

Principal cellular atoms—Na, K, Ca, Cl

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31 August 2004

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<http://web.me.com/whitby/Octahedron/Welcome.html>

Reference

Octahedron1stEd.pdf

Introduction

The principal cellular atoms—Na, K, Ca, and Cl—are shown here in epn detail. Each of these atoms is thought to be an ion by those who are unfamiliar with the forms and structures of the atomic elements which follow from the discovery of their octahedral periodicity.

Figure 1 shows the four atoms—Na, Mg, K, and Ca—and an H₂O-group.

Figure 2 shows each of the same four atoms in different orientations whose profiles vary in shape and size.

Figure 3 shows two ways in which a Na-atom can join with an H₂O-group.

Figure 4 shows how a Na-atom or a K-atom can join with an H₂-group,

Figure 5 shows how a Cl-atom can join with an H₂-group.

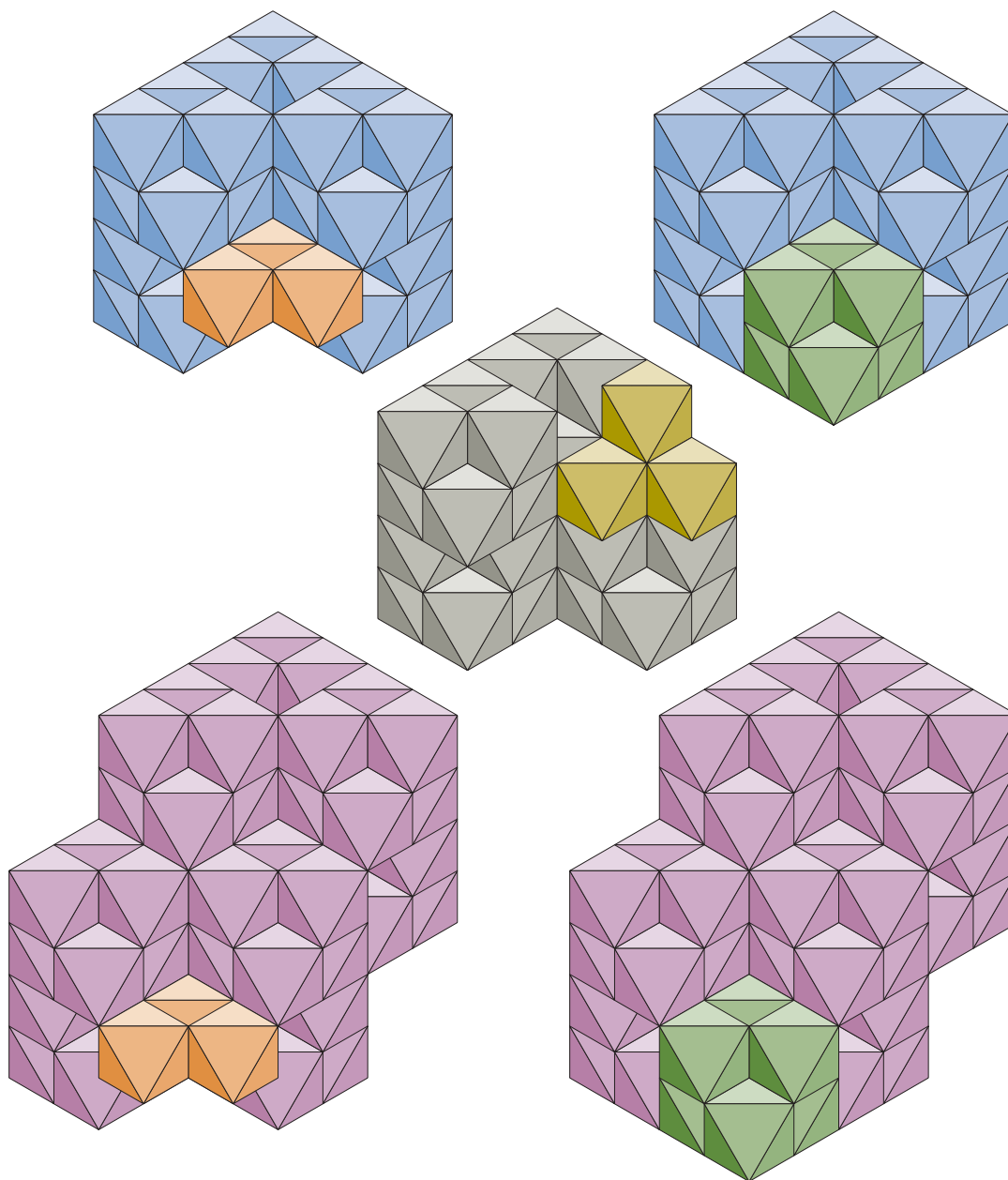


Fig. 1 Cellular atoms with H₂O-group

At the upper left is a Na-atom with its Na-triplet colored orange. At the upper right is a Mg-atom with its Na/Mg-octa colored green. Each of the blue portions of the two upper atoms is the equivalent of a Ne-atom.

In the central position is an H₂O-group. The O-atom is colored gray and the H₂-group is colored yellow.

At the lower left is a K-atom with its K-triplet colored orange. At the lower right is a Ca-atom with its K-Ca-octa colored green. Each of the violet colored portions of the lower atoms is the equivalent of an Ar-atom.

