

Threefold groupings of C-atom triplets

Robert William Whitby

10 May 2005

<http://homepage.mac.com/whitby/>

Copyright 2005 by Robert William Whitby

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

References

1. Octahedron1stEd.pdf by Robert William Whitby

The octahedral periodicity of the atomic elements and its implications, 500 pages

<http://homepage.mac.com/whitby/FileSharing103.html>

2. PlasticsBook.pdf by Robert William Whitby

An excerpt from Reference 1 relating to polypropylene.

3. “Designer” Nucleating Agents for Polypropylene by Markus Blomenhofer, Sandra Ganzleben, Doris Hanft, Hans-Werner Schmidt, Magnus Kristiansen, Paul Smith, Klaus Stoll, Dietmar Mäder, and Kurt Hoffmann

<http://pubs.acs.org/journals/mamobx/38/i09/pdf/ma0473317.pdf>

Introduction

This paper shows how three C-atom triplets can cyclically join in the threefold assembly suggested by 1,3,5-benzenetrisamide. [See Reference 3.]

Figure 1 shows how three L-triplets of three C-atoms each can join so that each triplet contributes two C-atoms to the formation of a C₆-ring.

Figure 2 shows how three D-triplets of three C-atoms each can join so that each triplet contributes two C-atoms to the formation of a C₆-ring.

Figure 3 shows how an NH₂O-group can join with an L-triplet.

Figure 4 shows how three L-triplets, each with an NH₂O-group, can join so that each triplet contributes two C-atoms to the formation of a C₆-ring. Each of the NH₂O-groups of the assembly can accommodate a He-octa of an atom of another group.

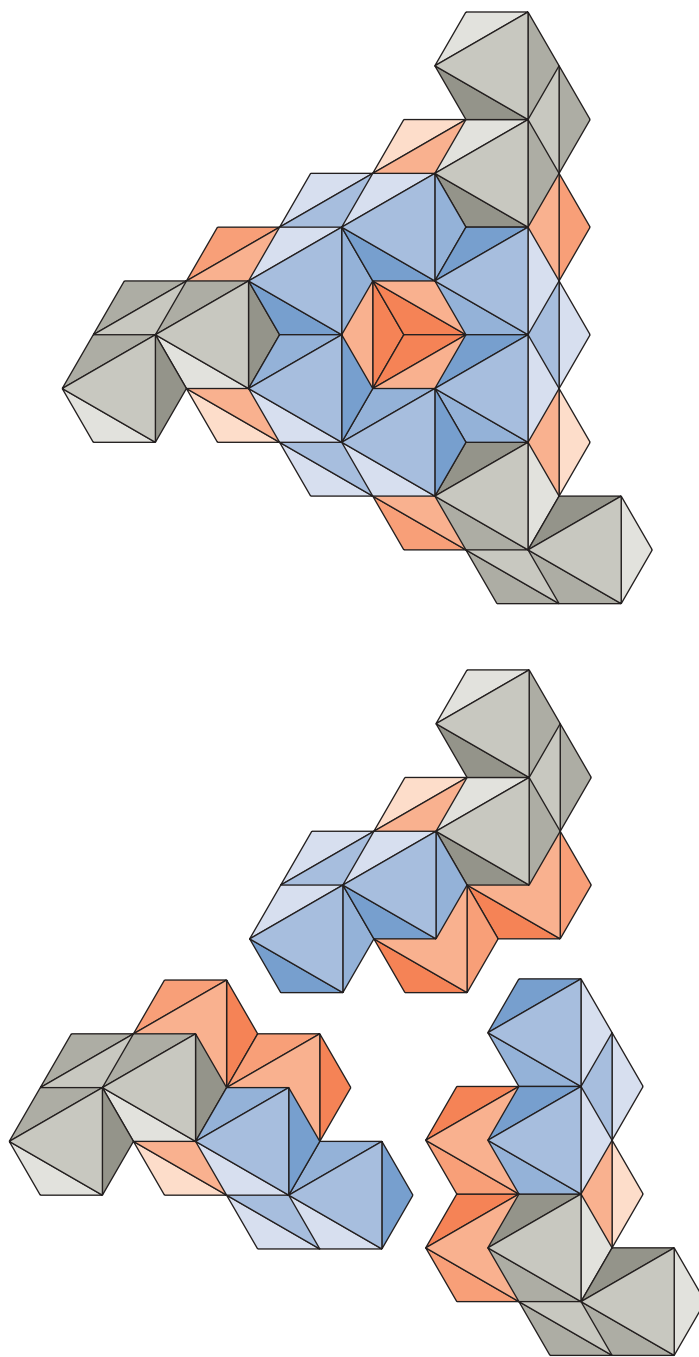


Fig. 1 Cyclic joining of three L-triplets

The figure shows how three L-triplets join so that each contributes two C-atoms to a C₆-ring. The triplets are shown separately at the bottom; the completed assembly is at the top.

