Table 1: Concepts and Particles

Particle	Symbol	Notational System		
		Speed	Displacement	Subatomic
Unit Speed	L⁺	1-1-1	0-0-0	-
Direction Rev	LV⁻	(2)-1-1 space 2-1-1 time	0-0-0	-
Rotational Base[1]	RB	{(2)-1-1 2-2-1	1-0-0	0-0-0
Positron[2]	e⁺	2-1-2	1-0-1	0-0-1
Muon Neutrino[3]	ν_μ	2-2-1	1-1-0	½-½-0
Particle Proton	p⁺	2-2-2	1-1-1	½-½-1 1-1-(1)

Table 2: Atoms (two, double-rotating systems)

Element	Atom # Z	net[4] Δt	Conventional p+n+e	RS Notational Systems			
				Displacement	Subatomic	Atomic	Chemical[5]
Neutron	-2	0	n = 2(ν_μ)	2-1-0	1-1-0	1-0-0	0-0-0
Atomic Proton[6]	-1	1	p₂	2-1-1	1-1-1 1½-1½-(1)	1-0-1 1-1-(1)	0-0-1 1-0-(1)
Deuteron	0	2	p+n	2-2-0	1½-1½-0	1-1-0	1-0-0
Deuterium[7]	1	3	p+n+e	2-2-1	1½-1½-1	1-1-1 2-1-(1)	1-0-1
Helium	2	4	2p+2n+2e	3-2-0	2-2-0	2-1-0	1-1-0
Lithium	3	5	3p+4n+3e	3-2-1	2-2-1	2-1-1	1-1-1
Beryllium	4	6	4p+5n+4e	3-2-2	2-2-2	2-1-2	1-1-2
Boron	5	7	5p+6n+5e	3-2-3	2-2-3	2-1-3	1-1-3
Carbon	6	8	6p+6n+6e	3-2-4 3-3-(4)	2-2-4 3-2-(4)	2-1-4 2-2-(4)	1-1-4
Nitrogen	7	9	7p+7n+7e	3-3-(3)	3-2-(3)	2-2-(3)	1-1-5
Oxygen	8	10	8p+8n+8e	3-3-(2)	3-2-(2)	2-2-(2)	1-1-6
Florine	9	11	9p+10n+9e	3-3-(1)	3-2-(1)	2-2-(1)	1-1-7
Neon	10	12	10p+10n+10e	3-3-0	3-2-0	2-2-0	2-1-0

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1 This is the one-dimensional rotational base for particles. The two-dimensional rotational base for atoms is just two of these (the two, rotating photons Larson describes as the core of atoms) with atomic displacements of 0-0-0.
2 The electron, e⁻, is just a cosmic positron, 0-0-(1).
3 The electron neutrino, ν_e, is a muon neutrino + electron, ½-½-0 + 0-0-(1) = ½-½-(1).
4 The net, temporal displacement after removing the rotational base. Would be a better atomic number.
5 The chemical notation, A-B-C, is used to calculate the net, temporal displacement (Δt - 2 = Z).

$$\Delta t = \sum_{a=1}^{A} 2a^2 + \sum_{b=1}^{B} 2b^2 + C$$

6 Just as H⁺ + H⁺ = H₂, p⁺ + p⁺ = p₂, the atomic proton constructed of two, particle protons. (Birotation)
7 Hydrogen is a combination of a proton + electron neutrino, 1-1-(1) + ½-½-(1) = 1½-1½-(2) or 2-1-(1), and is technically an *isotope* of the proton, because the electron neutrinos add isotopic mass to atomic systems.