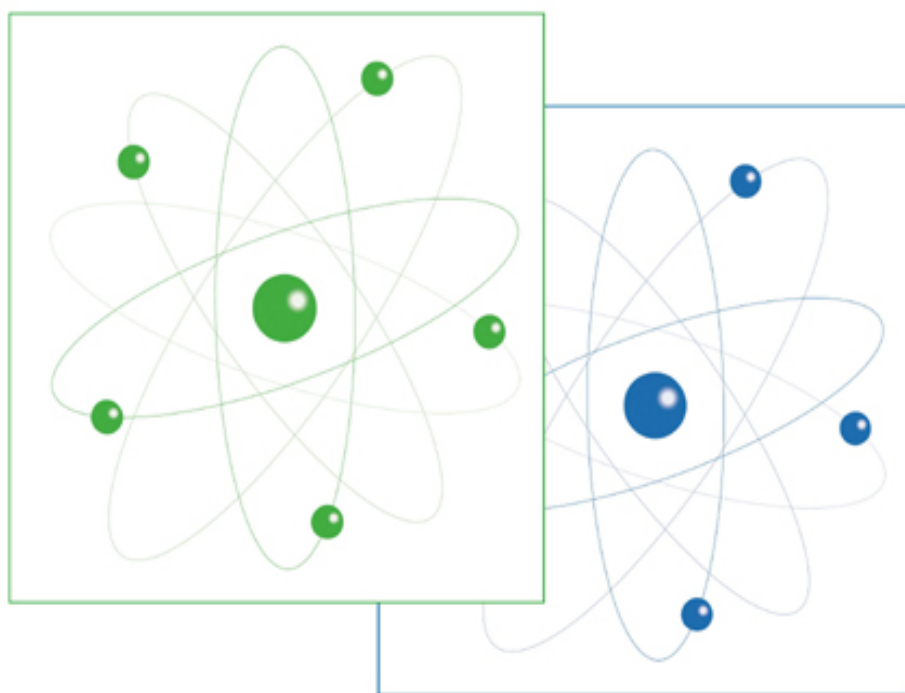


The New Periodic Table

Of 112 Chemical Elements

Massimo Corbucci



Edizione a cura della O.N.L.U.S.
"La **Par**Ticella di Dio"

I am grateful and respectful towards the Professor Gottfried Munzenberg for the reception given to me at the “GSI” in Darmstadt,.

I dedicate the following text to the Great Stephen Hawking

I will always remember all those who gave me a fundamental “input”. They are men of science: Romano Ortenzi, Luigi Pulcinelli, Eric R. Scerri, Marco Tomaselli, Lello Zolla. Besides all the Physicists of the “Berkeley” and the “Dubna” I salute celebrated scientists such as: Peter Armbruster, Fritz P. Hessberger, Peter W. Higgs, Sigurt Hofmann, Luciano Maiani, Carlo Rubbia, Antonino Zichichi.

Notes about the Bodies for the Atomic Research mentioned below:

1) ***G.S.I.: GESELLSCHAFT FUR SCHWERIONENFORSCHUNG*** mbH is the German seat in the town of DARMSTADT of the most powerful Atomic Accelerator in the world: the famous cold fusion “LINEAR” accelerator projected by the great physicist SCHMELZER in 1969. It started functioning in 1976, since when the American “BERKELEY” and the Russian “DUBNA” had stopped at the synthesis of the atom with atomic number 106. (Il Seaborgio: Sg – 106). Out of the linear accelerator of the “GSI” in 1981 the first atom of German production, the Boron (Bh – 107), was obtained and finally in February 1996 the last atom, that is also the LAST ATOM of the Periodic System; whose atomic number is 112. The great physicists ARMBRUSTER, HESSBERGER, HOFMANN and MUNZENBERG, who bound their names to the discovery of the atoms 107-108-109-110-111 have been appearing in the Scientific Reviews and on the Books of Physics and Chemistry all over the world. These Scientists’ consciousness of having discovered the last elements would certainly prevent the announcement regarding the USA/RUSSIA “discovery” of the elements 114-116-118 (after withdrawn); but the “structural limit to 112” was not provided for in any of the patterns of Physics (Bohr’s Atom) that had been regarded during a whole century of “nuclear physics” as very solid and tested cornerstones. The GSI Executive, Professor Gottfried Munzenberg, took note of Corbucci’s works and of his 112-ATOM model, that is presented in this edition of the New Periodic Table of 112 Elements.

2) ***C.E.R.N.: CENTRO EUROPEO RICERCHE NUCLEARI.***

It includes the European Laboratory for the physics of particles. It was also equipped, till it was turned off on 2nd November 2000, with a LEP (Large electron positron collider) Circular Collider of 27 Km, in Geneva underground. Now the LEP will be substituted by the HLC (Large Hadron collider) colliding-beam accelerator with 16.000 BeV of power, including the new magnetic superconductors. The CERN Executive is Professor Luciano Maiani, who took note of the new conception regarding Higgs’ Bososne, relating to the “QUANTIC-MECHANICAL VACUUM”, excluding for absolute certainty that God PARTICLE can be revealed by the Hadron Colliding-beam Accelerator, however high the “extraction” energy might be.