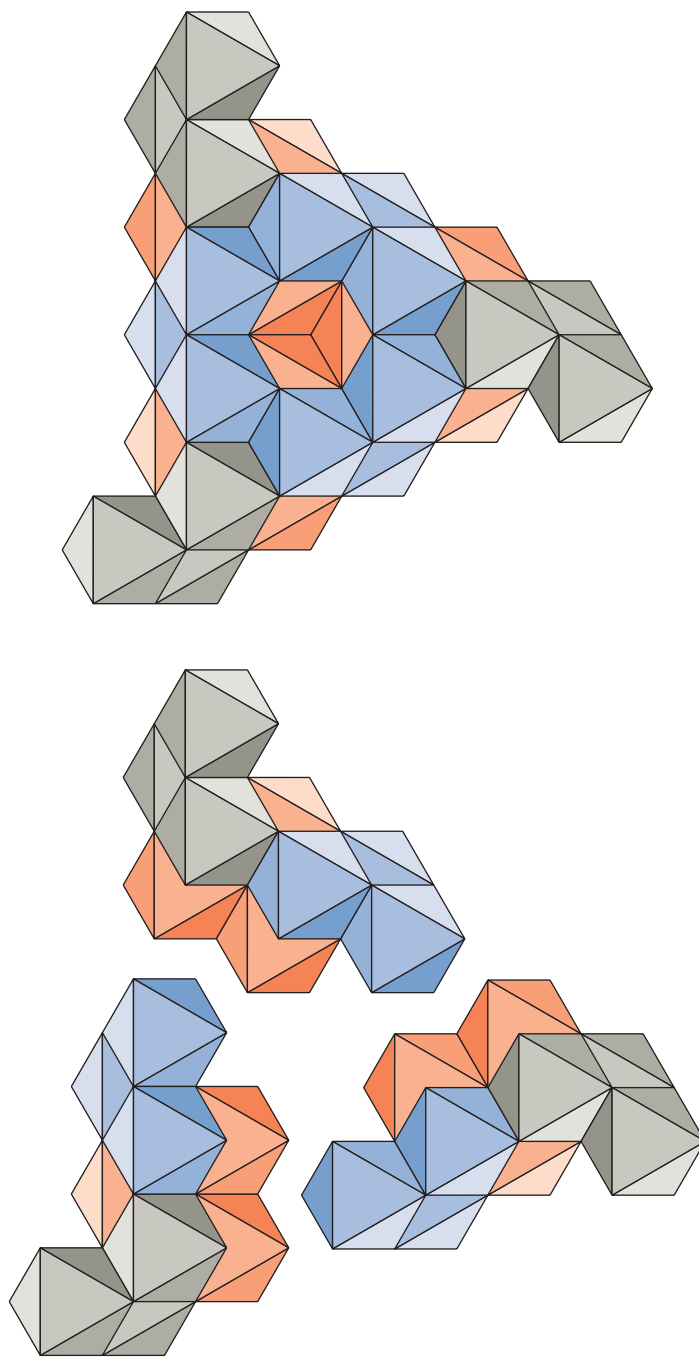


Fig. 2 Cyclic joining of three D-triplets

The figure shows how three D-triplets join so that each contributes two C-atoms to a C₆-ring. The triplets are shown separately at the bottom; the completed assembly is at the top.

