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An Internally Disclosed Structure of the Uranium Family RASULKHOZHA S. SHARAFIDDINOV, Institute of Nuclear Physics, Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences, Ulugbek, Tashkent 100214, Uzbekistan — In the framework of the new theory [1] of an atom with orbits quantized by leptonic families, in the arbitrary case of an atom X_Z^A, the numbers of isotopes I of its root X_Z^{2Z} of lepton (N_l^I) and antineutrino ($N_{\bar{\nu}_l}^I$) orbits are equal to

$$N_l^I = Z, \quad N_{\bar{\nu}_l}^I = \begin{cases} 2L_l & \text{for} \quad Z = N = 1, \\ 2ZL_l & \text{for} \quad Z = N > 1. \end{cases} \tag{1}$$

Such a principle clearly shows that the total number N_{full}^I of isotopes that constitute the same atomic family is intimately connected with the quantity of lepton flavors

$$N_{full}^I = N_l^I + N_{\bar{\nu}_l}^I. \tag{2}$$

If we choose H_1^2 from the united system of atomic roots X_Z^{2Z}, its family at ($l = \epsilon$, e, μ, τ, ...) consists of ten atoms. The helium family includes eighteen forms of atomic systems. Then it is possible, from (1) and (2), to predict the availability in nature of 63189 isotope forms of 118 types of atomic systems. Among them, the uranium family includes 828 types of atoms. [1] R.S. Sharafiddinov, Phys. Essays **32**, 358 (2019); Bull. Am. Phys. Soc. **63**(4), L01.00041 (2018).

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