

Buy Now !

Earth/matriX
Science Today

Buy Now !

Excerpt from the Book:

Elemental Triplicity
on
The Neutronic Schemata of the Elements
(141 Pages)

By
Charles William Johnson

Buy Now !

Earth/matriX Editions

P.O. Box 231126
New Orleans, Louisiana 70183-1126

www.theschemata.com
www.earthmatrix.com

ISBN 1-58616-426-0

©2005-2006 Copyrighted by Charles William Johnson. All rights reserved.

Extract

Elemental triplicity represents a grouping of different elements whose protonic and neutronic counts reflect the same/similar numbers reflecting a midpoint between two chosen elements, which defines a specific pattern of centrosymmetry. The middle element of the three elements chosen reflects the midpoint, or average of the two counts of the two extreme elements.

The existence of groups of three ---or more--- elements with a pattern of centrosymmetry is populated throughout the elements, as illustrated in this study. It is impossible to exemplify all of the elemental triplicities; their quantity discourages an exhaustive presentation. I will present selected triplicities with the observation that these are just a few of the numerous examples that exist.

Aside from the problems derived from the names of the elements, the case may be that no one has pointed out the relationships of elemental triplicity since no one has arranged the elements according to the twenty-element baseline of the neutronic count ---until now. The horizontal rows of eighteen elements on the conventional periodic table denies a visual rendering of the numbers of the elemental triplicities.

| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Dedicated to **John Nagel Grosvenor**

A Danish physicist, whom I met on his brief stay in Mexico many years ago and shared his friendship for that short time. John was working with professor Marcos-Moshinsky on group theory. He wrote a joint paper with professor Moshinsky, that consisted of only a few pages. I asked him, who would understand what they had written, and he thought long and hard, and told me that six people in the entire world would comprehend it. That was in the late Sixties. Now, the Nagel-Moshinsky operators enjoy a much wider audience today. John taught me back then that one must strive to think exactly and to communicate one's thinking exactly. John and I, both battling with Spanish, wrote a two-page study on the function of the gerund in Spanish, which my uncle Henry commended us for having accomplished. That was a significant commendation coming from my late uncle, who was as exact in the Spanish language as John was in physics. I learned the same lesson from my uncle Henry to whom I have dedicated others works to in the Earth/matriX series. I still do not know what the Marcos-Moshinsky operators mean fully, but that is my shortcoming.

In this study, attention is given to the fact that the progression of elements in their protonic and neutronic counts reveals relationships among the elements whereby specific patterns of centrosymmetry appear among three different elements. The same patterns may be considered as of the electron and neutron counts, in as much as the number of protons and electrons in a given element/atom are the same for each element.

For the sake of convenience and simplicity in the discussion, I have put aside any considerations of the electron count for now by shading the number of electrons in a particular element. For now the theoretical visualization of number is the same.

The Baseline of the First Twenty Elements

	H	He	Li	Be	B	C	N	O	F	Ne	Na	Mg	Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar	K	Ca
P	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
N	0	2	4	5	6	6	7	8	10	10	12	12	14	14	16	16	18	22	20	20
E	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

It is often stated in the literature that the aufbau progression of the elements consists of the addition of a single Hydrogen proton to each successive element. This shorthand expression does not tell the whole story. Each element receives an additional proton and electron, alongwith the addititon/subtraction of a certain number of neutrons. For example, note how elements 5-B, 9-F, 11-Na, 13-Al, 15-P, and 19-K receive each one proton and one electron, and zero neutrons (2+0). Elements 1-H, 2-He, 8-O, 10-Ne, 12-Mg, 14-Si, and 16-S receive one proton, one electron and two neutrons (2+2). The remaining elements have distinct formats.