Notes about the ONLUS for the Atomic Divuligation:

Its purpose is that of divulging the Scientific Culture regarding the atom. Currently no divulging texts regarding the atomic, nuclear and sub-nuclear structure can exist, since the exact atom structure has not been discovered, yet: we don't know the exact electron distribution around the atomic nucleus (what is called in technical terms the FILLING ORDER OF THE ATOM LEVELS as it is mentioned in the attached text) and, as for the sub-nuclear particles, an important scientific institution is used to edit every two years a review (Review of Particle Properties); reporting the "provisional" list of the new particles having been discovered. In this text you will find the TABLE OF THE BARYONIC NUMERATION containing all the "possible" 103 hadron sub-nuclear particles, put in mass and SPIN order. Such an order corresponds with the order according to which the 112 chemical elements of the NEW PERIODIC TABLE are set out. This correspondence clears up the conceptual sense of the sub-nuclear physics and of its correlation with chemistry and is the essential point over which the DIVULGATION of the ATOM chemical culture is developing. The knowledge of how electrons are arranged around the 8 "levels" and of what the nucleus of the atom (112-atom) with the biggest possible atomic number does exactly contain, makes it possible for the author to represent the atom itself. With the purpose of displaying the atom aufbau as a whole, he is also preparing a video with an extraordinary emotional impact. For the first time it will be possible to enjoy a three-dimensional and moving vision of DEMOCRITUS' "indivisible" and of its "mechanical" way of functioning. 112 electrons "ignite" on alternate SPIN up and down, 50 ones occupying the left side of the space and 62 the right side . "Within" the even NUCLEUS there is a left-right dichotomy, in order to position 46 baryons turning slowly on $\frac{1}{2}$ SPIN and 57 ones turning quickly on $\frac{3}{2}$ SPIN. By a glimpse one can enjoy the interesting sight of the inner structure of any single baryon, so as to visualise that within them there are QUARKS arranged on antiparallel SPIN, on the left and on parallel SPIN on the right. The absorption of "SAVOURS" and "COLOURS" is well visible, with a great scientific meaning. What is also extremely important is the representation of the "quantum-mechanical vacuum", "discovered" in the sense that it "comes out", while observing that the structure made of the 103 baryons, as a "whole" keeps compact but in the area of the symmetry "breaking", where a clean solution of continuity is formed, "likely" containing up to 11 baryons, though it seems to be "EMPTY". "Zooming" in that black area is like going "into" the very reason of the universe existence, so that the itinerary of a "journey" towards all the near and far "places" of the depths of cosmos opens to our "sight". On the way the two "fundamental" particles, the last two "bricks" of "matter" run into each other: VAVOHU and TOHU.*

- In preparation a scientific text titled:

"WHAT AND HOW MANY THE CHEMICAL ELEMENTS ARE "

Where all the 112 elements are listed, for any of them presenting the "aufbau" play, particle after particle. From Hydrogen, that is made of only one PROTON and one ELECTRON, to the atom-112, containing "everything".

The Author

Massimo Corbucci



He was born on 12th December 1954. He discovered the last element of the Periodic Table and the "Particle" creating matter (known as Higgs' Boson or God's

Particle). He is the Italian physicist who in October 2000 was called to Germany by the "G.S.I." of Darmstadt for the atom-113 issue. The atom-113 was the way by which, Science assumed, it was possible to come to the finally "stable" atom-114 (the metallic element looking like silver, but much heavier) with which a new age of humankind should begin. The explanation, given by the author, about the reason why the atom-113 could not be obtained was: "THE ATOM STRUCTURAL LIMIT IS 112". Besides shattering a scientific dream that had been even crowned by the Mayer-Jensen Nobel over "114 Magical Number", this assertion caused the collapse of a century of Nuclear Physics, by then used to hold for certain Bohr's model of atom. The impact it had into the scientific world was without precedent. The CERN turned off the "LEP" on 2nd November 2000. The Berkeley (USA) jointly with the Dubna (Russia), one year after withdrew its announcement regarding the discovery of the atoms with atomic number 114-116-118.

Introduction

This is the first edition of the "New Periodic Table". The author came to fix in it the total number of the chemical elements included in the "Periodic Table" throughout two works of nuclear and sub-nuclear physics: "The Filling Order of the Atom Levels" [Copyright 1998] "The Baryon Disposition" [Copyright 1999]. That made it possible to discover that the atom structural limit is 112, this being the reason why at the "G.S.I." of Darmstadt (Germany) from the nuclear fusion of the Bismuth, a.n. 83 with the Zinc, a.n. 30 the atom with a.n. 113 could not be obtained. That also made possible to work out a conceptual synthesis of "Higgs' Boson", it being obvious that such "Particle" could not be revealed by the "LEP" Hadron Colliding-beam Accelerator of the C.E.R.N. of Geneva, nor will it ever be possible to reveal it by any available power of "extraction" (V. "HLC"), since it is made of the two RISHONI Vavhou and Tohu, constituting the so called "vavhoutohu" or quantic-mechanical vacuum, devoid of "Bloch walls". (The author believes that the last element of the Periodic Table should receive the name Vavhoutohu, initials Vt, a.n. 112; with eponym Viterbo, in honour to his native town. [To the attention of I.U.P.A.C. for the official name that will be included in the "New Periodic Table"]. With this New Table the Periodic System reflects the structure of a "New Atomic Pattern", that hasn't got anymore orbits where electrons are arranged with continuity, but orbits where the visualisation of orbitals is clean and where the Lepton distribution follows the QUANTUM JUMPS and their respective Levels, REGRESSIONS and PSEUDO-REGRESSIONS. Hence it appears the dicotomy of a LEFT SIDE where the ELEMENTS of the "GROUP A" are located and a RIGHT SIDE where there are the ELEMENTS of the "GROUP B". IN THE CENTRE there are the NOBLE GASES. We should note that the Actinium-89 though located on the right side of the Table belongs to the Group A. The elements 99-100-101-102-103 though located on the left side of the Table belong to the Group B. (According to the principle of the SPIN of the baryons). However in the New Table all the elements appearing next to and upon one another are similar.

