 Pm NS	62 Sm 7/2-	63 Eu	64 Gd 0+	65 Tb	66 Dy 5/2-	67 Ho	68 Er 7/2+	69 Tm	70 Yb 5/2-	71 Lu	72 Hf 9/2+	73 Ta	74 W 0+	75 Re	76 Os 3/2-	77 Ir	78 Pt 0+	79 Au	80 Hg ½-
81 Tl	82 Pb ½-	**83 Bi**	84 Po NS	85 At NS	86 Rn NS	87 Fr NS	88 Ra NS	89 Ac NS	**90 Th**	91 Pa NS	92 U 0+								

Anisotopic

Even-Numbered Group of Anisotopics
4-Be and 90-Th

1 H	2 He	3 Li 3/2-	4 Be	5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne 3/2+	11 Na	12 Mg 5/2+	13 Al	14 Si 0+	15 P	16 S 3/2+	17 Cl 2+	18 Ar 0+	19 K 4-	20 Ca 0+
21 Sc	22 Ti 5/2-	23 V	24 Cr 0+	25 Mn	26 Fe ½-	27 Co	28 Ni 0+	29 Cu	30 Zn 0+	31 Ga	32 Ge 0+	33 As	34 Se 0+	35 Br	36 Kr 0+	37 Rb	38 Sr 9/2+	39 Y	40 Zr 0+
41 Nb	42 Mo 5/2+	43 Tc NS	44 Ru 5/2+	45 Rh	46 Pd 5/2+	47 Ag	48 Cd ½+	49 In	50 Sn 0+	51 Sb	52 Te 0+	53 I	54 Xe 3/2+	55 Cs	56 Ba 0+	57 La	58 Ce 0+	59 Pr	60 Nd 0+
61 Pm NS	62 Sm 7/2-	63 Eu	64 Gd 0+	65 Tb	66 Dy 5/2-	67 Ho	68 Er 7/2+	69 Tm	70 Yb 5/2-	71 Lu	72 Hf 9/2+	73 Ta	74 W 0+	75 Re	76 Os 3/2-	77 Ir	78 Pt 0+	79 Au	80 Hg ½-
81 Tl	82 Pb ½-	83 Bi	84 Po NS	85 At NS	86 Rn NS	87 Fr NS	88 Ra NS	89 Ac NS	90 Th	91 Pa NS	92 U 0+								

Anisotopic

Odd-Numbered Group of Anisotopics
27-Co and 67-Ho

1 H	2 He	3 Li 3/2-	4 Be	5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne 3/2+	11 Na	12 Mg 5/2+	13 Al	14 Si 0+	15 P	16 S 3/2+	17 Cl 2+	18 Ar 0+	19 K 4-	20 Ca 0+
21 Sc	22 Ti 5/2-	23 V	24 Cr 0+	25 Mn	26 Fe ½-	27 Co	28 Ni 0+	29 Cu	30 Zn 0+	31 Ga	32 Ge 0+	33 As	34 Se 0+	35 Br	36 Kr 0+	37 Rb	38 Sr 9/2+	39 Y	40 Zr 0+
41 Nb	42 Mo 5/2+	43 Tc NS	44 Ru 5/2+	45 Rh	46 Pd 5/2+	47 Ag	48 Cd ½+	49 In	50 Sn 0+	51 Sb	52 Te 0+	53 I	54 Xe 3/2+	55 Cs	56 Ba 0+	57 La	58 Ce 0+	59 Pr	60 Nd 0+
61 Pm NS	62 Sm 7/2-	63 Eu	64 Gd 0+	65 Tb	66 Dy 5/2-	67 Ho	68 Er 7/2+	69 Tm	70 Yb 5/2-	71 Lu	72 Hf 9/2+	73 Ta	74 W 0+	75 Re	76 Os 3/2-	77 Ir	78 Pt 0+	79 Au	80 Hg ½-
81 Tl	82 Pb ½-	83 Bi	84 Po NS	85 At NS	86 Rn NS	87 Fr NS	88 Ra NS	89 Ac NS	90 Th	91 Pa NS	92 U 0+								

Anisotopic

Odd-Numbered Group of Anisotopics
11-Na, 21-Sc, and 41-Nb

1 H	2 He	3 Li 3/2-	4 Be	5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne 3/2+	11 Na	12 Mg 5/2+	13 Al	14 Si 0+	15 P	16 S 3/2+	17 Cl 2+	18 Ar 0+	19 K 4-	20 Ca 0+
21 Sc	22 Ti 5/2-	23 V	24 Cr 0+	25 Mn	26 Fe ½-	27 Co	28 Ni 0+	29 Cu	30 Zn 0+	31 Ga	32 Ge 0+	33 As	34 Se 0+	35 Br	36 Kr 0+	37 Rb	38 Sr 9/2+	39 Y	40 Zr 0+
41 Nb	42 Mo 5/2+	43 Tc NS	44 Ru 5/2+	45 Rh	46 Pd 5/2+	47 Ag	48 Cd ½+	49 In	50 Sn 0+	51 Sb	52 Te 0+	53 I	54 Xe 3/2+	55 Cs	56 Ba 0+	57 La	58 Ce 0+	59 Pr	60 Nd 0+
61 Pm NS	62 Sm 7/2-	63 Eu	64 Gd 0+	65 Tb	66 Dy 5/2-	67 Ho	68 Er 7/2+	69 Tm	70 Yb 5/2-	71 Lu	72 Hf 9/2+	73 Ta	74 W 0+	75 Re	76 Os 3/2-	77 Ir	78 Pt 0+	79 Au	80 Hg ½-
81 Tl	82 Pb ½-	83 Bi	84 Po NS	85 At NS	86 Rn NS	87 Fr NS	88 Ra NS	89 Ac NS	90 Th	91 Pa NS	92 U 0+								

