

Abstract Submitted
for the APR21 Meeting of
The American Physical Society

A Latent United System of Atoms RASULKHOZHA S. SHARAFID-DINOV, Institute of Nuclear Physics, Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences, Ulugbek, Tashkent 100214, Uzbekistan — According to a new theory of an atom with orbits quantized by leptonic families, the maximal quantity of all types of atomic orbits is equal to twice the same number of flavors. However, lepton orbits appear in an atom with boson orbits only if antiprotons of its nucleus are in excess. In contrast to this, antineutrino orbits must appear in a nucleus with orbital strings in the presence of excess neutrons. In both types of atoms, a spinless nucleus without isospin is necessarily present as the root of the same defined family of atomic systems, constituting its stem. Furthermore, if the interaction of an Al-Fargoniy neutrino antihydrogen atom with each of the available atomic systems with boson and antineutrino orbits is not forbidden by any conservation laws until its last antineutrino orbit is lost and all boson orbits are converted into lepton orbits, then the impression arises that nature itself characterizes each atom by a single root forming the stem of its family. Thereby, it emphasizes that whatever the atomic families the root of any atoms with boson and lepton orbits has undergone a fully latent interaction with an Al-Fargoniy antineutrino hydrogen atom. Under such circumstances, the set of atomic roots constitutes a latent united system of atoms.

Rasulkhozha Sharafiddinov
Institute of Nuclear Physics, Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences, Ulugbek, Tashkent 100214, Uzbekistan

Date submitted: 19 Jan 2021

Electronic form version 1.4