

BAYEH's theoretical periodic table of elements

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Abstract: The “BAYEH's theoretical periodic table of elements” is an original study introduced by the author in Chemistry in 2004. In the past, many scientists and researchers have developed number of periodic tables of elements in order to arrange the atomic elements in the right Columns and groups. The main target was to facilitate the understanding and visualize the atomic elements with some information, but till now no one has developed an ideal theoretical periodic table that can arrange and contain all atomic elements even if they don't exist in the nature in a sequence of blocks, sequence of atomic numbers and sequence of quantum theory. In this paper the author develop a theoretical periodic table using original theoretical methods and formulae in order to create the ideal theoretical periodic table of elements.

Keywords: Periodic table, 3D periodic table, quantum number, orbital.

1. Introduction

In the past, many scientists and researchers have developed number of periodic tables of elements in order to arrange the atomic elements in the right Columns and groups [1-6]. The modern periodic table is based on quantum numbers and blocks, many problems faced the scientists and researchers when arranging the elements in the traditional and modern periodic tables as placing some elements in the incorrect place as (He) Helium, (La) Lanthanide and many others elements. In addition to that, the relation and sequences do not exist even in the modern periodic tables that are based on the quantum theory. For these reasons and many others reasons, the author develop a new periodic table based on quantum theory, to emphasis the relation between blocks and atomic numbers in very organized sequences, and arranged in a spiral sequence from the first atom (H) hydrogen to an unlimited atoms numbers. In this paper, the new concept of the Bayeh's theoretical table of element is introduced and few examples are shown and discussed briefly. Figures are drawn with AutoCAD. The Concept of the BAYEH's Theoretical periodic table of Elements is presented in section 2. In the third section, some Advantages of the new periodic table are presented and discussed briefly. Disadvantage of other existing periodic table is presented and discussed briefly in section 4. In the fifth section, a 3D Bayeh's theoretical periodic table is presented. In the sections 6, a Sample of Existing 3D periodic table is presented. Samples of existing periodic tables are presented in the section 7. Finally, a conclusion about the BAYEH's Theoretical periodic table of Elements is presented in the section 8.

2. Sample of Existing 3D periodic table

These periodic tables are made by Roy Alexander. These are based on the old and standard periodic table, and the disadvantages of both tables are discussed in the section 4 of this article [8].

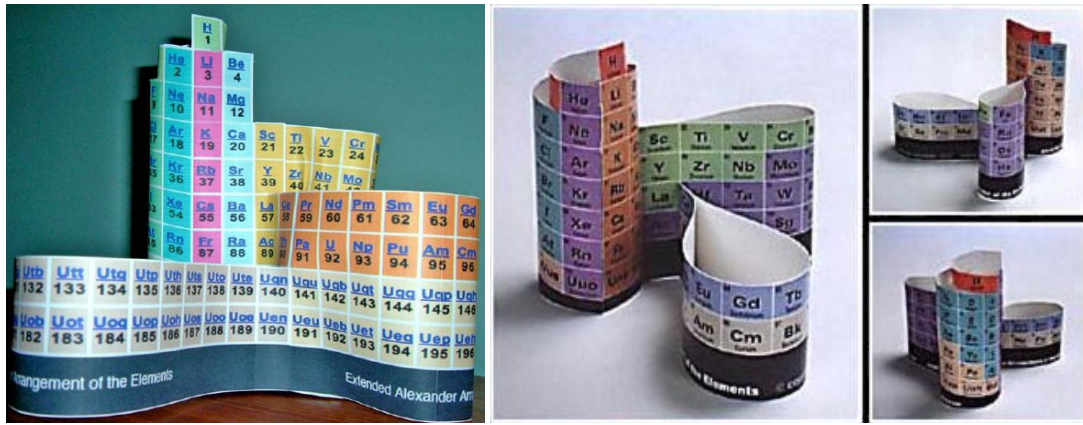


Figure 1: 3D periodic table by Roy Alexander [8].