A Pattern of Centro-Symmetry on the Baseline

				2+0				2+0				2+0				2+0				2+0
P	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
N	0	2	4	5	6	6	7	8	10	10	12	12	14	14	16	16	18	22	20	20
E	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Sub-Patterns of Symmetry on the Baseline

	2+2	2+2					2+2			2+2			2+2			2+2				
P	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
N	0	2	4	5	6	6	7	8	10	10	12	12	14	14	16	16	18	22	20	20
E	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Excerpt from the Book:
ELEMENTAL TRIPLEXITY ON THE NEUTRONIC SCHEMATA OF THE ELEMENTS BY CHARLES WILLIAM JOHNSON

One of the most significant aspects of the elements is that related to the different cycles of life and living matter. The cycles of elements that involve living systems of matter-energy are commonly referred to as the **carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur cycles**.

C N O										S									
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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

These four cycles reflect traits that are relevant to the nucleonic equilibria of the elements within the first twenty representative elements. In my view, this relationship is not coincidental, but essential to the very nature of the four different cycles at hand. In this study, I observe how *perfect triplexities* exist among the first twenty elements, something that does not occur among the remaining elements. The perfect triplexities arise from the elements whose protonic, neutronic and electronic counts are the same within each element. The elements, whose protonic, neutronic and electronic counts are equal have the most stable nuclei of all the elements.

He				C N O				Ne		Mg		Si		S		Ca			
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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

I employ the first twenty elements as the **baseline** for the neutronic schemata of the elements. From the perspective of symmetry, the elements 4 | 7 | 18 represent, marked in bold above, anomalies in that one might expect the element 7-Nitrogen to reveal a non-equality of the three counts, while one would expect the elements 4-Beryllium and 18-Argon to have an equality in their three counts. Had that been the case, then there would have been a perfect pattern of alternative equalities/inequalities of the three counts for the first twenty elements. The opposite occurs. The fact that elements 4 | 18 occupy a certain kind of centrosymmetry from one another suggests the absence of random coincidence in the design of the characteristics and properties of the elements.

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

©2006 Copyrighted by Charles William Johnson

Excerpt from the Book:

ELEMENTAL TRIPLEXITY ON THE NEUTRONIC SCHEMATA OF THE ELEMENTS BY CHARLES WILLIAM JOHNSON

The element 1-Hydrogen aside, the other nineteen elements present a centrosymmetry with the elements 4 | 18 occupying opposing places. From this view, the anomaly and significance of 7-Nitrogen takes on a distinctive perspective. Considering the cited nucleonic equilibrium of the three counts, the protonic, neutronic and electronic counts, little wonder the principal cycles of life appear within this category.

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					The Carbon Cycle	The Nitrogen Cycle	The Oxygen Cycle								The Sulfur Cycle				

Interestingly enough, the carbon cycle is generally referred to as the *carbon-nitrogen-oxygen* cycle. Although the elements 6-Carbon and 7-Nitrogen are somewhat rare on Earth their chemical nature explains in part their presence in living matter. The element 6-Carbon forms extremely complex molecules that store the information which is necessary for the reproduction of life. And, 7-Nitrogen along with 8-Oxygen assist the carbon compounds in becoming chemically active in forming strong bonds that still have the characteristic of being breakable. In this manner, they are able to store and supply energy to the living organism. For these reasons, it is generally concluded that the chemical characteristics and properties of 6-carbon, 7-Nitrogen and 8-Oxygen, together with 1-Hydrogen, in fact, are the elements that dominate life on Earth.

Of the elements that comprise the most stable nuclei and the perfect elemental triplicities, (elements 2, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 20), four of them make up the main cycles of living matter on Earth: elements 6, 7, 8, and 16.

In this sense, a schema of the total number of rotons/neutrons/electrons for each element is in order. A schema that details the number of protons, electrons and neutrons in each element, along with the total number thereof and the difference between one element to the next is offered. The neutronic schema that follows illustrates a more complete picture of the elements and of the behavior of the constituent parts of the elements, than that generally offered by the conventional periodic table of the elements.

