

Abstract Submitted
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Parameters of the Heaviest Element ALBERT KHAZAN — The theory of equilateral hyperbola, which looks for the heaviest element of the Periodical Table of Elements, manifests the fact that, according to the boundary conditions, the arc along the ordinate axis is limited by the line $Y=1$, while the arc can be continued up to any value of X along the abscissa axis. Calculation shows: to draw the hyperbolae in the same scale the value $X=600$ is necessary and sufficient. The top of each hyperbola, found through Lagrange's theorem, should be located in the real axis. Beryllium: the ratio $Y=K/X$ gives the coordinates $X=60.9097$, $Y=0.14796$. On the other hand, the formal properties of equilateral hyperbolae give $X_0=Y_0=3.00203$ (these are the sq. root of the atomic mass of the element, 9.0122). This shows that there is the reciprocal law for coming from one reference in the case to another: $X/X_0=Y_0/Y=20.2895$. We call this number the scaling coefficient. As seen the tangent of the angle of the real axis is $Y/X=0.00242917$, while this line intersects the line $Y=1$ in the point where $K=X=411.663243$. Assuming this X into our equation we deduced, we arrive at the number 155. These two values are attributed to the heaviest element of the Table (Progr. Phys., 2007, 1, 38; 2, 83; 2, 104; 2008, 3, 56).

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