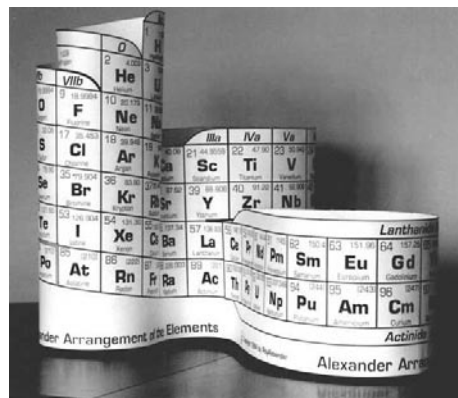


Figure 1.1: 3D periodic table by Roy Alexander [8].

3. Sample of existing periodic tables

Until now, many scientists and researchers have developed a huge number of periodic tables with different sizes and shapes, in this section some important periodic tables are shown in order to give an idea about the existing ones.

CLASSIFICATION PERIODIQUE DES ELEMENTS

I																		VIII						
1	H																	2	He					
II																		III	IV	V	VI	VII		
2	Li	Be																	B	C	N	O	F	Ne
3	Na	Mg																	Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
4	K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr						
5	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe						
6	Cs	Ba	Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn						
7	Fr	Ra	Lw	Unq	Unp	Unh	Uns	Unh	Une															
			Série des Lanthanides																					
			La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb								
			Série des Actinides																					
			Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No								

Figure 1.2: Example of traditional Periodic table [8].

Extended Periodic Table

H 1																	He 2						
Li 3	Be 4																	B 5	C 6	N 7	O 8	F 9	Ne 10
Na 11	Mg 12																	Al 13	Si 14	P 15	S 16	Cl 17	Ar 18
K 19	Ca 20	Sc 21	Ti 22	V 23	Cr 24	Mn 25	Fe 26	Co 27	Ni 28	Cu 29	Zn 30	Ga 31	Ge 32	As 33	Se 34	Br 35	Kr 36						
Rb 37	Sr 38	Y 39	Zr 40	Nb 41	Mo 42	Tc 43	Ru 44	Rh 45	Pd 46	Ag 47	Cd 48	In 49	Sn 50	Sb 51	Te 52	I 53	Xe 54						
Cs 55	Ba 56	La 57	Ce 58	☐ 71	Hf 72	Ta 73	W 74	Re 75	Os 76	Ir 77	Pt 78	Au 79	Hg 80	Tl 81	Pb 82	Bi 83	Po 84	At 85	Rn 86				
Fr 87	Ra 88	Ac 89	Th 90	☐ 103	Rf 104	Db 105	Sg 106	Bh 107	Hs 108	Mt 109	Ds 110	Rg 111	Uub 112	Uut 113	Uuq 114	Uup 115	Uuh 116	Uus 117	Uuo 118				
Uue 119	Ubn 120	Ubu 121	Ubb 122	Ubt 123	☐ 153	Upt 154	Upq 155	Upp 156	Uph 157	Ups 158	Upo 159	Upe 160	Uhn 161	Uhu 162	Uhb 163	Uht 164	Uhq 165	Uhp 166	Uhh 167	Uhs 168			
Uhe 169	Uhn 170	Ubu 171	Ubb 172	Ubt 173	☐ 203	Bnt 204	Bnq 205	Bnp 206	Bnh 207	Bns 208	Bno 209	Bne 210	Bnu 211	Bub 212	But 213	Buq 214	Bup 215	Buh 216	Bus 217	Buo 218			
lanthanideseries				☐ 59	Pr 60	Nd 61	Pm 62	Sm 63	Eu 64	Gd 65	Tb 66	Dy 67	Ho 68	Er 69	Tm 70	Yb 71							
actinideseries				☐ 91	Pa 92	U 93	Np 94	Pu 95	Am 96	Cm 97	Bk 98	Cf 99	Es 100	Fm 101	Md 102	No 103							
superactinideseries				☐ 141	Ugu 142	Ugt 143	Ugg 144	Ugp 145	Ugh 146	Ugs 147	Ugo 148	Uge 149	Ugn 150	Upe 151	Upp 152								
eka-superactinide				☐ 191	Ueu 192	Ueb 193	Uet 194	Ueg 195	Uep 196	Ueh 197	Ues 198	Ueo 199	Uee 200	Bnn 201	Bnu 202								
Ubb-series				☐ 124	Ubp 125	Ubh 126	Ubs 127	Ubo 128	Ube 129	Ubn 130	Ubu 131	Ubb 132	Ubt 133	Ubu 134	Ubp 135	Ubh 136	Ubs 137	Ubo 138	Ube 139	Ubn 140			
Usb-series				☐ 174	Usp 175	Ush 176	Uss 177	Uso 178	Use 179	Uon 180	Uou 181	Uob 182	Uot 183	Uoq 184	Uop 185	Uoh 186	Uos 187	Uoo 188	Uoe 189	Uen 190			

Figure 1.3: Example of Extended Periodic table [8].