©2006 Copyrighted by Charles William Johnson

Excerpt from the Book:

ELEMENTAL TRIPPLICITY ON THE NEUTRONIC SCHEMATA OF THE ELEMENTS BY CHARLES WILLIAM JOHNSON

Elemental Triplicity: Perfect, Simple, Quasi and Asymmetric

Triplet.- [Navigation] A group of three synchronous transmitting stations operating as a system to provide signals for determination of position. Also known as triad.

The Mean of the Proton Counts of Elements' $\underline{a} + \underline{c} =$ the Proton Count of Element \underline{b}
and

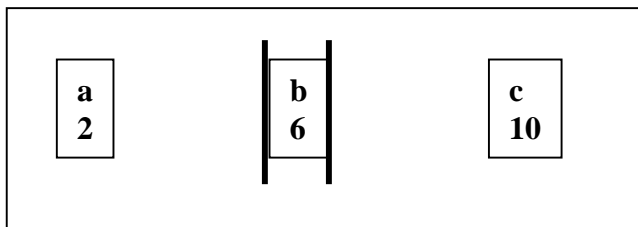
The Mean of the Neutron Counts of Elements $\underline{a} + \underline{c} =$ the Neutron Count of Element \underline{b}

Elemental Triplicity.- The mean of the **proton** count of elements \underline{a} and \underline{b} equals the proton count of element \underline{c} , and the mean of the **neutron** count of elements \underline{a} and \underline{b} equals the neutron count of element \underline{c} .

$$\frac{\text{protonic count } a + \text{protonic } b}{2} = \text{protonic count } c$$

$$\frac{a + c}{2} = b$$

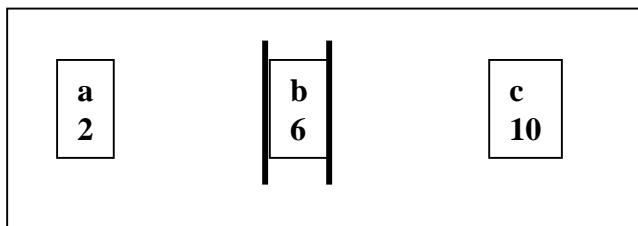
$$\frac{2 + 10}{2} = 6$$



$$\frac{\text{neutronic count } a + \text{neutronic } b}{2} = \text{neutronic count } c$$