Anisotopic

Odd-Numbered Group of Anisotopics
13-Al, 33-As, 53-I, and 83-Bi

1 H	2 He	3 Li 3/2-	4 Be	5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne 3/2+	11 Na	12 Mg 5/2+	13 Al	14 Si 0+	15 P	16 S 3/2+	17 Cl 2+	18 Ar 0+	19 K 4-	20 Ca 0+
21 Sc	22 Ti 5/2-	23 V	24 Cr 0+	25 Mn	26 Fe ½-	27 Co	28 Ni 0+	29 Cu	30 Zn 0+	31 Ga	32 Ge 0+	33 As	34 Se 0+	35 Br	36 Kr 0+	37 Rb	38 Sr 9/2+	39 Y	40 Zr 0+
41 Nb	42 Mo 5/2+	43 Tc NS	44 Ru 5/2+	45 Rh	46 Pd 5/2+	47 Ag	48 Cd ½+	49 In	50 Sn 0+	51 Sb	52 Te 0+	53 I	54 Xe 3/2+	55 Cs	56 Ba 0+	57 La	58 Ce 0+	59 Pr	60 Nd 0+
61 Pm NS	62 Sm 7/2-	63 Eu	64 Gd 0+	65 Tb	66 Dy 5/2-	67 Ho	68 Er 7/2+	69 Tm	70 Yb 5/2-	71 Lu	72 Hf 9/2+	73 Ta	74 W 0+	75 Re	76 Os 3/2-	77 Ir	78 Pt 0+	79 Au	80 Hg ½-
81 Tl	82 Pb ½-	83 Bi	84 Po NS	85 At NS	86 Rn NS	87 Fr NS	88 Ra NS	89 Ac NS	90 Th	91 Pa NS	92 U 0+								

Anisotopic

Odd-Numbered Group of Anisotopics
39-Y, 59-Pr, 69-Tm and 79-Au

The Neutronic Schemata of the Elements
Anisotopic Elements

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1 H	2 He	3 Li 3/2-	4 Be	5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne 3/2+	11 Na	12 Mg 5/2+	13 Al	14 Si 0+	**15 P**	16 S 3/2+	17 Cl 2+	18 Ar 0+	19 K 4-	20 Ca 0+
21 Sc	22 Ti 5/2-	23 V	24 Cr 0+	**25 Mn**	26 Fe ½-	27 Co	28 Ni 0+	29 Cu	30 Zn 0+	31 Ga	32 Ge 0+	33 As	34 Se 0+	35 Br	36 Kr 0+	37 Rb	38 Sr 9/2+	39 Y	40 Zr 0+
41 Nb	42 Mo 5/2+	43 Tc NS	44 Ru 5/2+	**45 Rh**	46 Pd 5/2+	47 Ag	48 Cd ½+	49 In	50 Sn 0+	51 Sb	52 Te 0+	53 I	54 Xe 3/2+	**55 Cs**	56 Ba 0+	57 La	58 Ce 0+	59 Pr	60 Nd 0+
61 Pm NS	62 Sm 7/2-	63 Eu	64 Gd 0+	**65 Tb**	66 Dy 5/2-	67 Ho	68 Er 7/2+	69 Tm	70 Yb 5/2-	71 Lu	72 Hf 9/2+	73 Ta	74 W 0+	75 Re	76 Os 3/2-	77 Ir	78 Pt 0+	79 Au	80 Hg ½-
81 Tl	82 Pb ½-	83 Bi	84 Po NS	**85 At NS**	86 Rn NS	87 Fr NS	88 Ra NS	89 Ac NS	90 Th	91 Pa NS	92 U 0+								

Anisotopic

Odd-Numbered Group of Anisotopics
15-P, 25-Ma, 45-Rh, 55-Cs, and 65-Tb
Possibly 85-At earlier

The Neutronic Schemata of the Elements
Anisotopic Elements

Earth/matriX
SCIENCE TODAY

1 H	2 He	3 Li 3/2-	**4 Be**	5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	**9 F**	10 Ne 3/2+	**11 Na**	12 Mg 5/2+	**13 Al**	14 Si 0+	**15 P**	16 S 3/2+	17 Cl 2+	18 Ar 0+	19 K 4-	20 Ca 0+
21 Sc	22 Ti 5/2-	23 V	24 Cr 0+	**25 Mn**	26 Fe ½-	**27 Co**	28 Ni 0+	29 Cu	30 Zn 0+	31 Ga	32 Ge 0+	**33 As**	34 Se 0+	35 Br	36 Kr 0+	37 Rb	38 Sr 9/2+	**39 Y**	40 Zr 0+
41 Nb	42 Mo 5/2+	43 Tc NS	44 Ru 5/2+	**45 Rh**	46 Pd 5/2+	47 Ag	48 Cd ½+	49 In	50 Sn 0+	51 Sb	52 Te 0+	**53 I**	54 Xe 3/2+	**55 Cs**	56 Ba 0+	57 La	58 Ce 0+	**59 Pr**	60 Nd 0+
61 Pm NS	62 Sm 7/2-	63 Eu	64 Gd 0+	**65 Tb**	66 Dy 5/2-	**67 Ho**	68 Er 7/2+	**69 Tm**	70 Yb 5/2-	71 Lu	72 Hf 9/2+	73 Ta	74 W 0+	75 Re	76 Os 3/2-	77 Ir	78 Pt 0+	**79 Au**	80 Hg ½-
81 Tl	82 Pb ½-	**83 Bi**	84 Po NS	85 At NS	86 Rn NS	87 Fr NS	88 Ra NS	89 Ac NS	**90 Th**	91 Pa NS	92 U 0+								

Anisotopic
Shaded

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By
Charles William Johnson

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