3.- ISOTOPOS

Niveles de ionización magnetica del neutrino:

http://www.reciprocalsystem.com/bpm/bpm24.htm

http://www.reciprocalsystem.com/ce/iratio.htm

Los isotopos no tienen la misma abundancia en el Universo,siendo $I =$ Inivel de ionización magnetica del neutrino, entonces el nivelde cargas isotopicas G, es:

$G = m_v = Im_r^2/I_R = Im_r^2/156.444$

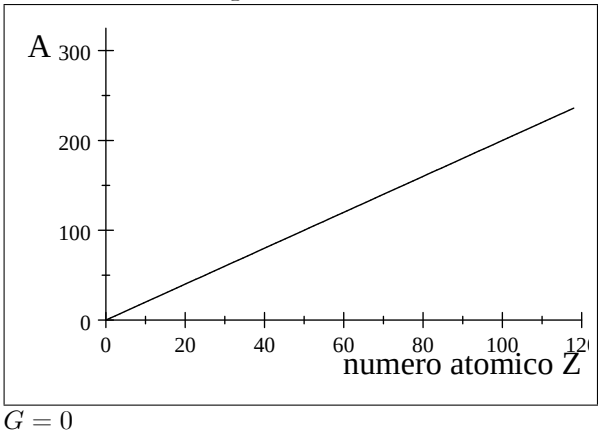
siendo interregional ratio

$I_R = 156.444 = (1 + 2/9)128 = (1 + 2/9)2^7 = (1 + 2/9)2^3 2^2 2^2$

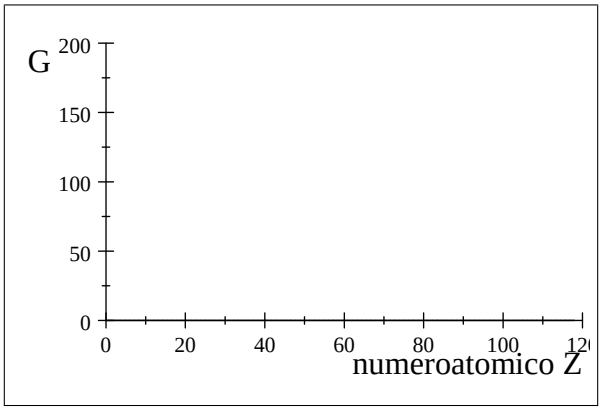
Masa vibratoria=nivel de ionizacion magnetica×masa rotacional^2/relacion interregional

$A = \frac{\sum \text{porcentaje abundancia relativa} \times \text{masa isotopica}}{100} = 2Z + G$

I=0 Para clousters globulares $A = 2Z$

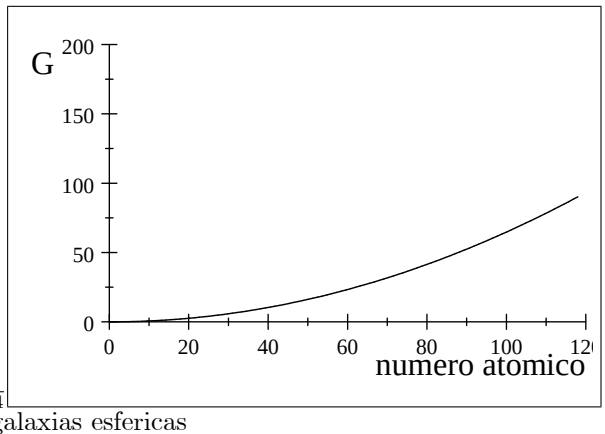


$G = 0$



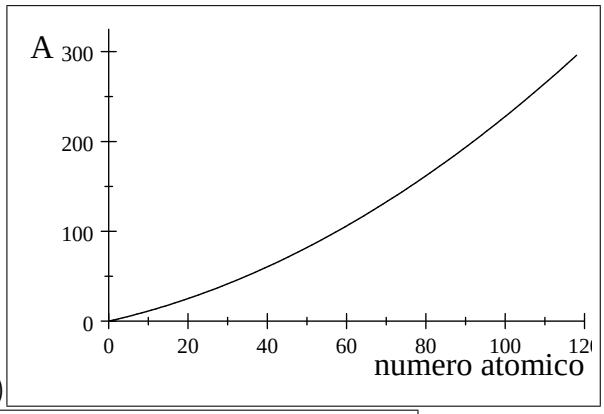
I=1 Para galaxia espirales

$A = 2Z + Z^2/(1 + 2/9)2^7$

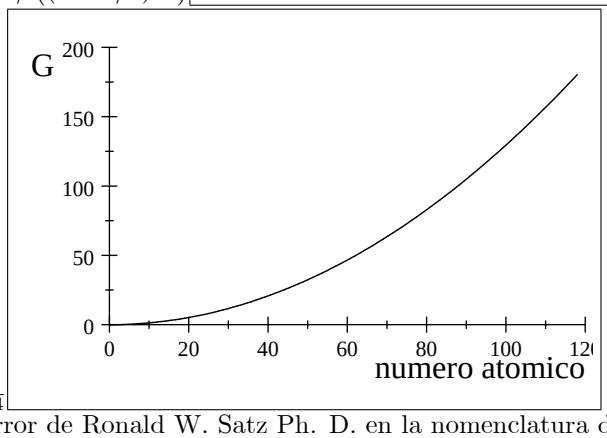


$G = \frac{Z^2}{154.444}$

I=2 Para galaxias esfericas



$A = Z + 2Z^2 / \left((1 + 2/9)2^7\right)$



$G = \frac{2Z^2}{154.444}$

Pequeño error de Ronald W. Satz Ph. D. en la nomenclatura de los ejes de coordenadas:

Numeros magicos

$N = 2m(m^2 + 5)/6$

m=1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8...