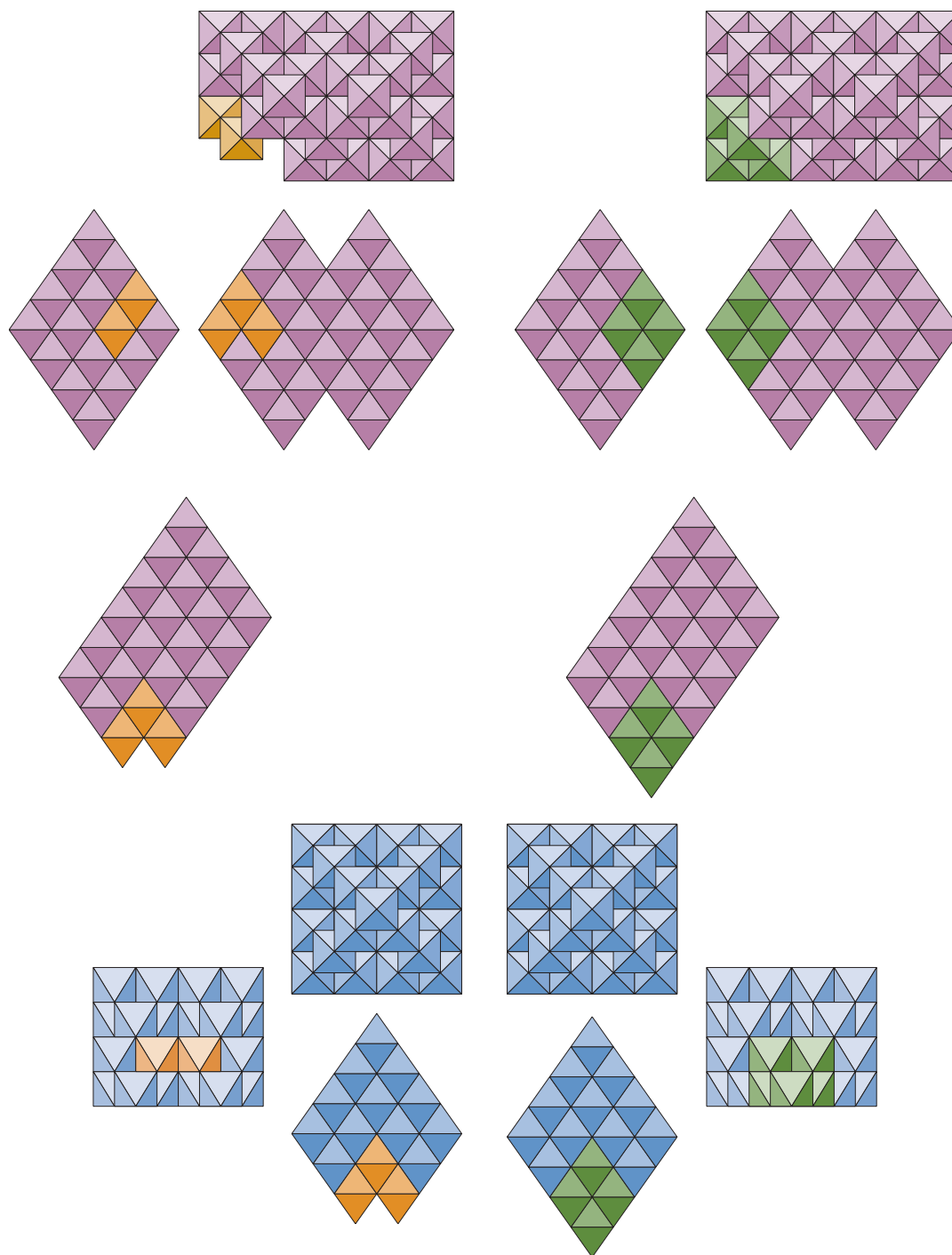


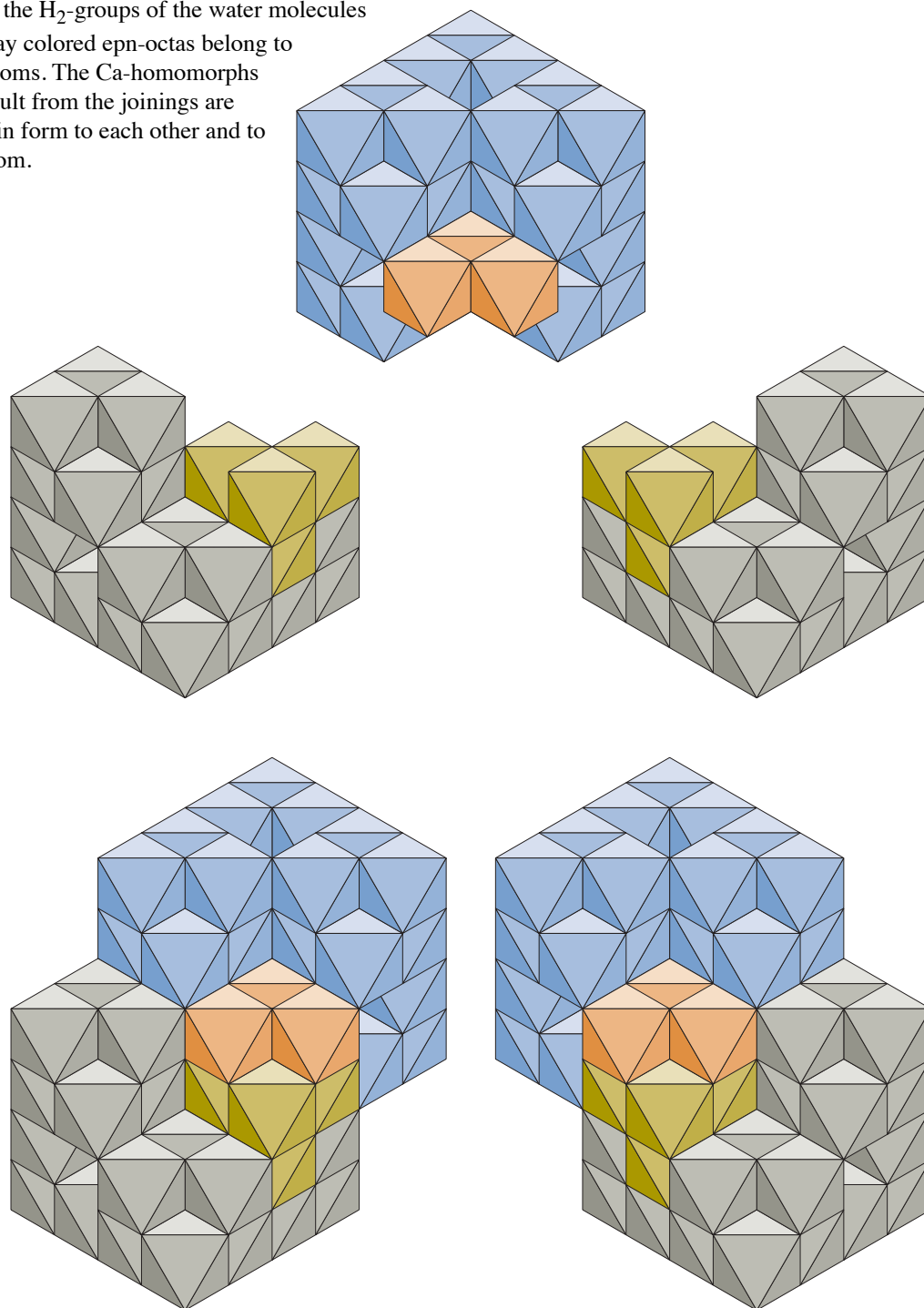
Fig. 2 Cellular atoms—additional views

Four views of the K-atom are shown in the upper left; equivalent views of the Ca-atom are shown in the upper right.

Three views of the Na-atom are shown in the bottom left; equivalent views of the Mg-atom are shown in the lower right.

Fig. 3 Ca-atom homomorph–Na-atom plus H₂O-group

The figure shows how a Na-atom can join with either of the two possible H₂O-groups to form a Ca-atom homomorph. The orange octas belong to the Mg-triplet of the Mg-atom whose other epn-octas are colored blue. The yellow octas belong to the H₂-groups of the water molecules whose gray colored epn-octas belong to their O-atoms. The Ca-homomorphs which result from the joinings are identical in form to each other and to the Ca-atom.