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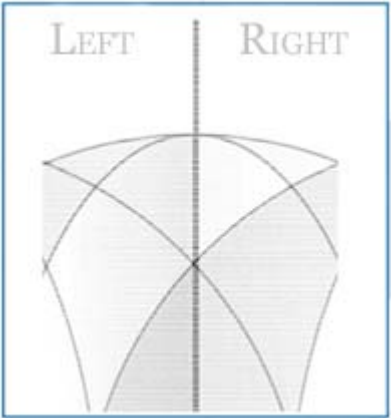
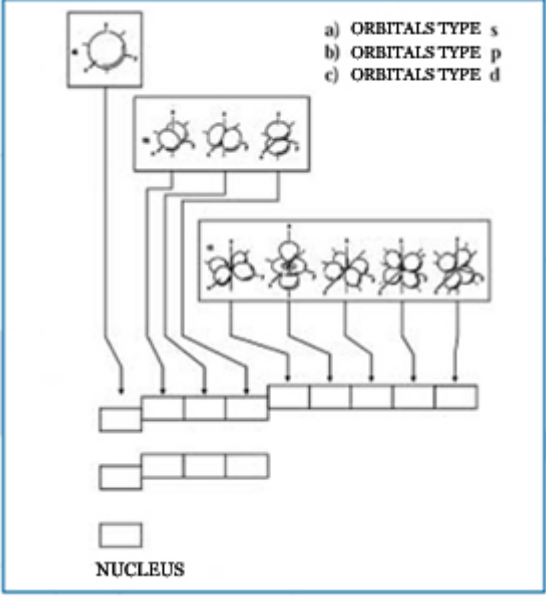
**Projected and realised by:
Elisabetta Mei**

On the 1st orbit there are 2 electrons.
On the 2nd orbit there are 8 electrons.
On the 3rd orbit there are 18 electrons.
On the 4th orbit there are 32 electrons.
On the 5th orbit there are 32 electrons.
On the 6th orbit there are 18 electrons.
On the 7th orbit there are 8 electrons.
On the 8th orbit there are 8 electrons.

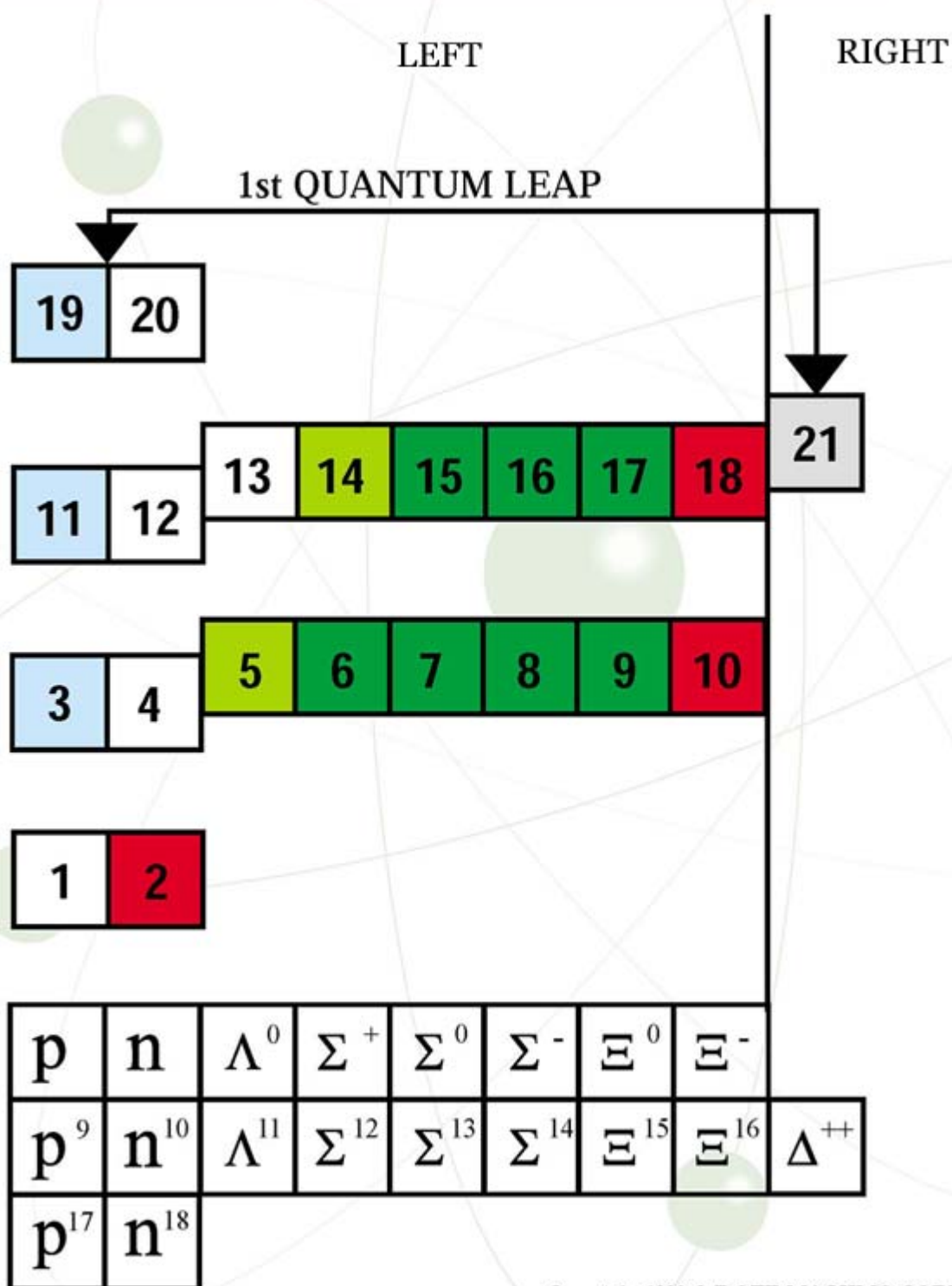
ELECTRON DISTRIBUTION IN THE CLASSICAL MODEL

A diagram of a circular electrode array. It features a central white circle with a black crosshair. Surrounding this center are several concentric rings of electrodes, represented by small black dots. The rings are colored in a gradient: the innermost ring is purple, followed by blue, teal, yellow, orange, and the outermost ring is red. The electrodes are distributed in a hexagonal grid pattern across the rings.

