

Abstract Submitted
for the APR13 Meeting of
The American Physical Society

The disappearance of Dimensions at the Horizon may result in a new Theory of Orbitals RICHARD KRISKE, University of Minnesota — This author had previously proposed that at the Horizon of the Universe the time dimension points away from an observer on the surface of a 3 dim. space surface in much the same way that an observer on a 2 dim. Earth sees a curved 1 dim. Horizon. One of the dimensions (call it z) turns into a parameter called height, which tilt backward away from the observer and in the limit height becomes a line called the horizon. The Horizon of the Universe is a 2 dim. surface with time becoming a parameter, such that as one looks into the distance is finally limited as the CMBR (two dimensions). If one stands on the surface of a Nucleus one sees four dimensions (x,y , spin up, spin down) and one parameter which is height (Energy level). It is easier to visualize one or 2 dim. horizons, but a 4 dim. horizon has the effect that it appears as several nested two dimensional surfaces with spin. The Horizons are directly related to the orbitals, as is seen in Newtonian Orbitals and if one thinks of a photon as orbiting the Universe, this occurs at the Horizon of the Universe. An interesting conclusion of 4 dim. Atomic Horizons is that it infers a five dim. Nuclear Surface, a Liquid Drop model of 5 dim. which seems to concur with the Bethe-Weizsacken mass formula, and Gamow's Liquid Drop model.

Richard Kriske
University of Minnesota

Date submitted: 15 Jan 2013

Electronic form version 1.4