Nuevo numero magico Calcio 52

http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbasees/nuclear/shell.html

Appendix 1: Neutrino Magnetic Ionization Level

Isotopes are *not* at the same abundance throughout the universe. Let I = neutrino magnetic ionization level. Then:

I := 0 for newly formed globular clusters in intergalactic space; all atoms have mass = 2 x Z *only*

I := 1 for spiral galaxies like the Milky Way at our current epoch; atoms have mass = 2 x Z + G

I := 2 for large, end-of-life spheroidal galaxies; atoms have mass = 2 x Z + G

where G = rotational vibrational mass in units of amu. Let m_r = rotational mass in terms of atomic number (total of equivalent number of electric rotational displacements) in units of amu. Then from Ref. [2], p. 264 we have:

$$G := \frac{I \cdot m_r^{\,2}}{I_R} \qquad \text{(gravitational or isotopic charges)} \qquad \text{(A-1)}$$

This is the *midpoint* value for isotopic stability. Any mass equalling 236 (2 x 118) or higher will be *radioactive*.

Here are the plots for I = 0, 1, and 2:

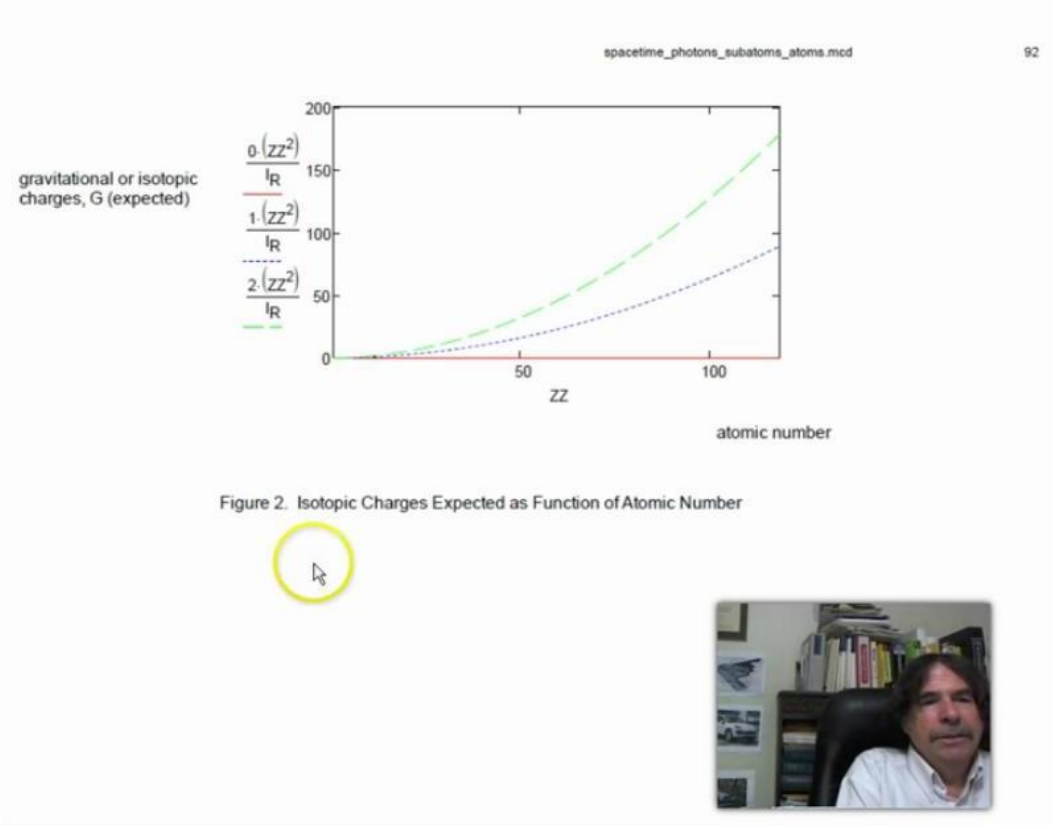


Figure 2. Isotopic Charges Expected as Function of Atomic Number

http://www.agenciasinc.es/Noticias/Un-experimento-del-CERN-revela-un-nuevo-numero-magico-en-un-nucleo-atomico

http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbasees/nuclear/shell.html#c2

http://milan.milanovic.org/math/english/atom/proton.html

http://milan.milanovic.org/math/english/atom/proton.html

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