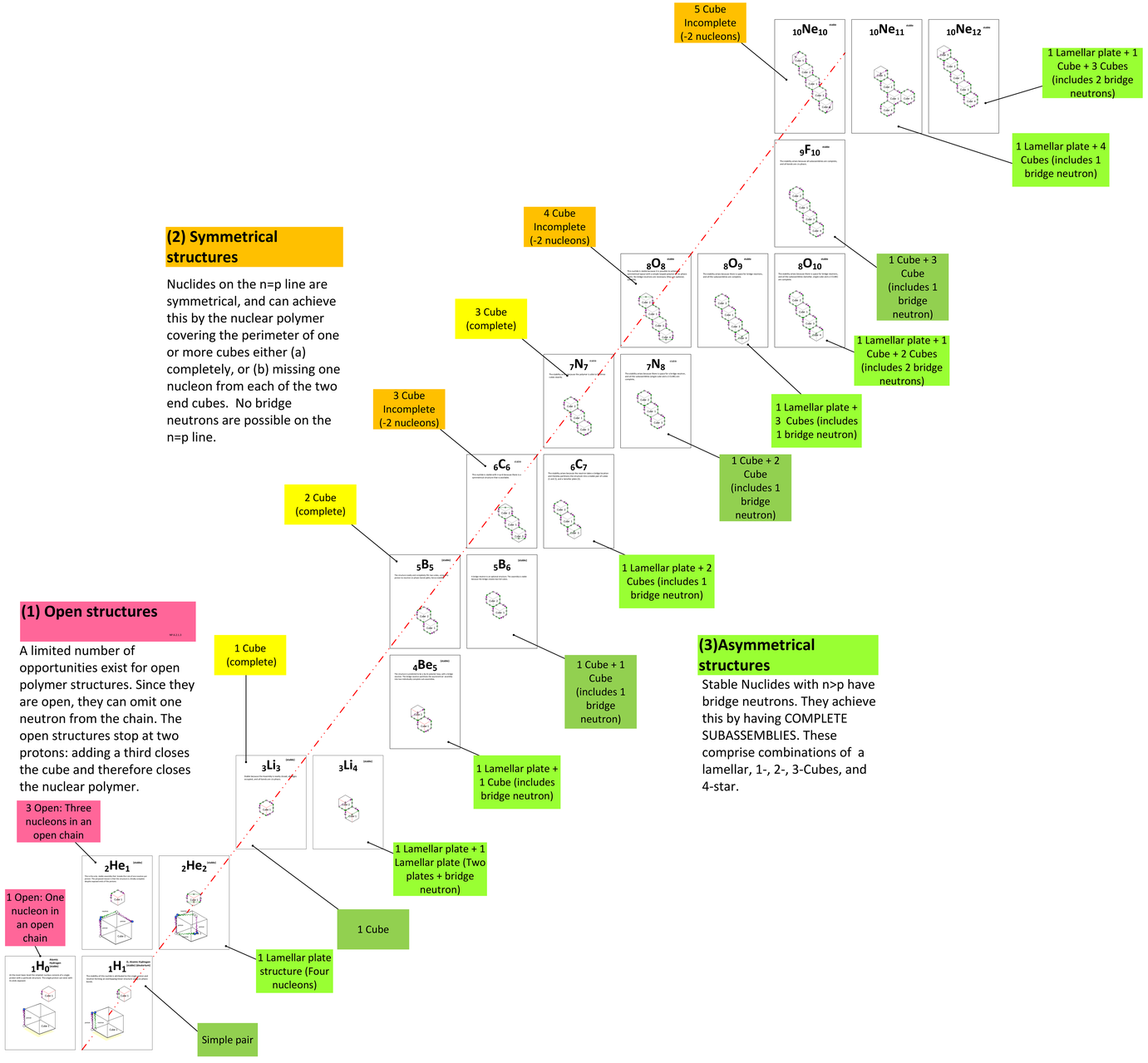
(2) Symmetrical structures

Nuclides on the n=p line are symmetrical, and can achieve this by the nuclear polymer covering the perimeter of one or more cubes either (a) completely, or (b) missing one nucleon from each of the two end cubes. No bridge neutrons are possible on the n=p line.

(1) Open structures

A limited number of opportunities exist for open polymer structures. Since they are open, they can omit one neutron from the chain. The open structures stop at two protons: adding a third closes the cube and therefore closes the nuclear polymer.

(3)Asymmetrical structures

Stable Nuclides with n>p have bridge neutrons. They achieve this by having COMPLETE SUBASSEMBLIES. These comprise combinations of a lamellar, 1-, 2-, 3-Cubes, and 4-star.