χ	s ¹	s ²	p ¹	p ²	p ³	p ⁴	p ⁵	p ⁶	d ¹	d ²	d ³	d ⁴	d ⁵	d ⁶	d ⁷	d ⁸	d ⁹	d ¹⁰	f ¹	f ²	f ³	f ⁴	f ⁵	f ⁶	f ⁷	f ⁸	f ⁹	f ¹⁰	f ¹¹	f ¹²	f ¹³	f ¹⁴	g ¹	g ²	g ³	g ⁴	g ⁵	g ⁶	g ⁷	g ⁸	g ⁹	g ¹⁰	g ¹¹	g ¹²	g ¹³	g ¹⁴	g ¹⁵	g ¹⁶	g ¹⁷	g ¹⁸							
1s	H 1	He 2																																																							
2s	Li 3	Be 4																																																							
	2p	B 5	C 6	N 7	O 8	F 9	Ne 10																																																		
3s	Na 11	Mg 12																																																							
	3p	Al 13	Si 14	P 15	S 16	Cl 17	Ar 18																																																		
4s	K 19	Ca 20																																																							
	4p	Ga 31	Ge 32	As 33	Se 34	Br 35	Kr 36	Sc 21	Ti 22	V 23	Cr 24	Mn 25	Fe 26	Co 27	Ni 28	Cu 29	Zn 30																																								
5s	Rb 37	Sr 38																																																							
	5p	In 49	Sn 50	Sb 51	Te 52	I 53	Xe 54	Y 39	Zr 40	Nb 41	Mo 42	Tc 43	Ru 44	Rh 45	Pd 46	Ag 47	Cd 48																																								
6s	Cs 55	Ba 56																																																							
	6p	Tl 81	Pb 82	Bi 83	Po 84	At 85	Rn 86	La 57	Ce 58	Pr 59	Nd 60	Pm 61	Sm 62	Eu 63	Gd 64	Tb 65	Dy 66	Ho 67	Er 68	Tm 69	Yb 70																																				
	6d	Lu 71	Hf 72	Ta 73	W 74	Re 75	Os 76	Ir 77	Pt 78	Au 79	Hg 80																																														
7s	Fr 87	Ra 88																																																							
	7p	Uut 113	Uuq 114	Uup 115	Uuh 116	Uus 117	Uuo 118	Ac 89	Th 90	Pa 91	U 92	Np 93	Pu 94	Am 95	Cm 96	Bk 97	Cf 98	Es 99	Fm 100	Md 101	No 102																																				
	7d	Lr 103	Rf 104	Db 105	Sg 106	Bh 107	Hs 108	Mt 109	Ds 110	Rg 111	Uub 112																																														
8s	Uue 119	Ubn 120																																																							
	8p	Uht 163	Uhq 164	Uhp 165	Uhh 166	Uhs 167	Uho 168	Uue 119	Ubn 120	Ubu 121	Ubb 122	Ubt 123	Ubp 124	Ubh 125	Ubs 126	Ubo 127	Ube 128	Ubn 129	Ubu 130	Ubb 131	Ubt 132	Ubp 133	Ubh 134	Ubs 135	Ubo 136	Ube 137	Ubn 138	Ubu 139	Ubb 140																												
	8d	Upt 153	Upq 154	Upp 155	Uph 156	Ups 157	Upo 158	Upe 159	Uhn 160	Uhu 161	Uhb 162																																														
9s	Uhe 169	Uhn 170																																																							
	9p	But 213	Buq 214	Bup 215	Buh 216	Bus 217	Buo 218	Uue 119	Ubn 120	Ubu 121	Ubb 122	Ubt 123	Ubp 124	Ubh 125	Ubs 126	Ubo 127	Ube 128	Ubn 129	Ubu 130	Ubb 131	Ubt 132	Ubp 133	Ubh 134	Ubs 135	Ubo 136	Ube 137	Ubn 138	Ubu 139	Ubb 140																												
10s	Buo 219	Bnu 220																																																							
	10d	Bnt 203	Bnq 204	Bnp 205	Bnh 206	Bns 207	Bno 208	Bne 209	Bnu 210	Bub 211	Buo 212																																														

Figure 1.4: Example of Modern Periodic table [8].

