

Abstract Submitted  
for the SES08 Meeting of  
The American Physical Society

**The Hyperbolic Law in the Periodic Table** ALBERT KHAZAN —

My recent presentations at the APS Meetings gave a theory which gave the heaviest (last) element of the Periodic Table of Elements. The basis of the theory is the equilateral hyperbolae  $Y=K/X$ . These arcs taken in the logarithm coordinates ( $\ln X_0$ ,  $\ln Y_0$ ) draw straight lines in the 4th quadrant right of Hydrogen, and parallel to it. The real axis ( $\ln Y_0 = \ln X_0 - 6.0202$ ) transects them at the points which present the tops of the elements of the Periodic Table. The number of the heaviest (last) element was calculated through the exponential function of the atomic mass on the element's number and a logarithm of it. A new hyperbolic fundamental law of the Periodic Table has been conducted: the element content  $Y$  per gram-atom in any chemical composition of the molecular mass  $X$  can be given by the equations of the positive branches of the equilateral hyperbolae  $Y=K/X$  ( $Y \leq 1$ ,  $K \leq X$ ), which are located according to the increase of the nuclear charge, and are a real axis common with their tops: with distance from the origin of the coordinates they approach to the positions  $Y=1$  or  $K=X$  where the atomic mass is ultimate high - the last element of the Table (Progr. Phys., 1/2007, 38; 2/2007, 83, 104; 3/2008, 56).

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Date submitted: 29 Jun 2008

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