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On a Role of Gravity in an Atomic Construction RASULKHOZHA S. SHARAFIDDINOV, Institute of Nuclear Physics, Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences, Tashkent, 100214 Ulugbek, Uzbekistan — From the point of view of an orbital, an intraatomic motion of an electron has no trajectory. Thereby, it allows one to follow the maximal probability of finding an electron in an uncertain region of space around the nucleus. But a motion of an electron in an atom becomes [1] Zitterbewegung one owing to an intraatomic transition between the left and the right corresponding in it to the spontaneous mirror symmetry violation. Of course, nobody has seen in orbit of hydrogen a left (right)-handed electron itself, and the influence of an electric or a magnetic field on its spectrum implies simply that neither of the Stark or the Zeeman experiences is not connected with implications of any phenomenological theories based mythically on the absence in an atomic construction of a role of gravity. An orbit, however, does not lose the thought in the presence of gravity. Therefore, it was introduced into an atomic physics by Rutherford as an intraatomic force of attraction responsible for the formation of an atom with an orbital motion of an electron around its nucleus. [1] R.S. Sharaiddinov, Bull. Am. Phys. Soc. 63(5), APR18-2017-000114 (2018).

Rasulkhozha S. Sharafiddinov
Institute of Nuclear Physics, Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences

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