

Hydrogen as the Only Element

Omoyiola Bayo Olushola

Abstract: The single element theory by Prof. Gabriel Oyibo that states that “Hydrogen is the only element; other elements are compounds of Hydrogen” has been a very controversial issue. Though no real proof exists, speculations thus exists.

This paper brings to light how hydrogen isotopes could be fused together in Nucleosynthesis to give every other element in the periodic table.

I. Introduction

In 2003, Oyibo (2003) came up with a theory that states that Hydrogen is the only Element. He claimed that Hydrogen is the only element and hence the only building block of matter (Oyibo, 2004). He claimed that God formed all other elements by fusing hydrogen atoms together (Oyibo, 2003). However no real evidence exists to support this belief, only mere speculations supports this claim. During the process of this research, a theoretical experiment on how it could have been was carried out. The experiment involved the adding of hydrogen isotopes together to give all other elements of the periodic table.

This paper brings to light how hydrogen atoms could be fused together to form every other element in Nucleosynthesis.

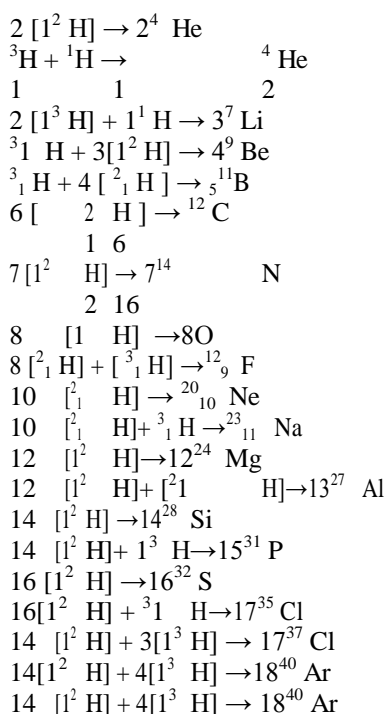
II. Hydrogen

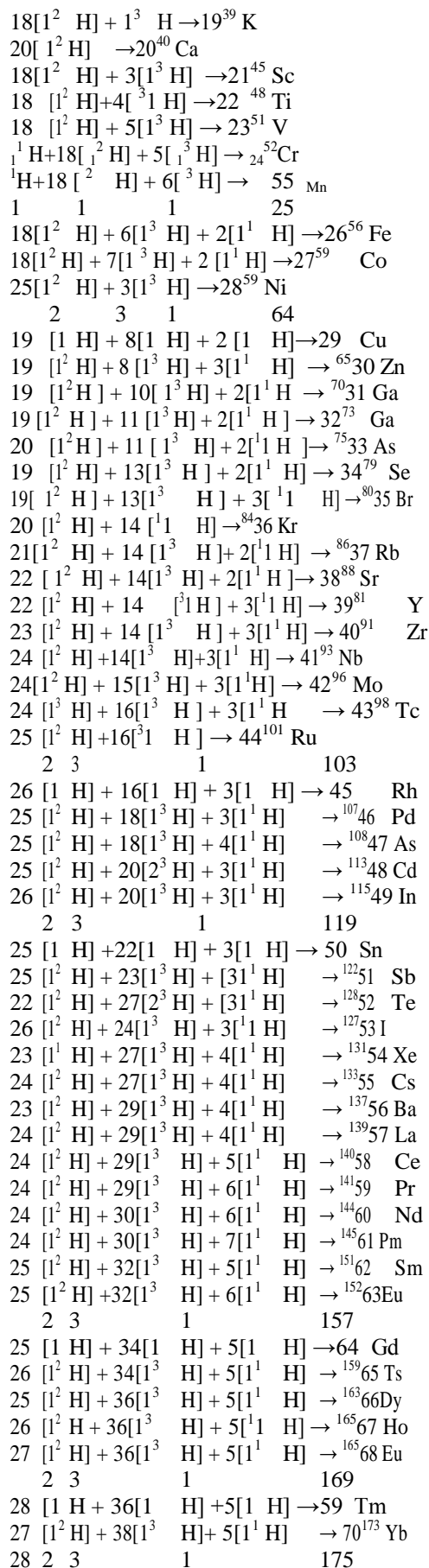
Hydrogen is the least of all the elements in the period table and it is said to be the basic building block of the periodic table. Hydrogen has 3 isotopes: Protium, also called hydrogen (has an atomic number of 1 and a mass number of 1), Deuterium