THE FILLING ORDER OF THE ATOM LEVELS

<p>The Atomic Pattern of the author refers to a tridimensional representation, rather than to a plane one.</p> <p>The “Atomic Sphere” has got its own LEFT/RIGHT dicotomy, accounting for the collocation of the atom “Orbitals”.</p> 	<p>The ones with low energy (“s” and “p” Orbitals) are in the left hemisphere.</p> 	<p>The ones with high energy (“d” and higher) are in the right hemisphere.</p>
<p>The origin of the left/right dicotomy is connected with the phenomenon of the 1st “quantum jump” presenting a “regression” from the orbital number 4 to the orbital number 3.</p> <p>It can be observed passing from the element Calcium (Ca) a.n. 20 to the element Scandium (Sc) a.n. 21.</p> <p>In the Mendeleevian Periodic Table Calcium and Scandium are placed next to each other.</p> <p>In the New Periodic Table the Calcium is on the left (“A” Groups) and the Scandium is on the right (“B” Groups)</p>	<p>due to the phenomenon of the “quantum jump” as it is represented in the <i>Filling Order of the Atom Levels</i>.</p> <p>The other quantum jumps occur respectively for the other elements mentioned below:</p> <p>Passing from the element Strontium (Sr) a.n. 38 to the element Yttrium (Y) a.n. 39, from number 5 to number 4.</p> <p>Passing from the element Barium (Ba) a.n. 56 to the element Lanthanum (La) a.n. 57, from number 6 to number 5.</p>	<p>On the quantum level number 7 the quantum jump is reversed with pseudo-regressions that take place:</p> <p>Passing from the element Mercury (Hg) a.n. 80 to the element Thallium (Tl) a.n. 81, from number 6 to number 7.</p> <p>Passing from the element Radon (Rn) a.n. 86 to the element Francium (Fr) a.n. 87, from number 7, “p” orbital to the number 7, “s” orbital.</p> <p>Finally from the element Radium (Ra) a.n. 88 to the element Actinium (Ac) a.n. 89, from number 7 “s” orbital to number 7, high “f”/“g” orbital.</p>

ORIGIN OF THE LEFT/RIGHT DICOTOMY



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NEW PERIODIC TABLE

GROUPS A (50 ELEMENTS)

BARIONS in the nucleus a SPIN 1/2

1 H IDROGENO	2 He ELIO
---------------------------	------------------------

Ia IIa IIIa IVa Va VIa VIIa VIIa

3 Li LITIO	4 Be BERILLIO	5 B BORO	6 C CARBONIO	7 N AZOTO	8 O OSSIGENO	9 F FLUORO	10 Ne NEON	IIIb	I
11 Na SODIO	12 Mg MAGNESIO	13 Al ALLUMINIO	14 Si SILICIO	15 P FOSFORO	16 S ZOLFO	17 Cl CLORO	18 Ar ARGON	21 Sc SCANDIO	22
19 K POTASSIO	20 Ca CALCIO	31 Ga GALLIO	32 Ge GERMANIO	33 As ARSENICO	34 Se SELENIO	35 Br BROMO	36 Kr KRYPTON	39 Y ITTRIO	40
37 Rb RUBIDIO	38 Sr STRONZIO	49 In INDIO	50 Sn STAGNO	51 Sb ANTIMONIO	52 Te TELLURIO	53 I IODIO	54 Xe XENON	57 La LANTANIO	58
55 Cs CESIO	56 Ba BARIO	67 Ho OLMIO	68 Er ERBIO	69 Tm TULIO	70 Yb YTTERBIO	71 Lu LUTEZIO			72
87 Fr FRANCIO	88 Ra RADIO	81 Tl TALLIO	82 Pb PIOMBO	83 Bi BISMUTO	84 Po POLONIO	85 At ASTATO	86 Rn RADON	89 Ac ATTINIO	90
		99 Es EINSTEINIO	100 Fm FERMIO	101 Md MENDELEVIO	102 No NOBELIO	103 Lw LAURENZIO			104



NOBLE GASSES



ALKALINE METALS



SEMIMETALS
(metalloids)



LANTHANITES



NONMETALS



ACTINIDES

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of the 112 chemical elements

GROUPS B (62 ELEMENTS)
BARIONS IN THE NUCLEUS A SPIN 3/2

1ST NOTE: THE ELEMENTS 114 – 116 – 118 WHOSE DISCOVERY WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE "BERKELEY" (USA) AND BY THE "DUBNA" (RUSSIA) DO NOT EXIST, THEIR DISCOVERY HAS BEEN WITHDRAWN.
 AT THE GSI IN DARMSTADT GERMANY HAD ALREADY STOPPED ITS RESEARCH REGARDING THE TRANSURANIC ELEMENTS.

2ND NOTE: THE BLACK SQUARES AFTER THE ATOMIC NUMBER 71 AND AFTER THE ATOMIC NUMBER 103 HAS IMPORTANT IMPLICATIONS IN THE FIELD OF NUCLEAR PHYSICS. THEY REPRESENT THE "QUANTUM-MECHANICAL VACUUM". THAT DEMONSTRATES THAT HIGGS' BOSON CAN NOT BE BROUGHT OUT BY THE HADRON COLLIDING-BEAM ACCELERATORS. THE RESEARCH OF HIGG'S BOSON HAS BEEN STOPPED AT THE CERN IN GENEVA.

