| Cordus nuclear theory Pons D.J., Pons A.D., Pons A.J. Copyright 2013 Creative Commons Attribution.Non-Commercial-ShareAlike 3.0 Incense. Last edit: 22/11/13 Filename and revision: Cordus_CM-06-03-01Nuclides_00-10_E4_90.vsd | | | | 10Nes not known to exist
The non-viability is attributed to the excessively high proton density | Image: Description of the second se | to the second state is a second state of the s | tinter the second secon | 10 Log unstable 175 | stable | stable stable | stable
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+ LAMELLAR | tintable and the structure | Image: Description of the symmetric of the | unstable
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Structure comprises 8-
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are not known to exist.
Exploring the edges of viability
These higher nuclides are not expected to exist. |
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Stability criteria at polymer level: (1) Bonds must be entirely (is-phasic proton-neutron chains. Bridge neutrons are permitted. (2) A viable layout (shape) must be available to the polymer.			
	LogDescriptionBooldSubsectionThe version of the Cordus theory suggests that if anything lower saything else. This on the basis of a theoretically viable structure. Short life expectancy, if it even exists.SubsectionSubsec	BO3 not known to exist. The Cordus Nuclides of 803 and lower are not known to exist. The Cordus not known to exist. The Cordus One neutron per requirement is requ	<text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text>
 | <text><text></text></text> | <text><text><text></text></text></text> | <text><text></text></text> | get protons in suitable
position to permit bridge
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+ 1-CUBE +
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 | <text><text></text></text> | Cube 2
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Sube 5 Proton
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BRIDGE neutron (non-
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100mThe nuclide is barely viability. The poor
viability is attributed to long trans-
phasic neutron chains.OO | <section-header><section-header><section-header><text><text><text></text></text></text></section-header></section-header></section-header>
 | | LEGEND Half Life of the nuclide 100+Y | |
 |
	Description of the structure of the stru	not viable, due to the proton density.		Instable The viability of this nuclide is attributed to its symmetrical structure. The life is low because there is a chain of trans- phasic protons (pxp). Structure comprises 3- LINEAR INCOMPLETE SYMMETRICAL (viable) A symmetrical structure is available, though it requires re-arrangement of the polymer (ube 1 Cube 1 Cube 3 (ube 3 (u	subassemblies.	<text><text></text></text>	and all the subassemblies (single cube and a 2-CUBE) are complete,	<text></text>	<text><text><text></text></text></text>	Viable structure, with a short neutron chain, hence an appreciable life. Shorter life than 7N10 is attributed to greater constraints arising from the bridge neutrons.	Alternative designs: (a) Two 2-CUBE (b) 3-CUBE + 1-CUBE	Preferred design CuBe Cube 2 Cube 2 Cube 1 Cube 4 Cube 4 Cube 4 Cube 5 Cube 4 Cube 5 Cube 4 Cube 5 Cube 5 Cube 5 Cube 1 Cube 1 Cube 2 Cube 1 Cube 1 Cube 2 Cube 1 Cube 2 Cube 1 Cube 2 Cube 1 Cube 2 Cube 1 Cube 2 Cube 1 Cube 1 C	Viability is available by breaking into subassemblies.	COMPRISES 3- CUBE + 1-CUBE	<section-header>ts not possible to fore another BRIDGE neutron inte 4-STAR structure the 4-STAR structure th</section-header>	Cube 2 Cube 2 Cube 2 Cube 1 Cube 1	<text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text>	not known to exist Nuclides of 7N19 and higher are not known to exist. Our explanation is that the trans-phasic neutron chain is too long. Cube 2 Cube 1 Cube 1 Cube 1 Cube 3 Cube 3 Cube 3 Cube 4 Cube 4 Cube 4 Cube 4 Cube 5 Cube 5 Cu	The 8019 structure comprising a 4-STAR + 2- CUBE is not accessible for 7N20 because there are too few protons to maintain continuity.	This version of the Cordus theory suggests that if anything higher exists in the N series, it would be more likely to be 7N21 than anything else. This on the basis of a theoretically viable structure. Short life expectancy, if it even exists. There are insufficient protons to start making new cubes. However it is possible that cube 6 could be filled with neutrons in which case 7N21 may exist. This loop of the nuclear polymer comprises a complete 2-CUBE, with one proton per		d M		
