







Figure 3

Atomic mass vs. Atomic number

Z = The Atomic Number, the Number of Protons in the Nucleus



Table 1

H(n) sequence (Group IA) elements (H, Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs,...and beyond), and sub-sequences

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	3	11	19	37	55	87	119	
Н	Li	Na	K	Rb	Cs	Fr	Uue	

OJ - G Sequences – sequences of elements







OJ	- (G	Tr	ia	n	gl	e																													
Sum																																			S	um
2											1	1												2												2
2											1	1												2												2
8										3	1	1	3											2	6											8
8										3	1	1	3											2	6											8
18									5	3	1	1	3	5										2	6	10										18
18									5	3	1	1	3	5										2	6	10										18
32								7	5	3	1	1	3	5	7									2	6	10	14									32
32								7	5	3	1	1	3	5	7									2	6	10	14									32
50							9	7	5	3	1	1	3	5	7	9								2	6	10	14	18								50
50							9	7	5	3	1	1	3	5	7	9								2	6	10	14	18								50
72						11	9	7	5	3	1	1	3	5	7	9	11							2	6	10	14	18	22							72
72						11	9	7	5	3	1	1	3	5	7	9	11							2	6	10	14	18	22							72
98					13	11	9	7	5	3	1	1	3	5	7	9	11	13						2	6	10	14	18	22	26						98
98					13	11	9	7	5	3	1	1	3	5	7	9	11	13						2	6	10	14	18	22	26						98
128				15	13	11	9	7	5	3	1	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15					2	6	10	14	18	22	26	30					128
128				15	13	11	9	7	5	3	1	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15					2	6	10	14	18	22	26	30					128
162			17	15	13	11	9	7	5	3	1	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17				2	6	10	14	18	22	26	30	34				162
162			17	15	13	11	9	7	5	3	1	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17				2	6	10	14	18	22	26	30	34				162
200		19	9 17	15	13	11	9	7	5	3	1	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19			2	6	10	14	18	22	26	30	34	38			200
200		19	9 17	15	13	11	9	7	5	3	1	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19			2	6	10	14	18	22	26	30	34	38			200
242	2	1 19	9 17	15	13	11	9	7	5	3	1	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21		2	6	10	14	18	22	26	30	34	38	42		242
242	2	1 19	9 17	15	13	11	9	7	5	3	1	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21		2	6	10	14	18	22	26	30	34	38	42		242

Figures 1,2 and 4,5 show that the elements are notably arranged in a specific pattern (in a spiral form made up of 7 arms) when an angle approximately equal to $\beta \approx 102$ degrees is set. It is to be noted that other angle values generate various interesting patterns with different but less remarkable distribution of elements.

With this specific angle of about 102 degrees, all the elements of a given group (corresponding to chemical elements with similar properties, such as Ne, Ar, Kr, Xe, Rn for the noble gases...) also become specifically distributed among each arm of the spiral in a notable arranged way, fairly close to a regular spiral pattern as well, curved in the opposite direction.



PHI Theor. Deviation 220 elements 3^{rd} Heptale angle **§** Matching / Ratio: ε Slope: log(PHI)



9th order / 220 elements 3rd Heptale angle § [Extrapolation MA Lvl 1]



LogPHI vs. MA/MA_{c12} - Matching comparison





Figures 6 and 7 exhibit another feature of the arrangement with the very close match observed between the two arrangements, consisting of the MA/MA_{c12} pattern as radial distance on one side and the LogPHI pattern

(PHI = golden mean $\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$) as radial distance on the other side. As depicted here below, both models appear to fairly overlap.





LogPHI (in upper position and blue color) vs. MA/MA_{c12} overlapped patterns, showing very minor deviations.





First five elements positioning, according to the constant angle $\gamma = 5$ spacing and MA/MA_{c12} as the radial distance

Best \overline{Y} angle and associated $\mathcal K$ ratio determination

Given X angle, between two successive elements, characterized as follows, together with its associated X ratio:

Among the pool of possible angle values, the best candidate angle Y_{Best} would presently be an angle that generates at least 7 spiral arms (close to a multiple of $2\pi/7$ in theory) and providing the most possible optimized distribution of elements. Such a preferred angle is an irrational angle.