$$\frac{a + c}{2} = b$$

$$\frac{2 + 10}{2} = 6$$

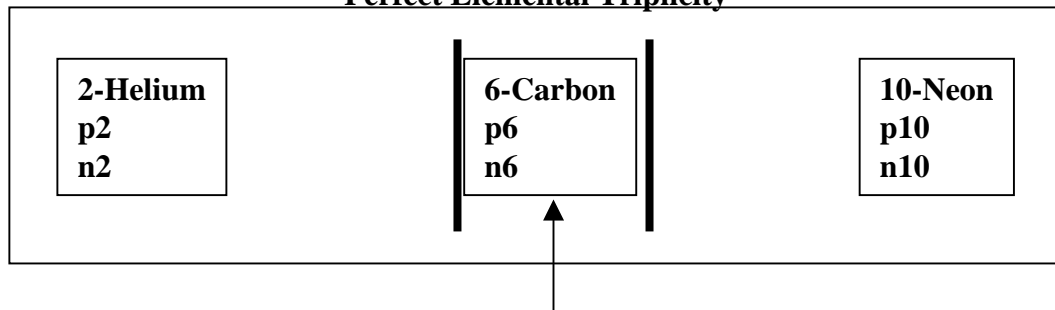


©2006 Copyrighted by Charles William Johnson

Excerpt from the Book:
**ELEMENTAL TRIPPLICITY ON THE NEUTRONIC SCHEMATA OF THE
ELEMENTS BY CHARLES WILLIAM JOHNSON**

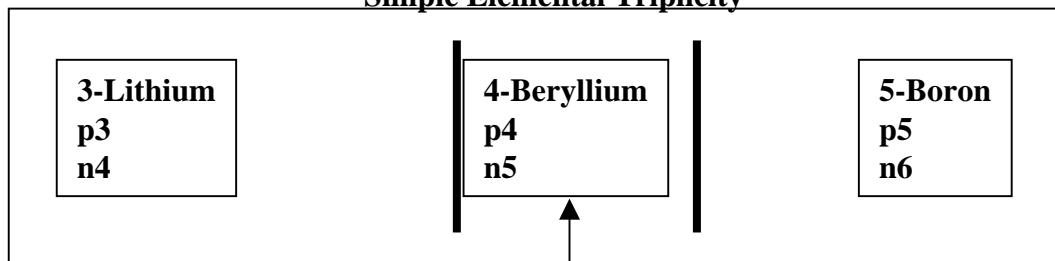
Perfect Elemental Triplexity.- The mean protonic and neutronic counts of a and c both fall precisely on the mean element between a and c, i.e., element b, with both the protonic and neutronic counts being equal for each element. Each element contains nucleonic equilibrium, the same number of protons as neutrons in its nucleus.

Perfect Elemental Triplexity



Simple Elemental Triplexity.- The mean protonic and neutronic counts of a and c both fall precisely on the mean element between a and c, i.e., element b, where each of the three elements has an unequal number of protons and neutrons in its respective nucleus. The elements do not contain nucleonic equilibrium.

Simple Elemental Triplexity



Protonic

$$\frac{a + c}{2} = b$$

$$\frac{3 + 5}{2} = 4$$

Neutronic

$$\frac{a + c}{2} = b$$

$$\frac{4 + 6}{2} = 5$$

©2006 Copyrighted by Charles William Johnson

Excerpt from the Book:

ELEMENTAL TRIPLEXITY ON THE NEUTRONIC SCHEMATA OF THE ELEMENTS BY CHARLES WILLIAM JOHNSON

Perfect Elemental Tripticity

As mentioned earlier, among the first twenty representative elements there are nine elements whose proton, electron and neutron counts have the same number of aspects.

	He			C	N	O	Ne			Mg	Si	S				Ca			
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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

In previous analyses, I refer to these elements as containing *nucleonic equilibrium*. Now, let me examine these elements as of the concept of **elemental tripticity**. These nine elements participate in relationships of elemental tripticity that reflect what I would call *perfect elemental tripticity*. In perfect tripticity, the three elements of a particular group, or **triplet**, reveal that the mean protonic count of the two extreme elements is the same as the proton count of the element at centrosymmetry, along with the mean neutronic count of the two extreme elements is the same as the neutron count of the element at centrosymmetry. Due to the limited number of elements with nucleonic equilibrium as defined, there are a limited number of perfect elemental tripticities; **eleven** to be exact.

The Eleven Triplets of Perfect Elemental Tripticity

	<u>Elements</u> <u>Triplets</u>
1.-	2 6 10
2.-	2 7 12
3.-	2 8 14
4.-	6 7 8
5.-	6 10 14
6.-	8 10 12
7.-	8 12 16
8.-	8 12 14
9.-	10 12 14
10.-	12 14 16
11.-	12 16 20

	<u>Elements</u>
1.-	2-Helium 6-Carbon 10-Neon
2.-	2-Helium 7-Nitrogen 12-Magnesium
3.-	2-Helium 8-Oxygen 14-Silicon
4.-	6-Carbon 7-Nitrogen 8-Oxygen
5.-	6-Carbon 10-Neon 14-Silicon
6.-	8-Oxygen 10-Neon 12-Magnesium
7.-	8-Oxygen 12-Magnesium 16-Sulfur
8.-	8-Oxygen 12-Magnesium 14-Silicon
9.-	10-Neon 12-Magnesium 14-Silicon
10.-	12-Magnesium 14-Silicon 16-Sulfur
11.-	12-Magnesium 16-Sulfur 20-Calcium

Let us examine the protonic, neutronic and electronic counts relating to these elemental tripticities.

