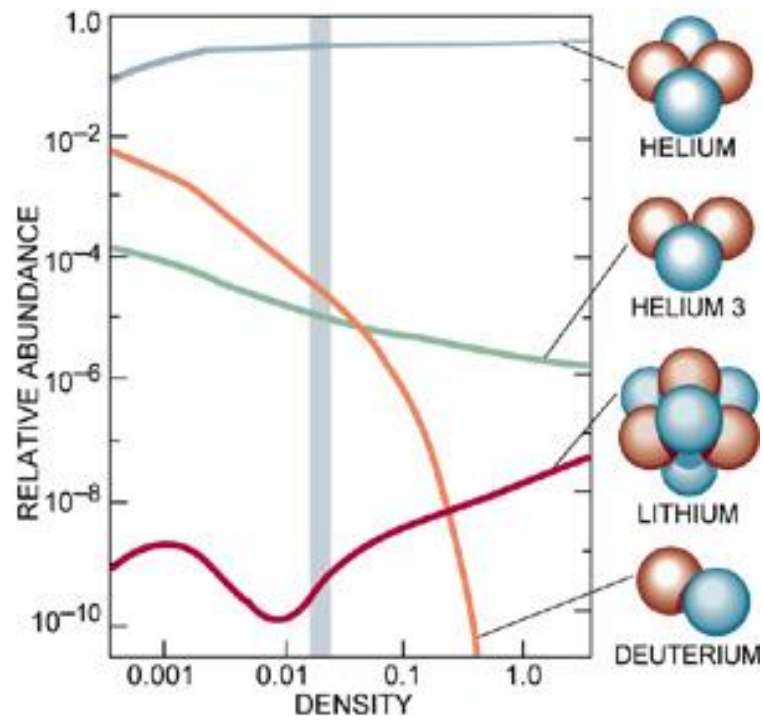
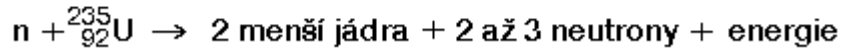
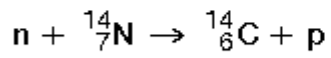
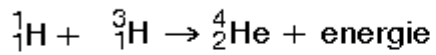
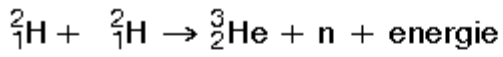


## Řazení lehkých PRVKU ( můj původní list č. 21, z r. 2000 )

zn.	ozn.	název	kombinace
${}^1\text{H}_1^+$	( H-1 )	proton , <b>jádro</b> vodíku	p - -
${}^1\text{H}_1$	( H-? )	<b>atom</b> , vodík	p - $e^-$
	( )	?????? <b>iont</b> ????????	p - $e^{-2}$
${}^2\text{H}_1^+$	( D-2 )	deuteron, <b>jádro</b> deuteria	p n -
${}^2\text{H}_1$	( D-? )	<b>atom</b> , deuterium	p n $e^-$
	( )	?????? <b>iont</b> ????????	p n $e^{-2}$
${}^3\text{H}_1^+$	( T-3 )	triton , <b>jádro</b> tritia	p $n^2$ -
${}^3\text{H}_1$	( T-? )	<b>atom</b> , trícium	p $n^2$ $e^-$
	( )	?????? <b>iont</b> ????????	p $n^2$ $e^{-2}$
${}^2\text{He}_2$	( He-2 )	<b>jádro</b> izotopu ??????	$p^2$ - -
${}^2\text{He}_2^+$	( He-2 )	<b>atom</b> , <b>iont</b> ????????	$p^2$ - $e^-$
${}^2\text{He}_2$	( He-2 )	<b>atom</b> , lehké hélium	$p^2$ - $e^{-2}$
${}^3\text{He}_2$	( He-3 )	<b>jádro</b> izotopu helia	$p^2$ n -
${}^3\text{He}_2^+$	( He-3 )	<b>atom</b> , <b>iont</b> helia	$p^2$ n $e^-$
${}^3\text{He}_2$	( He-3 )	<b>atom</b> , izotop helia	$p^2$ n $e^{-2}$
${}^4\text{He}_2$	( He-4 )	<b>jádro</b> izotopu helia $\alpha$ -částice	$p^2$ $n^2$ -
${}^4\text{He}_2^+$	( He-4 )	<b>atom</b> , <b>iont</b> helia	$p^2$ $n^2$ $e^-$
${}^4\text{He}_2$	( He-4 )	<b>atom</b> , těžké helium	$p^2$ $n^2$ $e^{-2}$

reakce	uvolněná energie (MeV)	počet reakcí za 1 s na 1 W energie
$\text{D} + \text{D} \rightarrow {}^3\text{He} + \text{n}$	3,27	$1,90 \cdot 10^{12}$
$\text{D} + \text{D} \rightarrow \text{T} + \text{p}$	4,03	$1,54 \cdot 10^{12}$
$\text{D} + \text{D} \rightarrow {}^4\text{He} + \gamma$	23,85	$2,61 \cdot 10^{11}$
$\text{D} + \text{T} \rightarrow {}^4\text{He} + \text{n}$	17,59	$3,53 \cdot 10^{11}$
$\text{p} + \text{D} \rightarrow {}^3\text{He} + \gamma$	5,49	$1,13 \cdot 10^{12}$
$\text{p} + \text{T} \rightarrow {}^4\text{He} + \gamma$	19,81	$3,14 \cdot 10^{11}$

- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| (a) | $\text{D} + \text{D} \rightarrow {}^3\text{He} (0.82 \text{ MeV}) + \text{n} (2.45 \text{ MeV})$ |
| (b) | $\text{D} + \text{D} \rightarrow \text{T} (1.01 \text{ MeV}) + \text{p} (3.02 \text{ MeV})$      |
| (c) | $\text{D} + \text{D} \rightarrow {}^4\text{He} + \gamma (23.85 \text{ MeV})$                     |



## Řazení lehkých PRVKU ( můj původní list č. 21, z r. 2000 )

zn.	ozn.	název	kombinace
*			*      *      *
${}^1\text{H}_1^+$	( H-1 )	proton , <b>jádro</b> vodíku	p    -    -
${}^1\text{H}_1$	( H-? )	<b>atom</b> , vodík	<b>p</b> - <b>e<sup>-</sup></b>
	(    )	?????? <b>iont</b> ????????	( p    -    e <sup>-2</sup> )
${}^2\text{H}_1^+$	( D-2 )	deuteron, <b>jádro</b> deuteria	p    n    -
${}^2\text{H}_1$	( D-? )	<b>atom</b> , deuterium	<b>p</b> n <b>e<sup>-</sup></b>
	(    )	?????? <b>iont</b> ????????	( p    n    e <sup>-2</sup> )
${}^3\text{H}_1^+$	( T-3 )	triton , <b>jádro</b> tritia	p    n <sup>2</sup> -
${}^3\text{H}_1$	( T-? )	<b>atom</b> , trícium	<b>p</b> n <sup>2</sup> <b>e<sup>-</sup></b>
	(    )	?????? <b>iont</b> ????????	( p    n <sup>2</sup> e <sup>-2</sup> )
*			*      *      *
${}^2\text{He}_2$	( He-2 )	<b>jádro</b> izotopu ??????	p <sup>2</sup> -    -    ex.
${}^2\text{He}_2^+$	( He-2 )	<b>atom</b> , <b>iont</b> ????????	p <sup>2</sup> -    e <sup>-</sup> ex.
${}^2\text{He}_2$	( He-2 )	<b>atom</b> , lehké hélíum	<b>p<sup>2</sup></b> - <b>e<sup>-2</sup></b>
	(    )	?????? <b>iont</b> ????????	( p <sup>2</sup> -    e <sup>-3</sup> ) ex.
${}^3\text{He}_2$	( He-3 )	<b>jádro</b> izotopu helia	p <sup>2</sup> n    -
${}^3\text{He}_2^+$	( He-3 )	<b>atom</b> , <b>iont</b> helia	p <sup>2</sup> n    e <sup>-</sup>
${}^3\text{He}_2$	( He-3 )	<b>atom</b> , izotop helia	<b>p<sup>2</sup></b> n <b>e<sup>-2</sup></b>
	(    )	?????? <b>iont</b> ????????	( p <sup>2</sup> n    e <sup>-3</sup> )
${}^4\text{He}_2$	( He-4 )	<b>jádro</b> izotopu helia    α -částice	p <sup>2</sup> n <sup>2</sup> -
${}^4\text{He}_2^+$	( He-4 )	<b>atom</b> , <b>iont</b> helia	p <sup>2</sup> n <sup>2</sup> e <sup>-</sup>
${}^4\text{He}_2$	( He-4 )	<b>atom</b> , těžké helium	<b>p<sup>2</sup></b> n <sup>2</sup> <b>e<sup>-2</sup></b>
	(    )	?????? <b>iont</b> ????????	( p <sup>2</sup> n <sup>2</sup> e <sup>-3</sup> )
*			*      *      *

${}^5\text{Li}_3$  ... ( Li-3 ) ..... **jádro** izotopu lithia .....  
 ${}^5\text{Li}_3$  ... ( Li-3 ) ..... **atom** izotopu iontu lithia .....

$$\begin{array}{l} p^3 n^2 - \\ p^3 n^2 e^{-1} \\ p^3 n^2 e^{-2} \\ p^3 n^2 e^{-3} \\ p^3 n^2 e^{-4} \end{array}$$

Li **jádro** lithia  
 Li **iont** lithia  
 Li **iont** lithia  
 Li **atom** neutrální  
 Li **iont** lithia

$$\begin{array}{l} p^3 n^3 - \\ p^3 n^3 e^{-1} \\ p^3 n^3 e^{-2} \\ p^3 n^3 e^{-3} \\ p^3 n^3 e^{-4} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} p^3 n^4 - \\ p^3 n^4 e^{-1} \\ p^3 n^4 e^{-2} \\ p^3 n^4 e^{-3} \\ p^3 n^4 e^{-4} \end{array}$$