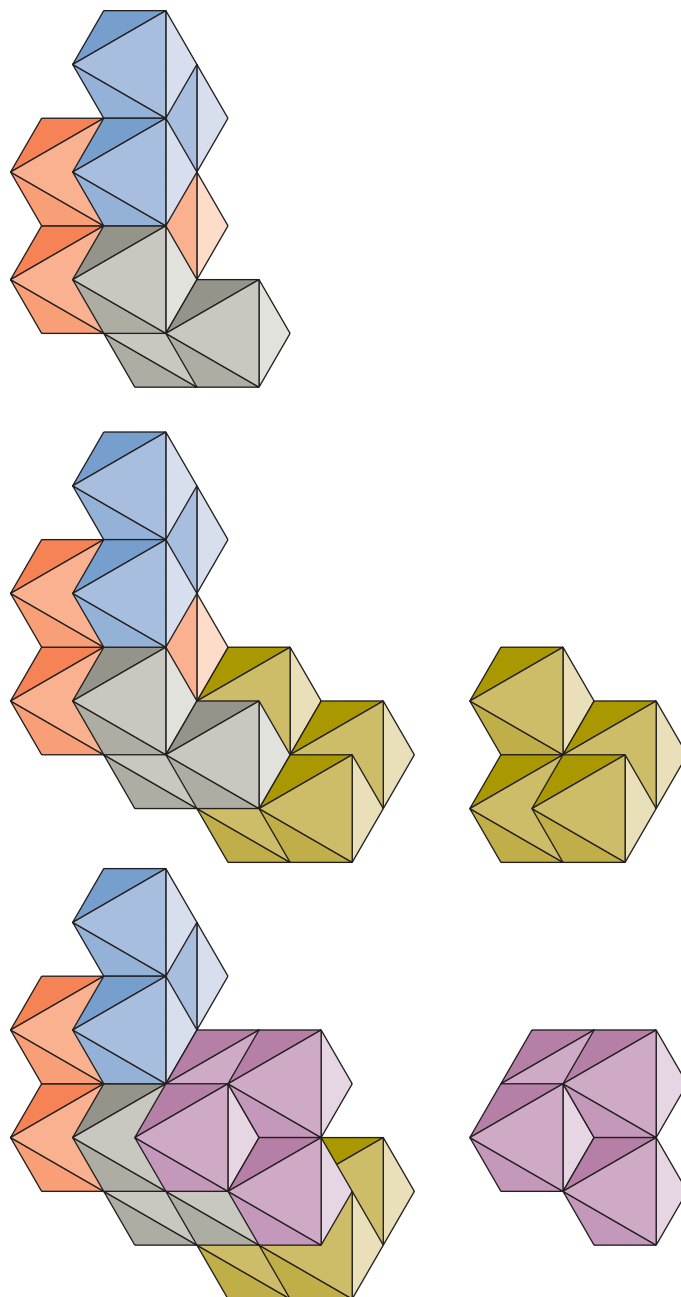


Fig. 3 L-triplet with NH₂O-group

The figure shows how an NH₂O-group can join with an L-triplet. The NH₂-group is an O-atom homomorph and is colored yellow; the O-atom is colored violet. The assembly begins with the triplet at the top and proceeds down the left side with the addition of the yellow unit and then the violet unit.

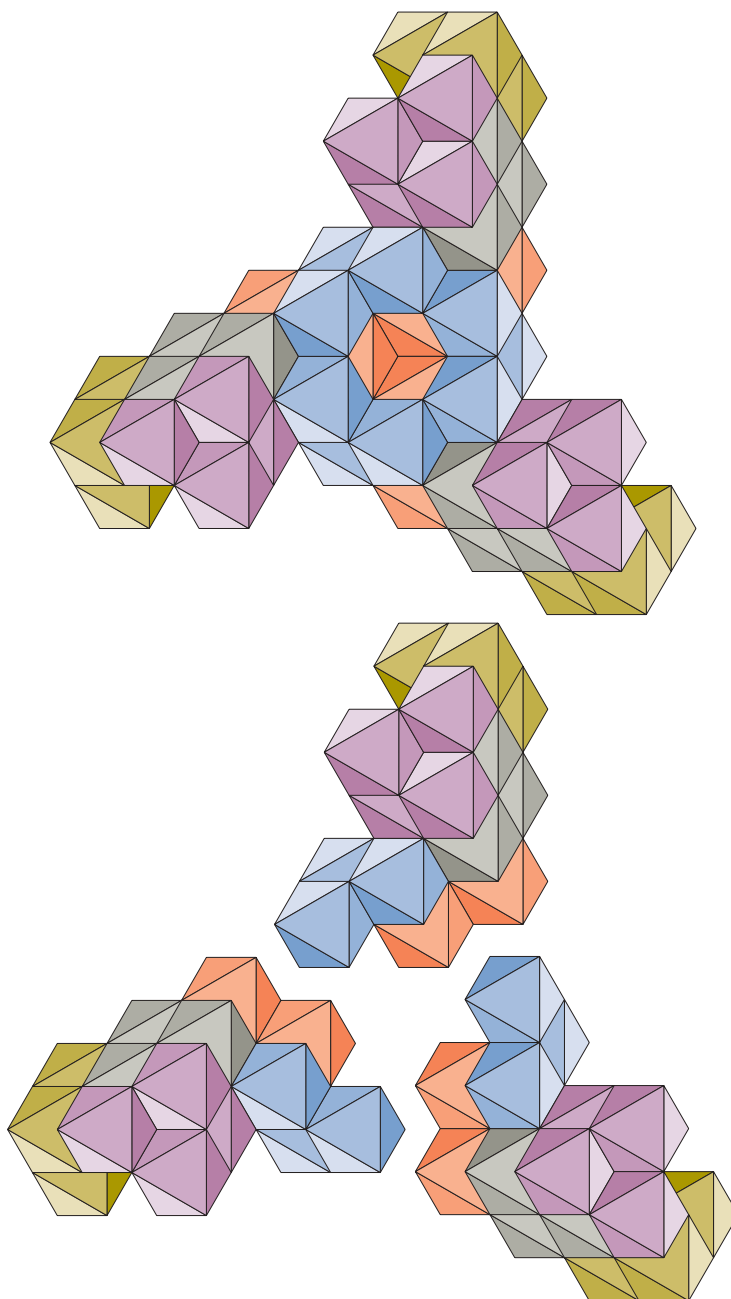


Fig. 4 Cyclic joining of three L-triplets with NH₂O-groups

The figure shows how three L-triplets each with an NH₂O-group assemble so that each contributes two C-atoms to a C₆-ring. The three L-triplets with NH₂O-group are shown separately at the bottom; the completed assembly is at the top.

6 Threefold groupings of C-atom triplets