©2006 Copyrighted by Charles William Johnson

Excerpt from the Book:

ELEMENTAL TRIPPLICITY ON THE NEUTRONIC SCHEMATA OF THE ELEMENTS BY CHARLES WILLIAM JOHNSON

With elemental triplicity, it becomes apparent that one element does not exist alone, but is a member of relational groups of elements, or is a member of the entire range of elements. The need arises to conceive of the existence of matter-energy, the complete range of the elements, as an interconnected whole. It is therefore, unthinkable to affect one element without affecting all the others. As will be seen in this study, the numbers relating to one element are *relational* to the numbers of other elements.

Elemental triplicity suggests the possibility that the elements did not come about one-by-one, as building blocks, but rather as a complete universe, as a single event. This conclusive idea arises because one cannot imagine a particular element coming into existence with a specific protonic-electronic-neutronic count unrelated to all other elements and their counts, or as an isolated event. It is unimaginable that each element arose with its particular counts, unknowing of and unrelated to the counts of the other elements, for the counts of all the elements appear to be relational to one another.

A single aspect of certain elements might convince us of the coming into existence of all elements at once. Consider the elements that are **neutron-absorbing**, which have a lower atomic number than the elements that emit radiation. It appears illogical that elements would have the characteristic of absorbing neutrons if no other elements are emitting neutrons. This problem concerns the age-old problem of what comes first, the chicken or the egg ---or both.

The aspect of elemental triplicity does not resolve this particular theoretical problem. However, it does shed light upon a possible resolution. Even though each particular element may be isolated and treated individually, the fact remains that all of the elements are intricately related as a single event of existence, the creation, formation and development of matter-energy, as particular spacetime/motion events.

Before examining the elemental triplicities, we must examine the nature of the 92-element schema. I limit this study to the 92 natural elements, in as much as the transuranium elements (elements after 92-Uranium) produce doubts in me regarding the numbers often given for their neutron counts.

A few aspects about the 92-schema that should be stated now. The elements greater than 80-Mercury possess radioactive isotopes, and all of the elements heavier than 83-Bismuth are naturally radioactive up to and including 92-Uranium. This causes elements **80** and **83** to be of great significance, while elements **81** and **84** enjoy a similar significance for the opposite reasons.

©2006 Copyrighted by Charles William Johnson

Excerpt from the Book:

ELEMENTAL TRIPPLICITY ON THE NEUTRONIC SCHEMATA OF THE ELEMENTS BY CHARLES WILLIAM JOHNSON

Elemental Triplexities by Proton:Neutron Counts

©2006 Copyrighted by Charles William Johnson

Elemental triplexity represents a grouping of different elements whose protonic and neutronic counts reflect the same/similar numbers reflecting a midpoint between two chosen elements, which defines a specific pattern of centrosymmetry. The middle element of the three elements chosen reflects the midpoint, or average of the two counts of the two extreme elements.

The existence of groups of three ---or more--- elements with a pattern of centrosymmetry is populated throughout the elements, as illustrated in this study. It is impossible to exemplify all of the elemental triplexities; their quantity discourages an exhaustive presentation. I will present selected triplexities with the observation that these are just a few of the numerous examples that exist.

A total of 125580 possible elemental triplets exist for the 92 elements

The selection presented in this study, however, suffices, in my mind at least, to prove the significance of the elemental triplexities. They form an essential design and pattern of the composition and behavior of the elements in general with regard to the relational nature of the proton-neutron-electron counts.

When one observes a particular series of elemental triplexities, such as those existing among the representative elements, the explicit pattern of the numbers rises and falls like a sine wave. Positive number differences are followed by equivalencies of the counts and then negative number differences follow, in an undulating pattern of sequential numbers of the protonic-neutronic-electronic counts. And, not only do the elemental triplets relate to elemental triplexities, but certain elemental triplexities relate to other elemental triplexities, as though all elements were interdependent upon one another through their different numerical counts.