4. Concept of the BAYEH's Theoretical periodic table of Elements

In order to proceed with the new theoretical periodic table, it is necessary to define some important theories and terms that are used to form this theoretical periodic table.

4.1 Bayeh's theory behind the periodic table

The main target (purpose) of the new theory introduced, is to get all information about the atom by knowing only its atomic number. By using new formulae developed, one can know the period, group, orbital behavior, filling orbital, the number of electron on the outer shell, the sequence of the electron configuration and the ground state electron configuration. On the other hand, one can guess immediately the position of the atom in the periodic table.

In this section, only the basic of the theory is introduced, the complete theory will be developed in a separate paper.

•The general formula of the ground state electron configuration introduced by the author is as the following

$$nS^2 \left[\begin{array}{l} \rightarrow 2 \\ \left[\begin{array}{l} \rightarrow n \\ jA_i^{4i-2} \\ j = \frac{n+n;P;(2)/(3)}{2} \\ i = \frac{n+n;P;(2)/(1)}{2} \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right] \quad (1)$$

For example, for n=11 the complete configuration will be as the following

$$11S^2 \left[\begin{array}{l} \rightarrow 2 \\ \left[\begin{array}{l} \rightarrow 11 \\ jA_i^{4i-2} = 11S^2 7A_6^{22} 8A_5^{18} 9A_4^{14} 10A_3^{10} 11A_2^6 = 11S^2 7H^{22} 8G^{18} 9F^{14} 10D^{10} 11P^6 \\ j=7 \\ i=6 \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right]$$

•The relation between the atomic number (Z) and the period of the element

$$Z = 2 + 2 \sum_2^N i^2 p \quad (2)$$

•The number of the electron in the outer shell (peripheral electrons) = $Z - (2 + 2 \sum_2^{N-1} i^2 p)$ (3)

The 3 formulae (1), (2), and (3) developed are the basis of the periodic table that gives the necessary information about the atom in order to place it in the correct box in the table.

All these formulae are introduced by the author and they are original formulae that don't exist before.

•Let's take an example:

Consider the following atom with Z=365 (Thp) named "Tri-Hex-Pentium"

$$Z = 2 + 2 \sum_2^N i^2 p \rightarrow 365 = 2 + 2 \sum_2^N i^2 p \rightarrow \sum_2^N i^2 p = \frac{365 - 2}{2} = 181.5$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2 \cdot 2^2 + 2 \cdot 3^2 + 2 \cdot 4^2 + 2 \cdot 5^2 + 2 \cdot 6^2 = 180 < 181.5 \\ 2 \cdot 2^2 + 2 \cdot 3^2 + 2 \cdot 4^2 + 2 \cdot 5^2 + 2 \cdot 6^2 + 7^2 = 229 > 181.5 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow i=7$ and $p=1$ then the period is even $\rightarrow n = 2(i-1) = 2(N-1) \Rightarrow n=12$ the period of the element ($Z=365$)

•The number of the electron in the outer shell=

$$Z - (2 + 2 \sum_2^6 i^2 p) = 365 - (2 + 2(2 \cdot 2^2 + 2 \cdot 3^2 + 2 \cdot 4^2 + 2 \cdot 5^2 + 2 \cdot 6^2))$$

$$= 365 - (2 + 2 \cdot 2(2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2 + 6^2)) = 3 \text{ electron in the outer shell}$$

•The ground state electron configuration:

$$nS^2 \left[\begin{array}{c} \rightarrow 2 \\ \left[\begin{array}{c} \rightarrow n \\ jA_i^{4i-2} \\ j = \frac{n+n; P; (2)/(3)}{2} \\ i = \frac{n+n; P; (2)/(1)}{2} \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right] = nS^2 \left[\begin{array}{c} \rightarrow 2 \\ \left[\begin{array}{c} \rightarrow n \\ jA_i^{4i-2} = 12S^2 \\ j = \frac{n+2}{2} \\ i = \frac{n+2}{2} \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right] = 12S^2 \left[\begin{array}{c} \rightarrow 2 \\ \left[\begin{array}{c} \rightarrow 12 \\ jA_i^{4i-2} = 12S^2 7A_7^1 \\ j = 7 \\ i = 7 \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right]$$