The angle of π rotations or a derived multiple of π (*i.e.* $k * \pi * 360^{\circ}$) matches the requirements.

$$\mathcal{Y}_{Best} = 2 * \pi * 360$$

This angle shall moreover be adequately expressed, by isolating its most valuable part with its remainder in a range of 0° to 360° (360 as the divisor). Therefore, Y_{Best} is equivalently evaluated to Y_{Deg} .

$$\mathcal{Y}_{Best} = 2 * \pi * 360 = \mathcal{Y}_{Deg} + 6 * 360 \qquad (\mathcal{Y}_{Deg} = \text{Modulo}[\mathcal{Y}_{Best}, 360^\circ])$$

0.39506069 =

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathbb{Y}_{Deg} = 2 \ (\pi - 3) * 360 \\ \mathbb{Y}_{Deg} \approx 101.9467106^{\circ} = \oint \approx 102^{\circ} \\ \mathbb{Y}_{Rad} = 4 \ \pi (\pi - 3) \\ \mathbb{Y}_{Rad} = 4 \ \pi (\pi - 3) \\ \mathbb{Y}_{Rad} = 4 \ \pi (\pi - 3) \\ \mathbb{Y}_{Rad} \approx 1.779305761 \\ \mathbb{Y}_{Rad}$$

71.7 %

~258°..

Quadratic equation: \mathfrak{M}_1 , \mathfrak{M}_2 solutions

Finding the second degree polynomial equation having its 2 roots as \mathcal{K}_1 and \mathcal{K}_2 , in the form of an equation and resulting from the equivalency between ratios.

 $X^2 - nX - m = 0$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} B & A & nA + mB \\ \hline 1 & \frac{A}{B} & \frac{nA + mB}{A} \\ \hline \hline \frac{A}{B} = \frac{nA + mB}{A} & \mathcal{K} = \frac{A}{B} \end{array}$$

Equation solved by:

$$\begin{cases} X_1 = \frac{n + \sqrt{n^2 + 4m}}{2} = \frac{7 - 2\pi}{2(\pi - 3)} = \mathcal{H}_1 \\ X_2 = \frac{n - \sqrt{n^2 + 4m}}{2} = \frac{2(\pi - 3)}{2\pi - 7} = -\mathcal{H}_2 = -\frac{1}{\mathcal{H}_1} \\ = > \begin{cases} n = \frac{4\pi - 13}{2(\pi - 3)(2\pi - 7)} \\ m = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$X^{2} - \frac{4\pi - 13}{2(\pi - 3)(2\pi - 7)}X - 1 = 0$$

$$X_{1} = \mathcal{K}_{1} = 2.531256653$$

$$X_{2} = -\mathcal{K}_{2} = -0.39506069$$

In other words, this means:

$$\square X^2 = \Pi X + 1 \qquad \text{given} \qquad \Pi = \frac{4\pi - 13}{2(\pi - 3)(2\pi - 7)} \approx 2.136195963$$
Or which can be rearranged to
$$\frac{1}{X} = X - \Pi$$

Leading to ${\ensuremath{\mathbb K}}$:



${\mathbb K}$ approximation, Sequences associated to ${\mathbb K}$:

Specifying the recursive sequences:

$$X_{n} = \Pi + \frac{1}{X_{n+1}}$$

$$n \ge 1$$

$$X_{0} = \Pi$$

Alternatively, the below recurrence relation can be expressed and approximates $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{K}}$:

$$\begin{array}{c} U_{n+2} = \ \Pi \ U_{n+1} + U_n \\ n \geq 1 \\ U_1 = 1 \\ U_2 = \ \Pi \\ \dots \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{W} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{U_{n+1}}{U_n} \right) \\ \mathcal{W}_1 \end{array}$$

