Abstract Submitted
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Spin and its relation to the Horizon RICHARD KRISKE, University of Minnesota — The author had previously suggested the the CMBR was not necessarily the result of just the big-bang, but may in fact be the Horizon of the Universe. This conclusion was reached by noting the fact that Horizons of curved surfaces, unlike flat surfaces are non-magnifiable. If one looks at the Horizon of the earth, say on a beach by the ocean, everything reduces to a line, since the objects at the horizon are tilted backward. If one extends this idea to three curved spatial dimensions and one perpendicular time dimension at each point, it is clear the time dimension tilts back away from the observer at the horizon resulting in what appears to be a velocity at the horizon and the CMBR. Of course, like the earth, the horizon is perfectly relative and it moves with the observer. Light generated at the horizon contains information as to what the perpendicular time dimension was where it was generated and by parallel displacement carrys this information to the observer who compares it to his perpendicular time. The problem is how is this done in Quant. Mechanics. The spin of the photon is an integer that has a set orientation to the time dimension, at the point it was created. The author believes that this may be part of the mechanism, the other part is those photons created on the other side of the horizon. Those photons appear to be going backward in time when they are parallel displaced to the observer and these account for some strange phenomena of light. The spin of fermions is even more interesting.

Richard Kriske
University of Minnesota

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