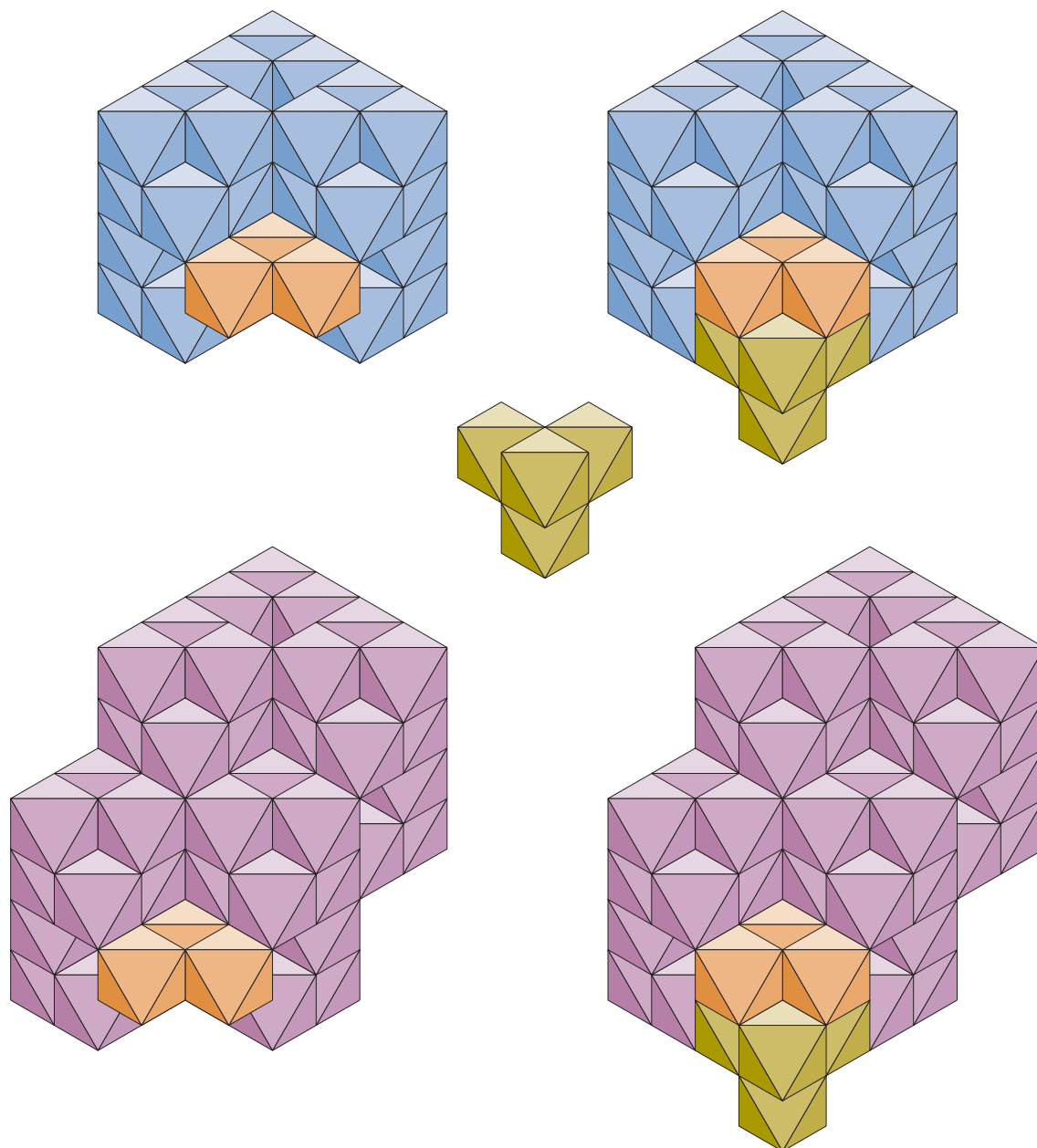


Fig. 4 Mg-atom and Ca-atom homomorphs—NaH₂-group and KH₂-group

The Na-atom at the top left joins with an H₂-group like the one in the center of the figure to form a Mg-atom homomorph.

The K-atom at the bottom left joins with an identical H₂-group to form the Ca-atom homomorph on the bottom right.

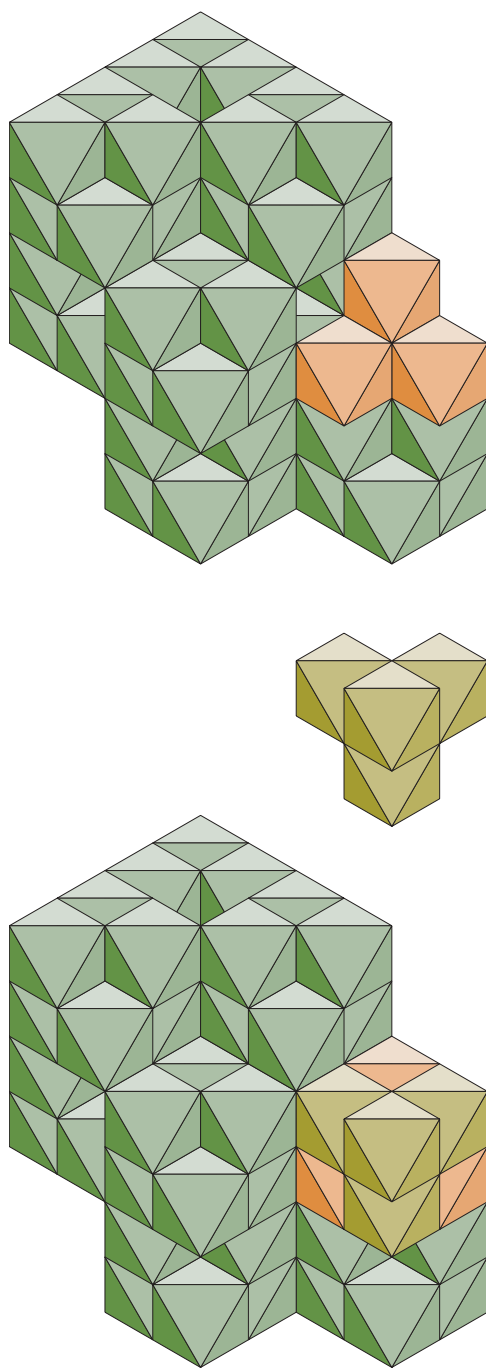


Fig. 5 Cl-atom with H_2Cl -group

A Cl-atom is shown at the top of the figure on the left. The epn-octas of its Cl-triplet are colored orange while the epn-octas of its He-octas are colored green.

An H_2 -group whose epn-octas are colored yellow is shown in the middle of the figure.

A Cl H_2 -group is shown at the bottom. The H_2 -group is triplet joined to the Cl-triplet of the Cl-atom.