		Un	Un+1/Un
1	U1	1	
2	U2	2.136195963	2.60431781
3	U3	5.563333192	2.520173677
4	U4	14.02056587	2.532994013
5	U5	35.5140094	2.530985684
6	U6	89.88544937	2.531298948
7	U7	227.5269435	2.531250052
8	U8	575.9275875	2.531257683
9	U9	1457.821131	2.531256492
10	U10	3690.119202	2.531256678
11	U11	9340.638872	2.531256649
12	U12	23643.55425	2.531256654
13	U13	59847.90401	2.531256653
14	U14	151490.4052	2.531256653
15	U15	383461.096	2.531256653
16	U16	970638.4504	2.531256653
17	U17	2456935.035	2.531256653
18	U18	6219133.154	2.531256653
19	U19	15742222.17	2.531256653
20	U20	39847604.6	2.531256653
21	U21	100864514.3	2.531256653
22	U22	255313972.8	2.531256653
23	U23	646265192.1	2.531256653
24	U24	1635863067	2.531256653
25	U25	4140789272	2.531256653
26	U26	10481400394	2.531256653
27	U27	26531114479	2.531256653
28	U28	67157060035	2.531256653
29	U29	1.69992E+11	2.531256653
30	U30	4.30293E+11	2.531256653
31	U31	1.08918E+12	2.531256653
32	U32	2.757E+12	2.531256653

 \rightarrow

U(k) sequence according to k index (using Binet forms):

As previously stated, the 2 roots $X_1 = \mathcal{K}_1 = \mathcal{K}$ and $X_2 = -1/\mathcal{K}$ satisfy the equation $X^2 = \Pi X + 1$

 $\begin{aligned} X_1^{\ 2} &= \Pi \, X_1 + 1 & X_1^{\ k+2} &= \Pi \, X_1^{\ k+1} + X_1^{\ k} \\ X_2^{\ 2} &= \Pi \, X_2 + 1 & X_2^{\ k+2} &= \Pi \, X_2^{\ k+1} + X_2^{\ k} \end{aligned}$

Thus, the sequence $F_k = \alpha \mathcal{K}^k + \beta \left(-\frac{1}{\mathcal{K}}\right)^k$ satisfies the same recurrence relation

$$\mathbf{F_{k+2}} = \ \Pi \ \mathbf{F_{k+1}} + \mathbf{F_k}$$

Indeed,

$$\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{k+2}} = \alpha \mathcal{K}^{\mathbf{k+2}} + \beta \left(-\frac{1}{\mathcal{K}}\right)^{\mathbf{k+2}} = \alpha \Pi \mathcal{K}^{\mathbf{k+1}} + \alpha \mathcal{K}^{\mathbf{k}} + \beta \Pi \left(-\frac{1}{\mathcal{K}}\right)^{\mathbf{k+1}} + \beta \left(-\frac{1}{\mathcal{K}}\right)^{\mathbf{k}} = \Pi \mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{k+1}} + \mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{k}}$$

 F_k can consequently be expressed, according to k index and ${\mathcal K}$ ratio as follows:











Figure 8

Initial and final arrangement mock-up (conical helix)

γ_{Deg} ≈101.9467106° ≈102°= ≶



Ж and Powers of Ж:

index	Sequence	ж	logЖ
1	1	1	0
2	ж	2.531256653	0.403336
3	Ж^2=П*Ж+1	6.407260243	0.806672
4	Ж^3=П*Ж^2+Ж=П*П*Ж+П+Ж=(П^2+1)*Ж+П	16.21842012	1.210009
5	Ж^4=(П^2+1)*Ж^2+П*Ж=П(П^2+2)*Ж+П^2+1	41.05298382	1.613345
6	Ж^5=	103.9156384	2.016681
7		263.0371511	2.420017
8		665.8145387	2.823353
9		1685.347481	3.226689
10		4266.047023	3.630026
11		10798.45991	4.033362
12		27333.67349	4.436698
13		69188.54287	4.840034
14		175133.9594	5.24337
15		443309	5.646707
16		1122128.856	6.050043
17		2840396.131	6.453379
18		7189771.604	6.856715
19		18199157.21	7.260051
20		46066737.76	7.663387
21		116606736.4	8.066724
22		295161577.4	8.47006

Spiral arrangement in numbers:

The below figure shows the distribution of elements in spiral shape with the successive layers, elements names, and their atomic numbers.



ANNEXE Standard form of the periodic table

(two standard representations as grids of elements with the periods in rows and groups in columns, and used as the baseline for the calculations and definition of the above 7-arms spiral arrangement of elements).