Vb	Vb	VIb	VIIb	VIIIb		Ib	IIb	2	
Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	3
TANIO	VANADIO	CROMO	MANGANESE	FERRO	COBALTO	NICHEL	RAME	ZINCO	
Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	46 Pd	47 Ag	48 Cd	4
CONIO	NIPIO	MOLIBDENO	TECNEZIO	RUTENIO	RODIO	PALLADIO	ARGENTO	CADMIO	
Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd	61 Pm	62 Sm	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	5
ERIO	PRASEODIMIO	NEODIMIO	PROMEZIO	SAMARIO	EUROPIO	GADOLINIO	TERBIO	DISPROSIO	
Hf	73 Ta	74 W	75 Re	76 Os	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	80 Hg	6
AFNIO	TANTALIO	TUNGSTENO	RENIO	OSMIO	IRIDIO	PLATINO	ORO	MERCURIO	
Th	91 Pa	92 U	93 Np	94 Pu	95 Am	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	7
ORIO	PROTOATTINIO	URANIO	NETTUNIO	PLUTONIO	AMERICIO	CURIO	BERKELIO	CALIFORNIO	
4	105 Db	106 Sg	107 Bh	108 Hs	109 Mt	110 Sh	111 Ds	112 Vt	8
IERFORDIO	DUBNIO	SEABORGIO	BOHRIO	ASSIO	MEITNERIO	SCHMELZERIO	DARMSTADIO	VAVHOUTOHU	



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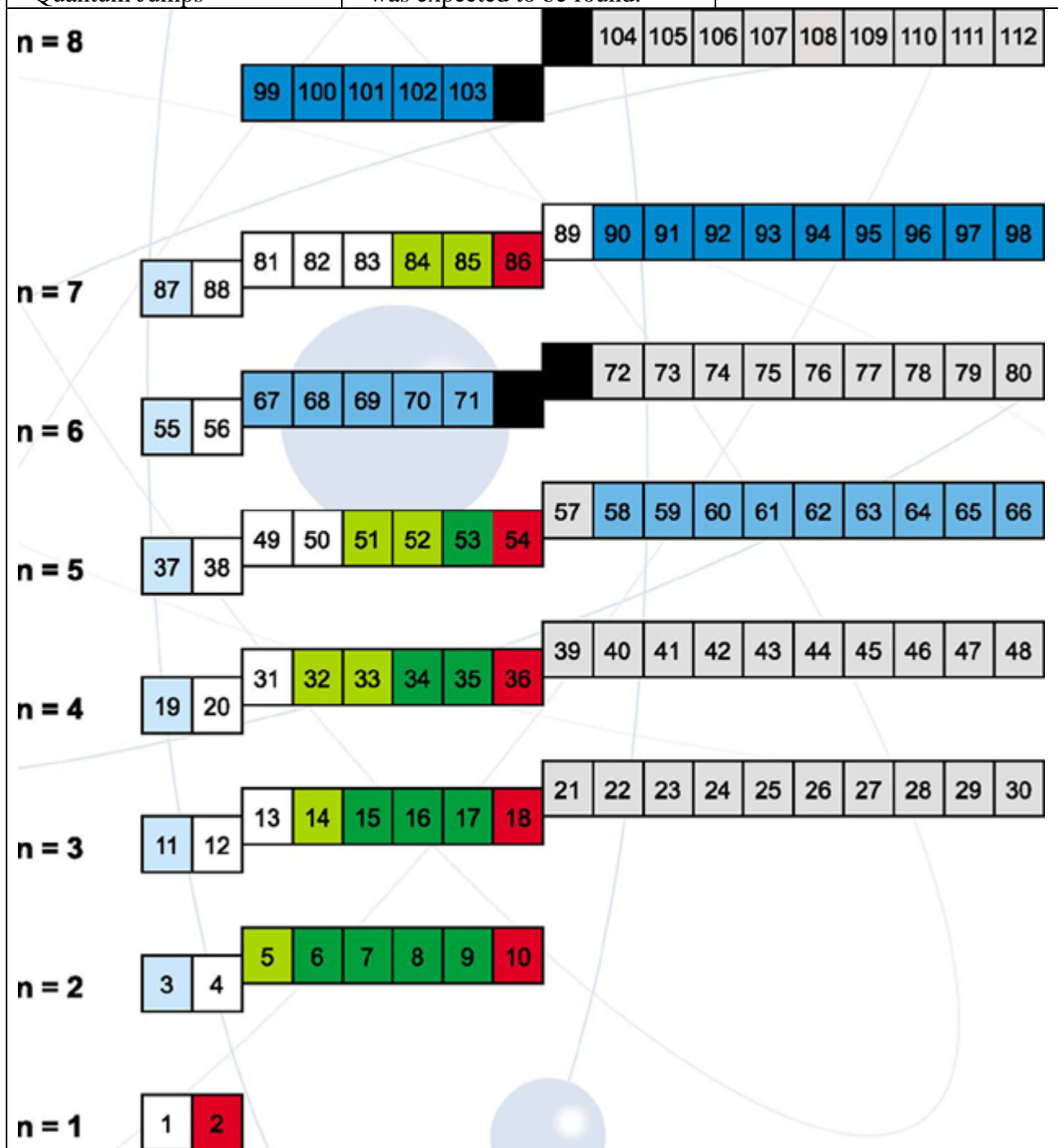
sito web: www.atomo112.info

FILLING ORDER OF THE ATOM LEVELS

Nobody has ever been able to find out in which order electrons are arranged around the Nucleus, either because of the difficulty in discovering the “eccentric” Quantum Jumps

and consequently in making it possible for the flanked and superimposed atomic numbers to “find” their right order and above all because a continuity in the electronic distribution was expected to be found.

