

A PERIODIC TABLE OF THE ALPHABET CHARACTERS

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During the past century De Broglie, Einstein and others developed the wave-particle duality principle, demonstrating that matter and energy are interconvertible, and that under certain circumstances a particle can behave as a wave, and vice-versa. Extending this to other fields, if abstract objects or concepts could be treated as matter, some of the principles valid for matter could be applied to them. Specifically, concepts used by Mendeleev and others¹ for the periodic classification of the elements could be used to morphologically classify the characters of the occidental alphabet in periodic groups, according to the number, relative length and complexity of the lines and curves that assemble their structure.

In the present work, periodic numbers were assigned to these characters according to the abovementioned properties, arranging them in a Periodic Table (Figure 1) based on the principle of increasing periodic number (increasing complexity) along a column (group) and then along a row (period). After these procedures were applied, a table with 8 groups and five periods was obtained, showing 13 empty cells. Like Mendeleev, when predicted eka-silicium,¹ these cells can be filled with characters found in other alphabets and even in computer operating systems, selected according to their morphological complexity, considering that they should have periodic numbers intermediate between their neighboring characters in the table. These new characters, rationally incorporated into the alphabet (Figure 2), are pronounced as in the original languages or, in the cases where there is no preexistent phonetic, they were assigned one arbitrarily. The so obtained extended alphabet could be used to enrich the spoken and written language, as in a poem by Oliverio Girondo,² visually translated.

Figure 1. Periodic Table of the Alphabet Characters.

Bloque L						Bloque C		
	L _{H/V-NC}	L _{DP}	L _{DMH}	L _{DMV}	L _{H/V-C}	C _P	C _{LNc}	C _{LC}
1	¹ ₁ I			³ ₃ Y	³ ₄ F	C ¹ ₀	¹ ₁ J ¹ ₀	¹ ₁ G ¹ ₀
2	² ₂ L	² ₂ V		³ ₃ N	³ ₅ H	O ¹ ₀	¹ ₂ Q ¹ ₀	³ ₄ P ¹ ₀
3	² ₃ T	² ₄ X	³ ₃ Z	³ ₅ K		S ¹ ₁	² ₂ U ¹ ₀	⁴ ₅ R ¹ ₀
4		⁴ ₄ W	³ ₅ A	⁴ ₄ Ñ	⁴ ₅ E		³ ₃ D ¹ ₀	⁴ ₅ B ² ₀
5				⁴ ₄ M				

Figure 2. Periodic Table of the Alphabet Characters, Including New Characters (in Red).

Bloque L						Bloque C		
	L _{H/V-NC}	L _{DP}	L _{DMH}	L _{DMV}	L _{H/V-C}	C _P	C _{LNc}	C _{LC}
1	¹ ₁ I	² ₂ ^	² ₃ -	³ ₃ Y	³ ₄ F	C ¹ ₀	¹ ₁ J ¹ ₀	¹ ₁ G ¹ ₀
2	² ₂ L	² ₂ V	³ ₃ Δ	³ ₃ N	³ ₅ H	O ¹ ₀	¹ ₂ Q ¹ ₀	³ ₄ P ¹ ₀
3	² ₃ T	² ₄ X	³ ₃ Z	³ ₅ K	³ ₆ F	S ¹ ₁	² ₂ U ¹ ₀	⁴ ₅ R ¹ ₀
4	² ₄ †	⁴ ₄ ◇	³ ₅ A	⁴ ₄ Ñ	⁴ ₅ E	8 ¹ ₂	³ ₃ D ¹ ₀	⁴ ₅ B ² ₀
5	³ ₃ Π	⁴ ₄ W	⁴ ₄ Σ	⁴ ₄ M	⁴ ₈ H	§ ³ ₀	³ ₄ Ψ ¹ ₀	⁴ ₆ D ¹ ₀

¹ Alvarez, S.; Sales, J.; Seco, M., *Found. Chem.* (2008) 10:79-100.

² Girondo, O. *En la Masmédula*, 2^a edición, Editorial Losada, Buenos Aires (1991).