Hledám podobnost-spojitosť „kulhavých schodů“ jak u kvarků a leptonů., tak v elementárních částicích tak v nuklidové vaně

## New Hypothesis

r. 2001

**baryony :** (kvarky)  $x^n \cdot t^m / x^k \cdot t^l$  a A  
 (rezonance)

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$$\begin{array}{l} \Delta^{++} \equiv (\text{UUU}) = x^3 \cdot t^{-1} / x^0 \cdot t^1 = x^3 / t^2 \cdot x^0 \cdot t^{-1} / x^0 \cdot t^{-1} \\ \Delta^+, p \text{ (proton)} \equiv (\text{UUD}) = x^3 \cdot t^0 / x^0 \cdot t^2 = x^3 / t^2 \cdot x^0 \cdot t^0 / x^0 \cdot t^0 \\ \Delta^0, n \text{ (neutron)} \equiv (\text{UDD}) = x^3 \cdot t^1 / x^0 \cdot t^3 = x^3 / t^2 \cdot x^0 \cdot t^1 / x^0 \cdot t^1 \\ \Delta^- \equiv (\text{DDD}) = x^3 \cdot t^2 / x^0 \cdot t^4 = x^3 / t^2 \cdot x^0 \cdot t^2 / x^0 \cdot t^2 \\ \Sigma^+ \equiv (\text{USU}) = x^4 \cdot t^0 / x^1 \cdot t^2 = x^3 / t^2 \cdot x^1 \cdot t^0 / x^1 \cdot t^0 \\ \Sigma^0, \Lambda^0 \equiv (\text{USD}) = x^4 \cdot t^1 / x^1 \cdot t^3 = x^3 / t^2 \cdot x^1 \cdot t^1 / x^1 \cdot t^1 \\ \Sigma^- \equiv (\text{DSD}) = x^4 \cdot t^2 / x^1 \cdot t^4 = x^3 / t^2 \cdot x^1 \cdot t^2 / x^1 \cdot t^2 \\ \Xi^0 \equiv (\text{SUS}) = x^5 \cdot t^1 / x^2 \cdot t^3 = x^3 / t^2 \cdot x^2 \cdot t^1 / x^2 \cdot t^1 \\ \Xi^- \equiv (\text{SDS}) = x^5 \cdot t^2 / x^2 \cdot t^4 = x^3 / t^2 \cdot x^2 \cdot t^2 / x^2 \cdot t^2 \\ \Omega^- \equiv (\text{SSS}) = x^6 \cdot t^2 / x^3 \cdot t^4 = x^3 / t^2 \cdot x^3 \cdot t^2 / x^3 \cdot t^2 \end{array}$$

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$$\begin{array}{l} \Sigma_c^{++} \equiv (\text{UCU}) = x^4 \cdot t^1 / x^1 \cdot t^3 = x^3 / t^2 \cdot x^1 \cdot t^1 / x^1 \cdot t^1 \\ \Sigma_c^+ \equiv (\text{UCD}) = x^4 \cdot t^2 / x^1 \cdot t^4 = x^3 / t^2 \cdot x^1 \cdot t^2 / x^1 \cdot t^2 \\ \Sigma_c^0, \Lambda_c^0 \equiv (\text{DCD}) = x^4 \cdot t^3 / x^1 \cdot t^5 = x^3 / t^2 \cdot x^1 \cdot t^3 / x^1 \cdot t^3 \\ \Xi_c^+ \equiv (\text{CUS}) = x^5 \cdot t^2 / x^2 \cdot t^4 = x^3 / t^2 \cdot x^2 \cdot t^2 / x^2 \cdot t^2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Xi_c^0 &\equiv (\text{CDS}) = x^5 \cdot t^3 / x^2 \cdot t^5 = x^3 / t^2 \cdot x^2 \cdot t^3 / x^2 \cdot t^3 \\ \Omega_c^0 &\equiv (\text{CSS}) = x^6 \cdot t^3 / x^3 \cdot t^5 = x^3 / t^2 \cdot x^3 \cdot t^3 / x^3 \cdot t^3 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \Xi_{cc}^{++} &\equiv (\text{CCU}) = x^5 \cdot t^3 / x^2 \cdot t^5 = x^3 / t^2 \cdot x^2 \cdot t^3 / x^2 \cdot t^3 \\ \Xi_{cc}^+ &\equiv (\text{CCD}) = x^5 \cdot t^4 / x^2 \cdot t^6 = x^3 / t^2 \cdot x^2 \cdot t^4 / x^2 \cdot t^4 \\ \Omega_{cc}^+ &\equiv (\text{CCS}) = x^6 \cdot t^4 / x^3 \cdot t^6 = x^3 / t^2 \cdot x^3 \cdot t^4 / x^3 \cdot t^4 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\Omega_{ccc}^{++} \equiv (\text{CCC}) = x^6 \cdot t^5 / x^3 \cdot t^7 = x^3 / t^2 \cdot x^3 \cdot t^5 / x^3 \cdot t^5$$


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(pyramida) částice = báze . „kulhavé schody“  
ve dvouveličinovém  
stavu