That the presence of spots with solution of continuity was necessary **in order to derive the “mass” of which particles are endowed** had never come into any scientist’s mind



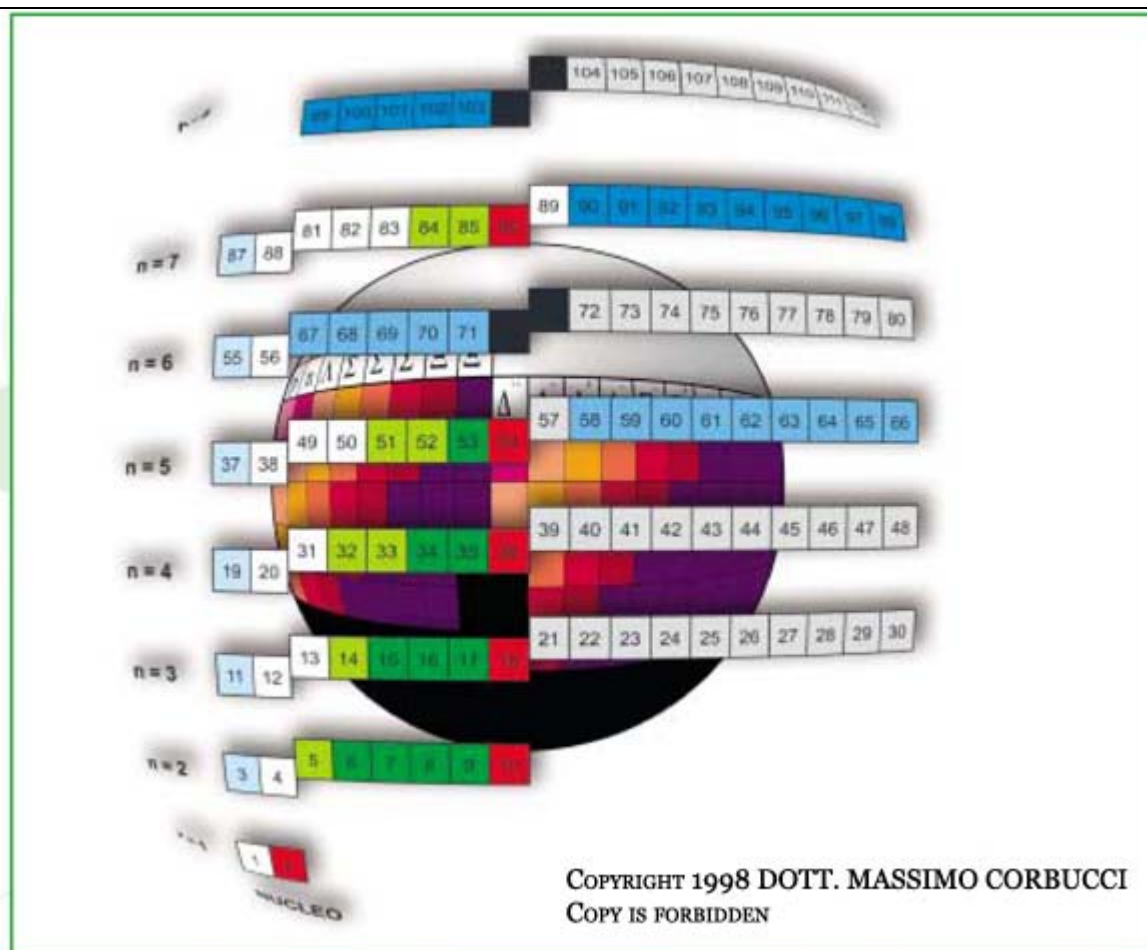
NUCLEUS

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FILLING ORDER OF THE ATOM LEVELS



(As if a football had no hole for inflation. It wouldn't be possible to fill it with the air that is necessary to make of it a solid object and it wouldn't be possible to employ it anyhow!)

The **"hole for inflation"** within the atom structure is represented by the black area between the 71st and 72nd electrons and between the 103rd and 104th ones, that appears exactly in the filling order of the atom levels. (Also the New Period Table of Elements shows the black squares according to the Filling Order of the Atom Levels, between the elements of atomic number 71/72 and 103/104).

By inserting the Filling Order of the Atom Levels in an elaborate graph that bends it into the spherical tridimensional dome, the real configuration of the

atom can be observed: the electronic Shells are arranged over 8 "parallels" of the sphere, within which there is the nucleus. As it will be stated forward, the nucleus appears as a framework of sub-nuclear "particles", also being distributed on a spherical dome in conformity with the Filling Order of the Atom Levels and denominated Baryon Disposition.

The last baryon has got the number 103 and this datum is like "casting out nines" to prove that the chemical elements cannot be more than 112 (there wouldn't be a further baryon to put into the nucleus of an hypothetical atom with more than 112 electrons!).

The visual impact of the tridimensional atom is very

suggestive, it being possible to appreciate the functional perfection of the new atomic pattern.

In the nuclear sphere inside the atomic sphere, in the left hemisphere there are all the baryons slowly rotating at $\frac{1}{2}$ spin and in the right hemisphere there are all the baryons fast rotating at $\frac{3}{2}$ spin.

Going into "details" regarding the disposition of the Quarks within each baryons, we will see in the next pages a further "casting-out-nine method" proving the reliability of the pattern with 112 as "structural" limit: in the left hemisphere the quark spin is **antiparallel** (so as to obtain a low hadron mass). In the right hemisphere the quark spin is **parallel** (so as to obtain a high hadron mass).

