

The holoverse

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In the holoverse model, our universe is inside an extremal rotating Kerr black hole. The black holes inside our universe contain smaller universes (endoverse) which might contain their own endoverse, and so on, and our black hole is contained in a larger universe outside our black hole (the exoverse) which might be contained in its own exoverse, and so on. This structure of nested black holes comprises the holoverse. The angular momentum vector of our rotating black hole can be identified with the axial vector responsible for the handedness of the weak interaction. Other universes in other black holes that rotate in the opposite sense to ours would be antimatter dominated, neutrinos would be right-handed, and parity violation would occur in the opposite direction. This quantum gravitational association between angular momentum and the weak interaction is experimentally testable. For example, one might measure variations in parity violation with respect to varying angular momentum. Several experiments along these lines have already been performed, with results consistent with the holoverse model. Similar quantum gravitational considerations apply to the strong force. The holoverse model is derived from the theory of absolute gravity.

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