dee Lis nuclide does not exist. This is because 7 nuclei fitted into one cube, so two are required. However on viable. So the viable. Nore of these configurations is viable viable Nor wiable. Each configurations is viable viable Nor wiable. Each configurations is viable viable Nor wiable. Each configurations is viable Nor wiable. Each viable Nor wiable. Each configurations is viable Nor wiable. Each viable Nor wiable. Each vi	here not exist the constant be the nuclide is non- the nuclide is non-viable, because of long proton chain. The INCOMPLETE end cubes are often non- viable in the proton-rich structures, for reasons that are uncertain Cube 1 Cube	<text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text>	<text><text><text><text><image/></text></text></text></text>	his nuclide has reasonably long life (cf 5B4) because it is able to find a symmetrical structure.	<text><text><text></text></text></text>	<text><text><text></text></text></text>	<text><text><text></text></text></text>	<text><text><text></text></text></text>	<text><text><text><image/></text></text></text>	<text><text><text></text></text></text>	Lange constraints on the ploymer of 6C11, hence lower life. Structure comprises 2-CUBE + 1-CUBE + LAMELLAR (viable) - 2-CUBE SUBASSEMBLY Atternative design: (a) 4. CUBES (non- viable) (b) 4. STAR	<text><text><text></text></text></text>	<section-header>treatment of the series of th</section-header>	<text></text>	<text><text><text></text></text></text>	<text><text><text></text></text></text>			Cube 6 Cube 3 Cube 4 Cube 4 Cube 5 Cube 5			ns us <1E-9s		
Full cube bot is the product of th	stable (no ia) Image: Stable (no ia) in s in the cube. Image: Stable (no ia) in s in the cube. Image: Stable (no ia) image: Stable (no ia) Image: Stable (no ia)	<text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text>	a single suitable layout (morphic indeterminism). The Cordus This structure appears to be viable, so the reason for low life is not immediately obvious Cube 2 Cube 2 Cube 2 The low life is two layouts The low life is tentativelty attributed to morphic indeterminism, specifically an inability to select between two layouts NON-VIABLE LAYOUTS	The structure neatly and completely fills two cubes, using only proton-to-neutron cis-phasic bonds (p#n), hence stability. 2-CUBE Here at 5B5 is the first occurrence of the 2-CUBE stable subassembly. This does not need a bridge neutron. Image: Cube 2 transmission of the cube 2 transmission	A bridge neutron is an optional structure. The assembly is stable because the bridge creates two full cubes. Neutron is positioned in a bridge location, which is stable.	Structure comprises 3- LINEAR INCOMPLETE proton continuity SYMMETRICAL (viable) Cube 2 Cube 1 Cube 1 Cube 1 Cube 1	viable sub-assemblies. Structure comprises 2-CUBE and a LAMELLAR plate, which is an acceptable layout. Cube 2 Bridge neutron	<text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text>	Subassemblies.	attributed to the unavailability of a suitably viable shape.	<section-header><section-header><section-header><text><text></text></text></section-header></section-header></section-header>	This is non-viable because it has insufficient protons to make anything other than the 4-CUBE structure, which is non-viable.	<section-header>Lenative designs: () Two 2-CUBE () Two 2-CUBE (</section-header>	<text></text>	<text></text>	<text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text>	<text><text><text></text></text></text>					debateable Cordus prediction Does not exist		
4BeO does not exist 4BeO does not exist as each cube requires a minimum of one neutron LIMIT L	e cube. Full cube, but the proton density is great, hence overconstraining the structure and poor viability Alternative design No further neutron extraction is practical after this, hence the series stops here.	<section-header><section-header><section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header>	List is the first assembly that deviates from the trend of stability for p=n. Despite having a neutron for each proton, and hence the ability to make cis-phasic joints throughout, 48e4 is unstable. According to the Cordus theory the instability of 48e4 arises from an inability to find a suitable way to drape the polymer over the cubes, in a symmetrical way, without overstraining the joints. None of the following layout options are stable.	(stable) ABEG5 The structure is predicted to be a 4p 4n polymer loop, with a bridge neutron. The bridge neutron partitions the asymmetrical assembly into two individually complete sub-assemblies. This is a fully bonded froe proton-neutron loop, not an accessor neutron-neutron loor trans-phasic), hence the subility.																				
 | <section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header> | <section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header> | <section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header> | <section-header><section-header><section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header> | <section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><text><text><text></text></text></text></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header>
 | <section-header><section-header></section-header></section-header> | ABEA12 unstable (not
universally
recognised)
No viable designs exist | <section-header>not known
to exist
All neutron locations occupied at 4Be13
stage. Higher nuclides not practically
feasible as new set of edges (new cube)
required.