Elemental triplexity, then, concerns groups and relationships of the elements, and not single, isolated elements as such. Relationships are generally much more difficult to perceive and communicate than singular aspects of the elements. The elements are generally conceived in a singular, isolated manner, where each element is treated independently by itself. Understanding the possibility that they elements exist as a relational whole, what affects one affects the others, is somewhat beyond our comprehension of spacetime/movement and matter-energy at this time in history. To even conceive that all of the 92 natural elements came into existence in a singular moment, and not as the result of a progressive, *aufbau* process, confounds theory of existence itself.

Excerpt from the Book:

ELEMENTAL TRIPLEXITY *ON* THE NEUTRONIC SCHEMATA OF THE ELEMENTS BY CHARLES WILLIAM JOHNSON

Examples of the First and Last Elemental Triplexities by Type *On the 92-Element Schema*

The First Perfect Elemental Triplexity

2 | 4 | 6

2-Helium | 4-Beryllium | 6-Carbon

The Last Perfect Elemental Triplexity

12 | 16 | 20

12-Magnesium | 16-Sulfur | 20-Calcium

The First Simple Elemental Triplexity

1 | 2 | 3

1-Hydrogen | 2-Helium | 3-Lithium

The Last Simple Elemental Triplexity

90 | 91 | 92

90-Thorium | 91-Protactinium | 92-Uranium

The First Quasi Elemental Triplexity

1 | [2-3] | 4

1-Hydrogen | 2-Helium/3-Lithium | 4-Beryllium

The Last Quasi Elemental Triplexity

88 | [89-90] | 91

88-Radium | [89-Actinium/90-Thorium] | 91-Protactinium

The First Asymmetric Elemental Triplexity

1 | 2 | 5

1-Hydrogen | 2-Helium | 5-Boron

The Last Asymmetric Elemental Triplexity

89 | [90-91] | 92

89-Actinium | [90-Thorium/91-Protactinium] | 92-Uranium

©2006 Copyrighted by Charles William Johnson

Excerpt from the Book:

**ELEMENTAL TRIPLEXITY ON THE NEUTRONIC SCHEMATA OF THE
ELEMENTS BY CHARLES WILLIAM JOHNSON**

The Triplexity of the Elements and Selected Triplets

Triplexity of the Elements 1-Hydrogen | 2-Helium | 3-Lithium

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											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20											
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40											
24	26	28	28	30	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> Simple Triplexity Protons 1 2 3 > 1 + 3 = 4 / 2 = 2 Neutrons 0 2 4 > 0 + 4 = 4 / 2 = 2 </div>											48	48	50	50	51										
21	22	23	24	25												36	37	38	39	40										
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60											
52	54	55	57	58	60	61	64	66	69	71	76	74	77	77	81	82	82	82	84											
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60											
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> The first elemental triplexity. </div>											61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
											84	88	89	93	94	97	98	99	100	103	104	106	108	110	111	114	115	117	118	121

"The Big Bang that started the Universe provided 1-hydrogen, 2-helium and very small amounts of one form of 3-lithium -- the isotope Lithium-7."

123	126	126	125	125	136	136	138	138	142	140	146
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92

Triplexity of the Elements 2-Helium | 6-Carbon | 10-Neon

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
24	26	28	28	30	30	32	31	35	35	39	41	42	45	45	48	48	50	50	51
21	22	23	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> Perfect Triplexity Protons 2 6 10 > 2 + 10 = 12 / 2 = 6 Neutrons 2 6 10 > 2 + 10 = 12 / 2 = 6 </div>											37	38	39	40		
41	42	43												57	58	59	60		
52	54	55	82	82	82	84													
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
84	88	89	93	94	97	98	99	100	103	104	106	108	110	111	114	115	117	118	121
61	62	63	64	65	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	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> ©2001-2005 Copyrighted by Charles William Johnson. Patent Pending. </div>							
123	126	126	125	125	136	136	138	138	142	140	146								
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92								