<p>The author has been working since 1976 on the Filling Order of the Atom Levels. In that times the last transuranic atom having been synthesised was the Seaborgium (Sg) a.n. 106 (Berkeley and Dubna) and the most powerful Atomic Accelerator in the world was being started in Darmstadt (Germany).</p> <p>In 1976 he already knew that it was impossible to obtain the atom with atomic number 114, since the electron N° 112 turned out to be located in the last orbital of the quantic level $n=8$. However it seemed impossible to propose his work. Only when the GSI of Darmstadt was faced with the impossibility of obtaining from the “nuclear fusion” of Bismuth (83) + Zinc (30) the element with atomic number 113, (February 1996; discovery of the element 112) the Filling Order of the Atom Levels</p>	<p>could be proposed.</p> <p><i>How the author could demonstrate that the filling order of the atom levels he found out is true.</i></p> <p>However, in order to convince the major scientists of the world that the biggest atom that “can be obtained” was the one with 112 protons and 112 electrons, an incontrovertible proof became compulsory. In March 1999, after three years of constant researches, the decisive idea finally came: to pass from the Filling Order of the Atom Levels referring to shells, to the Baryon Disposition within the Nucleus so as to derive the content and the baryon numeration of “all” chemical elements. The author realised an “extraordinary” (the knowledge acquired by the nuclear physics had not worked out yet the notion of how many the baryons could be at the most) Table of the Baryon Numeration, including 103 baryons and</p>	<p>showing the order they have within the nuclear structure: 46 with $\frac{1}{2}$ Spin and 57 with $\frac{3}{2}$ Spin. The exceptionality of this table is that it can be superimposed upon the New Periodic Table of Elements and out of this superimposition the datum is obtained regarding which and how many baryons are in the nucleus of any chemical element. We can deduce that both the Elements and the sub-nuclear Particles constituting them obey to the same rule of periodicity and satisfy the principle according to which the particles within the atom must come alongside and be superimposed on one another according to the affinity they have and to their Mass.</p>
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p	n	Λ^0	Σ^+	Σ^0	Σ^-	Ξ^0	Ξ^-										
p^9	n^{10}	Λ^{11}	Σ^{12}	Σ^{13}	Σ^{14}	Ξ^{15}	Ξ^{16}	Δ^{++}	Δ^+	Δ^0	Δ^-	Σ^*	Σ^{*0}	Σ^{*-}	Ξ^{*0}	Ξ^{*-}	Ω^-
p^{17}	n^{18}	Λ^{29}	Σ^{30}	Σ^{31}	Σ^{32}	Ξ^{33}	Ξ^{34}	Δ^{37}	Δ^{38}	Δ^{39}	Δ^{40}	Σ^{41}	Σ^{42}	Σ^{43}	Ξ^{44}	Ξ^{45}	Ω^{46}
p^{35}	n^{36}	Λ^{47}	Σ^{48}	Σ^{49}	Σ^{50}	Ξ^{51}	Ξ^{52}	Δ^{55}	Δ^{56}	Δ^{57}	Δ^{58}	Σ^{59}	Σ^{60}	Σ^{61}	Ξ^{62}	Ξ^{63}	Ω^{64}
p^{53}	n^{54}	Λ^{65}	Σ^{66}	Σ^{67}	Σ^{68}	Ξ^{69}			Δ^{70}	Δ^{71}	Δ^{72}	Σ^{73}	Σ^{74}	Σ^{75}	Ξ^{76}	Ξ^{77}	Ω^{78}
p^{84}	n^{85}	Λ^{79}	Σ^{80}	Σ^{81}	Σ^{82}	Ξ^{83}			Δ^{86}	Δ^{87}	Δ^{88}	Σ^{89}	Σ^{90}	Σ^{91}	Ξ^{92}	Ξ^{93}	Ω^{94}
									Δ^{95}	Δ^{96}	Δ^{97}	Σ^{98}	Σ^{99}	Σ^{100}	Ξ^{101}	Ξ^{102}	Ω^{103}

THIS TABLE ENABLES TO KNOW WHICH AND HOW MANY THE BARYONS INCLUDED IN THE NUCLEUS OF A CHEMICAL ELEMENT ARE, BY JUXTAPOSING IT WITH THE NEW PERIODIC TABLE OF ELEMENTS. THE $\frac{1}{2}$ SPIN OCTET AND THE $\frac{3}{2}$ SPIN DECUPLET ARE NOT GIVEN ANY NUMBER. THE FOLLOWING STRATIFICATIONS HAVE GOT PROGRESSIVE NUMBER. THE NOMENCLATURE IS THE ONE OF THE BARYONS AND, CONSIDERING THEY ARE ANTI-PARTICLES, ONLY THE SYMBOL IS KEPT AND THE PROGRESSIVE NUMBER IS PUT OVER IT.

RISHON HIGGS' PARTICLE

1st Rishon (which gives reason to the absence of "walls")

VAVOHU

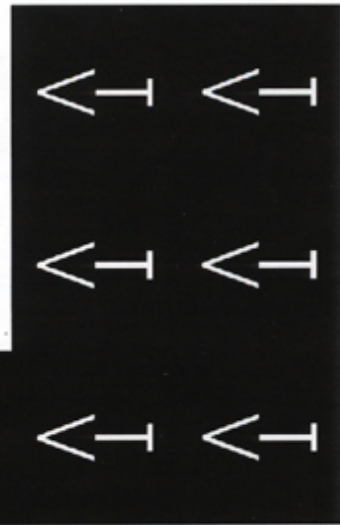
2st Rishon (which gives reason to the production of mass)

TOHU

1St Rishon + 2st Rishon =

VAVOHUTOHU =

Vacuum quantummechanic Vavohutohu



A GREAT DISCOVERY OUT OF THE PREVIOUS ONE

The Table of the Baryon Numeration showed something very interesting, when it was realised for the first time on 31st March 1999: a black "laid-half-T"-shaped area, "breaking the symmetry" between the 46 ½ SPIN baryons and the 57 3/2 SPIN ones. By an incredible coincidence at the C.E.R.N. in Geneva physicists were working on Higgs Boson (the "Particle" creating matter) and the experiment of e-/e+ "encounter", that would lead to the Higgs appearance was nearly finishing in October 2000 when the author was summoned to Germany at the GSI in Darmstadt, to discuss the Atom-113 "issue". The black laid-half-T area on the paper turns out to be in the actual baryon topography of the Nucleus the site for Higgs Boson! Consequently Higgs