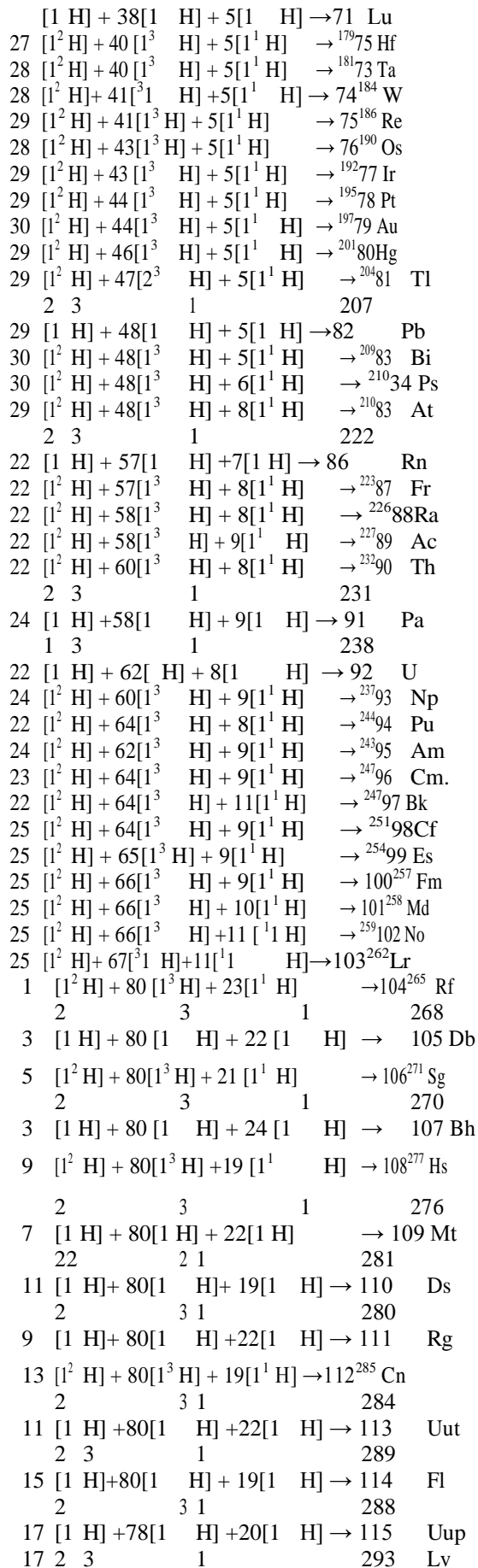
^2_1H also called heavy hydrogen (has an atomic number of 1 and a mass number of 2) and tritium ^3_1H which has an atomic number of 1 and a mass number of 3 (Ababio, 1990).

III. Results

Different proportions of hydrogen isotopes when added together mathematically and the results are presented below:







$$\begin{array}{r} [1 \text{ H}] + 80[1 \text{ H}] + 19[1 \text{ H}] \rightarrow 116 \\ 2 \quad 3 \quad \quad 1 \quad \quad \quad 294 \\ 17 [1 \text{ H}] + 80[1 \text{ H}] + 20[1 \text{ H}] \rightarrow 117 \quad \text{Uus} \\ 2 \quad \quad \quad 3 \quad 1 \quad \quad \quad 294 \\ 20 [1 \text{ H}] + 78[1 \text{ H}] + 20[1 \text{ H}] \rightarrow 118 \quad \text{Uuo} \end{array}$$

Equations for 118 elements (Husted, 2003)

IV. Conclusion

From the mathematical combination the proof of how hydrogen could be the only element is clearly seen.

Acknowledgment

The authors would like to thank Prof G.A Oyibo for his interest in this research work.

References:

- [1]. Ababio O.Y. (1990), New school chemistry, New education, FEP international PTE Ltd.
- [2]. Husted R.(2003), Periodic table of elements, Los alamos national laboratory, Chemistry division, University of California. Retrieved from: [http:// www.periodic.lanl.gov](http://www.periodic.lanl.gov) [24 October, 2004].
- [3]. Matthews P. (1992), Advanced chemistry, Cambridge, University press.
- [4]. Murray J. (1996), organic chemistry (ITP).
- [5]. Oyibo G.A (2003), "Grand unified theorem; discovery of the theory of everything and the building block of quantum theory,"
- [6]. International journal of mathematics, game theory and algebra, 13 (2), pp.81-354.
- [7]. Oyibo G.A (2004),"Discovery of the theory of everything and building block of quantum theory", Nova science publishers, New York