Excerpt from the Book:
ELEMENTAL TRIPLEXITY ON THE NEUTRONIC SCHEMATA OF THE ELEMENTS BY CHARLES WILLIAM JOHNSON

In a sense, then, the first twenty elements, with their numerous examples of perfect triplicity, form a baseline for the remaining elements to be gauged by. In other words, the examples of simple/quasi/asymmetric triplicity take on meaning as of the relationships of perfect triplicity within the first twenty elements. Without the relationships of perfect triplicity, the remaining kinds of triplicity might not make sense. From the overall perspective there exists the tendency of the three counts, the protonic/neutronic/electronic counts, to tend towards centro-symmetry among the triplicities. The variations in fact determine the perfect triplicity rule.

The Centro-Symmetries of the Neutron Count

On the conventional periodic table of the elements, the patterns and tendencies of the data related to the elements show mainly tendencies of **translation symmetry** and progressions. The arrows of tendencies generally illustrate incremental and decremental values of the elements in a bi-directional vertical or bi-directional horizontal tendency, i.e., with numbers increasing or decreasing horizontally or vertically on the periodic table. These patterns are extended upon the schemata of the elements.

But, the significant point with the neutron count is that *patterns of centro-symmetry* make their appearance among the elements within bi-directional patterns and tendencies. The patterns of centro-symmetry illustrated on the schemata of the elements are a reflection of the elemental triplicities, along with other aspects of the elements in terms of their neutron counts.

©2006 Copyrighted by Charles William Johnson

Excerpt from the Book:

ELEMENTAL TRIPPLICITY *ON* THE NEUTRONIC SCHEMATA OF THE ELEMENTS BY CHARLES WILLIAM JOHNSON

The previous examples reflect substances of ternary compounds, compounds that contain three elements. In my mind, it is significant to see whether the elements in the chemical formulae reflect the elemental triplexities. In a random search, I only found one such case. Surely additional examples would yield more cases.

The point to be made concerns the significance of the neutron count in its relationship to the protonic/electronic counts. From the centrosymmetries shown in the elemental triplexity no singular event (be it the proton, the electron or the neutron) solely determines the nature of the relationships of the elements among themselves. By emphasizing, however, the protonic atomic number and/or the electronic number on the conventional periodic table, the significance of the neutron has been thereby overlooked.

The elemental triplexities are not all-determinant of the properties and characteristics of the elements. The logical conclusion from the study of the elemental triplexities is that the study of the elements can only be approached from an exact apprehension of the protonic/neutronic/electronic counts ---as a whole together, without giving one more weight than the other.

The centrosymmetries observed among the **protonic/neutronic/electronic** counts are not observed if one limits the analysis to the protonic/electronic counts as on the traditional periodic table.

When I sent my first study about the relationship of the protonic/neutronic/electronic counts to an editor of one of the leading handbooks on chemistry and physics, the reply was negatively stated with surprise accompanied by a rhetorical question: what could be the value of identifying nucleonic equilibrium among the representative elements ---as though it had no significance.

I consider that the full significance of the elemental triplexities is yet to be discovered by chemists and physicists. I have no chemical or nuclear laboratory at my disposal to explore this theme further. By calling attention to the features of elemental triplexity, someone may uncover its underlying significance.

©2006 Copyrighted by Charles William Johnson

Excerpt from the Book:
ELEMENTAL TRIPLEXITY *ON* THE NEUTRONIC SCHEMATA OF THE
ELEMENTS BY CHARLES WILLIAM JOHNSON

Buy Now !

Earth/matriX
Science Today

Buy Now !

Excerpt from the Book:

Elemental Triplicity
on
The Neutronic Schemata of the Elements
141 Pages

By
Charles William Johnson

Buy Now !

Earth/matriX Editions

P.O. Box 231126
New Orleans, Louisiana 70183-1126

www.theschemata.com
www.earthmatrix.com

ISBN 1-58616-426-0

©2005-2006 Copyrighted by Charles William Johnson. All rights reserved.