A_7^1 {number of electron in the orbital A_7
Orbital A_7

Briefly the atom with $Z=365$ is positioned in the period $n=12$ and in the group A_7^1

4.2 Reading the Periodic table

- The horizontal boxes describe the period of the elements (Period 1, 2, 3...) (refer to “figure 2.2”)
- The vertical boxes describe the group of the elements according to the quantum theory.
- The colored boxes are elements grouped by family type for example: Nobles gases colored in blue contains the following elements (He, Ne, Ar, Kr...) (refer to “figure 2.3” for the legend)
- The sequence of the atomic number begin in order from the lowest to the highest atomic number i.e.: H(1), He(2), Li(3)... the form of the sequence can be described as a spiral form (refer to “figure 3.2”).
- All elements are grouped by blocks respectively from the left to the right and from the lowest to the highest orbital (S, P, D, F, G, H...) (refer to “figure 3.1”)
- The groups are renamed according to the new method introduced by the author as above. A_i^j with i represents the orbital number i.e.: $A_1 = S; A_2 = P; A_3 = D; A_4 = F \dots$ and j represents the theoretical group of the element according to the filling orbital.
- The Helium element (He) is placed in the A_1^2 (or S_2) group according to its orbital properties that is similar to all elements in the same column or group.

Figure 2.1 : Extract part from the Bayeh's periodic table.

Figure 2.2 : More close from the Bayeh's periodic table presenting first elements

LEGEND

NATURE OF THE ELEMENT		Nomenclature		
		Number	Prefix	Letter
*	HALOGENS	0	nil	n
	TRANSITION METALS METAUX DE TRANSITION	1	un	u
		2	bi	b
		3	tri	t
		4	quad	q
		5	pent	p
		6	hex	h
		7	sept	s
		8	oct	o
		9	en	e
	ACTINIDES			
	LANTHANIDES			
	OTHER METALS METAUX PAUVRES			
	ALKALINE EARTH METALS METAUX ALCALINO-TERREUX			
	ALKALINE METALS (ALKALI METALS) METAUX ALCALINS			
	NOBLE GASES GAZ NOBLES			
	NON METAL (NON METAUX)			
	METALLOIDS SEMI CONDUCTEUR			
		NOTATION		
		$aS^b = aA_1^b$		
		$aP^b = aA_2^b$		
		$aD^b = aA_3^b$		
		$aF^b = aA_4^b$		
		$aG^b = aA_5^b$		
		$aH^b = aA_6^b$		
			

Figure 2.3 : Legend of the periodic table

5. Advantages of the new periodic table

- This periodic table is based on theoretical methods of quantum theory in which it gives the ideal position of an element in the table. All errors in the nature are not considered in this periodic table.
- It is based on quantum numbers and blocks
- The periodic table is constructed by listing the elements by *n* and *l* quantum number. (Refer to “figure 3”)
- The blocks begin from the left to the right in order (S-block, P-block, D-block, F-block...) (Refer to “figure 3.1”)
- The relation between blocks and atomic numbers exist with an uninterrupted sequence. (Refer to “figure 3.2”)
- All atomic numbers can be easily placed in the correct place by knowing their period and their orbital.
- The periodic table is constructed by listing the elements by *n* and *l* quantum number.

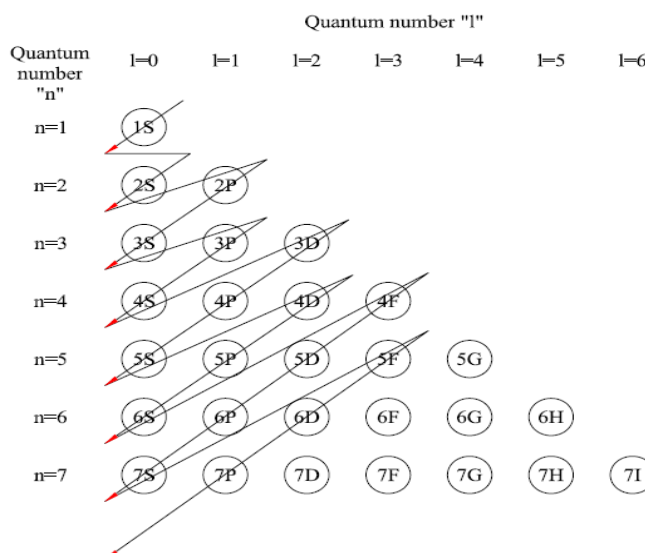


Figure 3: periodic table is constructed by listing the elements by n and l quantum number

Figure 3.1: Theoretical periodic table arranged by sequence Blocks with respective Groups number.

