## Abstract Submitted for the NES06 Meeting of The American Physical Society

Noumen Mechanics: a Program EDOUARD ROCHER — Noumen Mechanics (NM): geometric synthesis between Relativistic Mechanics (RM) and Quantum Mechanics (QM) based on a more fundamental approach to RM. Events (1905) are geometric points in Minkowski space-time M<sup>4</sup>, noumens (1972) in C<sup>4</sup>, M<sup>4</sup> complex extension. A noumen is a chiral entity containing more information than an event, thus suggesting doing physics in  $C^4$  instead of  $M^4$ . Three main principles: Representation duality:  $M^4 = C^{4*}xC^4$  since Sl(2;C) acts on C<sup>4</sup> and is the fundamental representation of the Lorentz group. Homogeneous hypercomplex space: C<sup>4</sup> and  $M^4$  are quotient spaces of homogeneous spaces  $CC^4$  and  $MM^4$ . A geometric point is represented by a homogeneous class; the coefficients of homogeneity  $\lambda$  is its electroweak charge in CC<sup>4</sup>, and  $\mu = |\lambda|^2$  its mass in MM<sup>4</sup>. Analytic function of physical *points:* Physical points are bounded sets of geometric points, noumens in  $C^4$ , events in  $M^4$ , with the resulting electroweak charge and mass. *Phase 1*: gain a deeper understanding of the mathematical sources of QM and RM. Two main NM results: bound electrons do not radiate;  $C^4/M^4$  is the solution to physics hierarchy problem. *Phase 2*: apply new concepts to nuclear physics, following Pauli's interpretation (1936) of Fermi's weak-interaction constant (1934).

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Date submitted: 16 Mar 2006

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