is not a true Boson, as it seemed reasonable to assume (made of quarks like the other mesons connecting baryon), but a "connective tissue" characterised by properties the Physics hadn't assumed, yet. The components of this indefinite "something" according to physics are the "fundamental bricks" of physics itself (Rishoni) with the Hebrew names VAVOHU and TOHU. Through a more than satisfactory conceptual clearness the premises were established for the discovery of what physics had not been able to bring to light: "the quantum-mechanical vacuum". The quantic-mechanical vacuum cannot be "extracted" by the Hadron Colliding-beam Accelerators and that was the reason why the experiment of "encounter" could not be crowned with the

discovery of Higgs Boson, as the state of art in physics made it reasonable to assume. The experiment was annulled on 2nd Nov The unsuccessful discovery of Higgs Boson, together with the unsuccessful discovery of the Atom 113, turned out to be a further proof of the inadequacy of the classical atom pattern and of the necessity of replacing it with a new pattern. ember 2000. The great physicist Peter Higgs took note of the author's theories one year after the LEP Hadron Colliding-beam Accelerator of the Cern in Geneva was closed and his researches on the "Boson" suspended. A proof of the conceptual clearness about the "creative" function of the quantic-mechanical "connective tissue", as the author understood it, was offered to Higgs through the

The perfection of the Pattern is definitely demonstrated by the fact that the antiparallel spins all “thicken” on the left side of the atom “sphere” and on the contrary the parallel Spins on the right side. The representation of this “phenomenon” of the nature perfection on a sub-nuclear level, is expressed in the Table below:

The table represents the composition in quarks of the principal octet and decuplet. Note: please observe that identical quark triplets present a different combination of charge and colour so as to induce the formation of baryons with their necessary hadron mass. For example: passing from a situation of antiparallel spin, necessary to keep low the hadron mass, to a situation of parallel spin makes the quark triplet assume a higher hadron mass; according to the one the baryon itself have to posses in order to occupy a position of the series of the decuplet.

List of the 50 chemical elements of the “A Groups” (on the left of the Noble Gasses) according to the Filling Order of the Atom Levels

1) Hydrogen	11) Sodium	31) Gallium	51) Antimony	71) Lutetium
2) Helium	12) Magnesium	32) Germane	52) Tellurium	81) Thallium
3) Lithium	13) Aluminium	33) Arsenic	53) Iodine	82) Lead
4) Beryllium	14) Silicon	34) Selenium	54) Xenon	83) Bismuth
5) Boron	15) Phosphorus	35) Bromine	55) Caesium	84) Polonium
6) Carbon	16) Sulphur	36) Krypton	56) Barium	85) Astatine
7) Nitrogen	17) Chlorine	37) Rubidium	67) Holmium	86) Radon
8) Oxygen	18) Argon	38) Strontium	68) Erbium	87) Francium
9) Fluorine	19) Potassium	49) Indium	69) Thulium	88) Radium
10) Neon	20) Calcium	50) Tin	70) Ytterbium	89) Actinium

List of the 62 chemical elements of the “B Groups” (on the right of the Noble Gasses) according to the Filling Order of the Atom Levels

21) Scandium	30) Zinc	47) Silver	64) Gadolinium	78) Platinum
22) Titanium	39) Yttrium	48) Cadmium	65)Terbium	79) Gold
23) Vanadium	40) Zirconium	57) Lanthanum	66) Dysprosium	80) Mercury
24) Chromium	41) Niobium	58) Cerium	72) Hafnium	90) Thorium
25) Manganese	42) Molybdenum	59) Praseodymium	73) Tantalum	91) Protactinium
26) Iron	43) Technetium	60) Neodymium	74) Tungsten	92) Uranium
27) Cobalt	44) Ruthenium	61) Promethium	75) Rhenium	
28) Nickel	45) Rhodium	62) Samarium	76) Osmium	
29) Copper	46) Palladium	63) Europium	77) Iridium	

Artificial Transuranic Elements

93) Neptunium	96) Curium	99) Einsteinium	102) Nobelium
94) Plutonium	97) Berkelium	100) Fermium	103) Lawrencium
95) Americium	98) Californium	101) Mendelevium	

Made in USA and Russia “Dubna”

104) Rutherfordium/Kurchatovium	104) Hahanium/ Dubnium	106) Seaborgium
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Made in Germany Gsi Darmstadt

107) Bohrium	109) Meitnerium	111) Suggested name Darmstadtium
108) Assium	110) Suggested name Schmelzerium	112) Suggested name Vavhouthu (Eponym: Viterbo, initials Vt)

NEW PERIODIC TABLE OF 112 ELEMENTS

The chemical elements are 112 on the whole. 50 belong to the Group A and 62 to the Group B.

It is a surprise that shatters any scientific certainty even though celebrated by Noble prizes: such as the one about “114 as magical number”, on the basis of which the scientific Committee expected to find a new chemical element that was no more radioactive and would be the beginning of a new age. The Italian physicist who fixed the structural limit to 112 is in practice the author of a new atom pattern, that makes it necessary to abandon Mendeleev’s classic periodic table and to adopt a new one where chemical elements are arranged according to the **filling order of the atom levels**. This publication is the first world edition of the new periodic table where the author explains how he came to realise it and to definitely prove that elements cannot be more than 112, despite the contrary belief of the scientists all over the world.

Massimo Corbucci

Mendeleev’s Table is the most displayed and printed all over the world. If science hadn’t meet with the impossibility of making an atom with 114 protons, nobody would have ever thought to substitute it with a new one. In the age of “Shuttle”(the most sophisticated machine), if you ask:

- How many are chemical elements? And: - How is the atom made? Or: - Where does mass originate from? You won’t be answered. However the “Space” has been conquered and in the world there are ultra-technological super-laboratories. The “Epistemological Base” given by the “Atom Structure” and by the “New Periodic Table”, will certainly contribute to the progress of science in an unimaginable way. We wish to remind to the reader that the notion of the **“Quantic Mechanical Vacuum”** also clears up the force of gravity, the space and time drifts (Wormholes) and the formation of “black holes” in the Universe.

Special edition as historical document: 500 copies

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N.B.

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