Figure 3.2: Theoretical periodic table arranged by sequence atomic number.

6. Disadvantage of other existing periodic table

- The old periodic tables are not based on theoretical methods of quantum theory.
- The problem with the mapping is that the generated sequence is not continuous with respect to atomic number, for example: Check out the sequence Ar to K, 18 to 19. (Refer to “figure 4.1”)
- The compression used introduces the well known problem known as a “[fence post error](#)”. The effect is that:
 - La and Ac: move from f-block to d-block, Lu and Lr: move from p-block to f-block (Refer to “figure 4.2”)
- Most of periodic tables are not based on theoretical methods of quantum theory, therefore many element are not placed in the correct place in the table according to the quantum theory.

- There is no a definite sequence that relate all blocks and atomic numbers in a right way without interruption.
- The relation between blocks and atomic numbers exist with interrupted sequence.

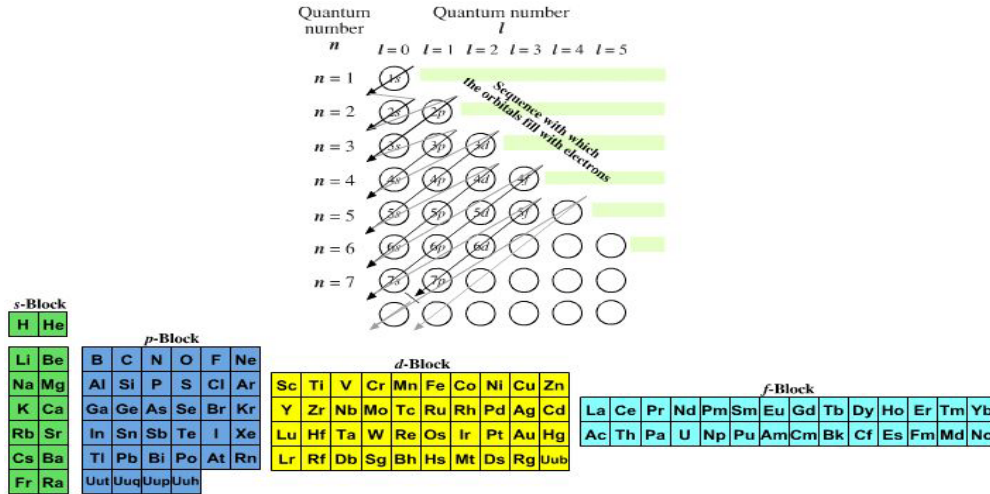


Figure 4.1: modern periodic table arranged by sequence Blocks [8].