Insufficient
protons to
service 5 cubes
Insufficient
protons to
support a
bridge neutron
at 4 cubes</section-header> | | |
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| Spin Provide the product of the p | (unstable)
gE-23s
LAMELAR
structure is viable,
but proton chain is
to long
of protons
htransphasic
is (unstable).
med
hot be
) | <section-header><section-header><text><text><text><section-header></section-header></text></text></text></section-header></section-header> | compliance.
I compliance (stable)
(stable)
Spread over two cubes,
and a bridge neutron is
located between them.
The structures
would distribute
two distribute
two would distribute
two woul | Lis (unstable)
0.8403 s | <section-header><section-header><text></text></section-header></section-header> | <text><text><text></text></text></text> | <text><text><image/><image/></text></text> | <text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text> | <text><text><image/><text></text></text></text> | <section-header><section-header></section-header></section-header> | Jalin2+ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <complex-block></complex-block> | (stable)
of one neutron per
chirally complete
All these are cis-
phasic joints (this
is proposed as
the reason why
the assembly is
stable
The two proton
ends are open,
because the
simple enough to
be fully
determined.
Cis-phasic joints
throughout. These
Ineutron
refut out of plane
to
thoughout. These
Ineutron
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to
Any additional
neutrons
beyond 2He2
introduce
unstable trans-
phasic bonds,
hence the
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worsens. | <section-header><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></section-header> | Lenative
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Lenati | Line is no accessible symmetrical structure, hence the nuclide is non-viable.
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| <section-header>LineAtomic
hydrogen
(stable)At the most basic level the simplest nucleus consists of a single
proton with a particule structure. The single proton can exist with
its ends exposed.Image: Add the simplest nucleus consists of a single
proton sare stable with
non-exernally open end
(but neutrons are not)Image: Add the simplest nucleus consists of a single
proton can exist with
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(but nucleus consists nucleus consists nucleus consists nucleus cons</section-header> | Atomic Hydrogen
able) (deuterium)
e single proton and
re using cis-phasic
Atomic Hydrogen
able) (deuterium)
Relatively long half-life (12 yrs),
naturally occurring.
Hereita the single for the single for the single for the single for the single proton and
re using cis-phasic | the additional neutron (cf 1H2) causes a major shape change. | The stability is similar across this series, as these are all non-viable structures. | The decreased life cf 1H4 is attributed to the poor structure and the increased number of unstable neutrons involved.
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B | Higher nuclides would need to populate both cubes, and while some of these configurations, perhaps 1H10, might give symmetrical layouts, they are highly disfavoured because of the sheer length of the neutron chain. | | | |
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<complex-block> Cordus Nuclear theory: Legenda Proton. Darker energising end, ic., phase (spin). Protons and preferentially join at right angles, heat outcures. Protons and preferentially join at right angles, heat outcures. Protons and preferentially join at right angles, heat outcures. Protons and preferentially join at right angles, heat outcures. Protons and preferentially join at right angles, heat outcures. Protons and preferentially join at right angles, heat outcures. Protons and preferentially join at right angles, heat outcures. Protons and preferentially join at right angles, heat outcures. Protons and preferentially join at right angles, heat outcures. Protons and preferentially join at right angles, heat outcures. Protons and preferentially join at right angles, heat outcures. Protons and preferentially join at right angles, heat outcures. Protons and preferentially join at right angles, heat outcures. Protons and preferentially join at right angles, heat outcures. Protons and preferentially join at right angles, heat outcures. Protons and preferentially join at right angles, heat outcures. Protons and preferentially join at right angles, heat outcures. Protons and preferentially join at right angles, heat outcures. Protons and preferentially join at right angles. Pr</complex-block>					
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