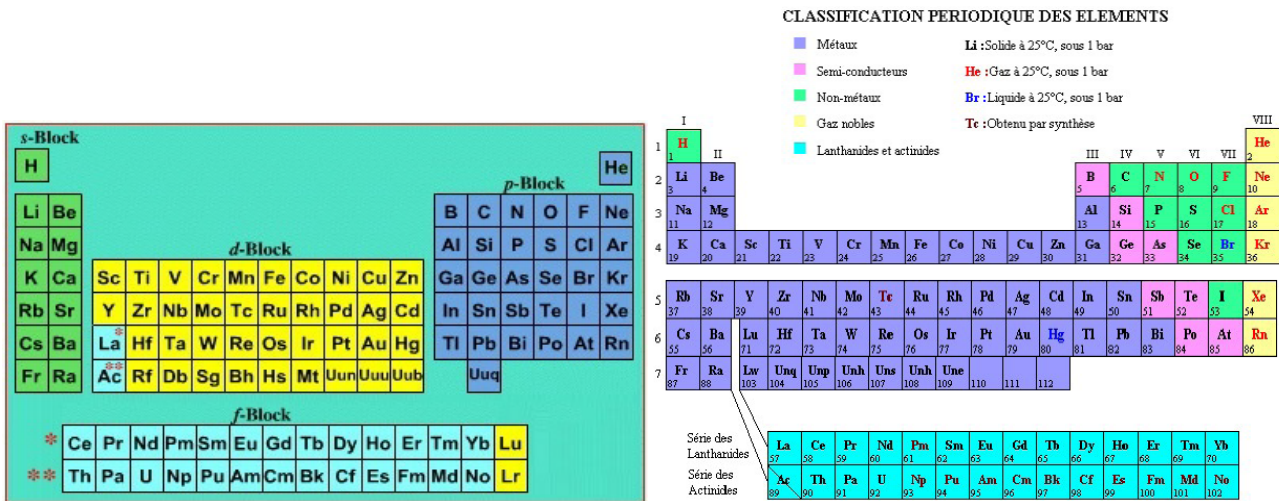


Figure 4.2: Mendeleiev version for periodic table with common error [8].

7. Bayeh's theoretical periodic table in three dimensional (3D) version

The studied Periodic table can be arranged in a 3D shape, the shape is similar to a scale that begins from the top and contains the S-Block, the second step is the P-Block, and the third step is the D-Block and so on... (Refer to "figure 5")

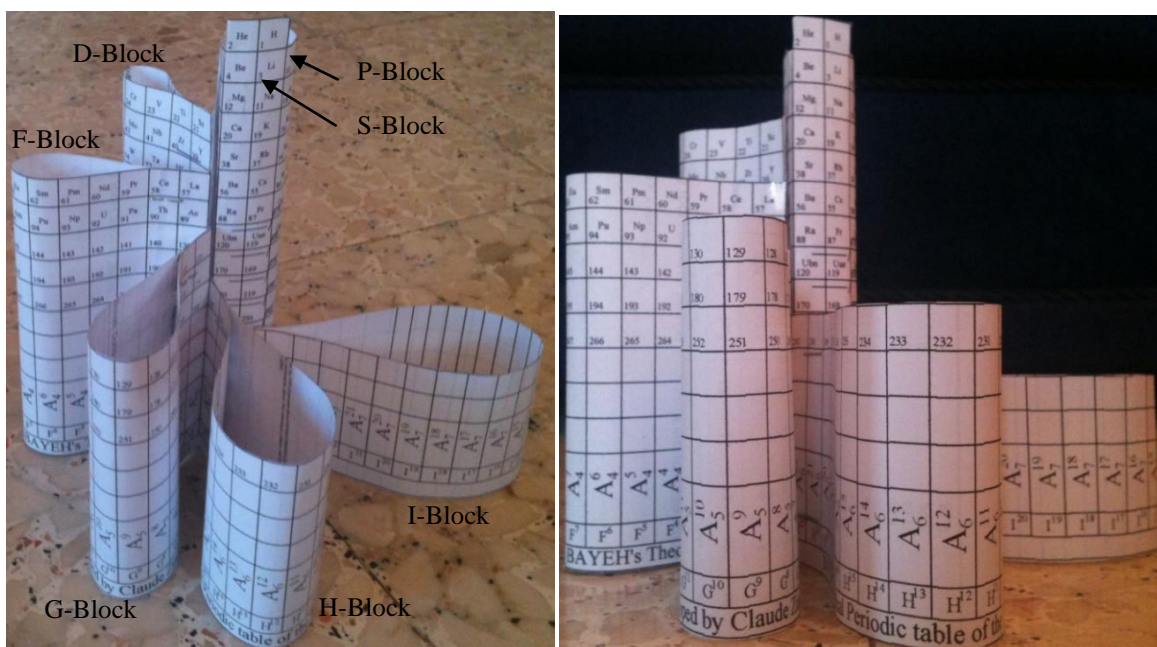


Figure 5: Bayeh's theoretical periodic table in 3D version.

8. Conclusion

In this paper, the new periodic table is presented and discussed. New and original methods and formulae are used in order to arrange the atomic elements in an extremely organized manner and sequence blocks. There are many advantages of the new periodic table that are discussed in this paper. The new theoretical periodic table is designed and shaped in 3D model. The comparison between the old and new table give a “credit to the new one”.

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