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The Flatom™: a Novel Atomic Theory Inspired by a Flat Earth

I.B.Lyin,^{A*} R.U.Stoopyd^B and C.U.Leighter^C

Abstract: Drawing from the recent scientific consensus that the Earth is flat, we disclose a new model of atomic theory proposing that atoms are also flat. In fact, every subatomic particle is flat except neutrons which are shaped like little pretty stars. This postulate, dubbed Flatomic Theory™, is in perfect agreement with contemporary and classical experiments conducted by scientists who erroneously believed that the atom was shaped like a ball. Morons.

Keywords: Atomic Theory, Flatom™, Flat Earth.

1. Introduction

The Earth is flat. Finally, the scientific community has embraced the truth acknowledged by many to be obvious: the Earth isn't a weirdly shaped ball. In light of Flat Earth Theory, this study examines the topology of particulate matter, concluding that the atom is also flat.

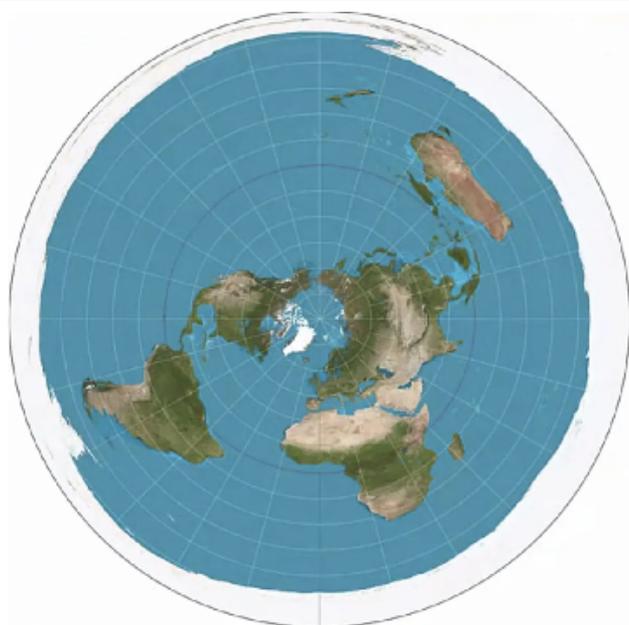


Figure 1: A map of the Earth as seen from above. See how it already looks like an atom, with most of the mass in the middle? Uncanny.

Previous works on atomic theory include those of Ernest Rutherford,¹ Niels Bohr,² and a bunch of other, more difficult-to-write names that we'll not include here as we're too lazy to do so. The Flatom™ model not only works with all previous experiments but also explains some of the weird shit that subatomic particles get up to.

John Thomson proposed that the atom had electrons with his famous cathode ray experiment. This should've been the first clue that the true nature of the atom is planar. The cathodic rays, now known to be electrons, manifested as a line on glass tubes, not as little balls, therefore proving that electrons are little flat lines. Furthermore, the deflecting magnetic coils of the apparatus curved this line, proving these small lines to be negatively charged. And what's the symbol for the negative electric charge? **A small flat line.** Exactly. Mind blown.

Ernest Rutherford proposed that the atom had a nucleus and a region he called the "electrosphere", a mostly empty spherical space where the electrons would be. This was after his gold foil experiment, in which he shot a beam of alpha particles at a sheet of gold foil and a few of the particles were deflected. His mistake, however, was in attributing the penetration of alpha particles through the gold foil to empty spaces inside the atom, when there's a simpler explanation: the atoms are flat and were all laying on their sides.

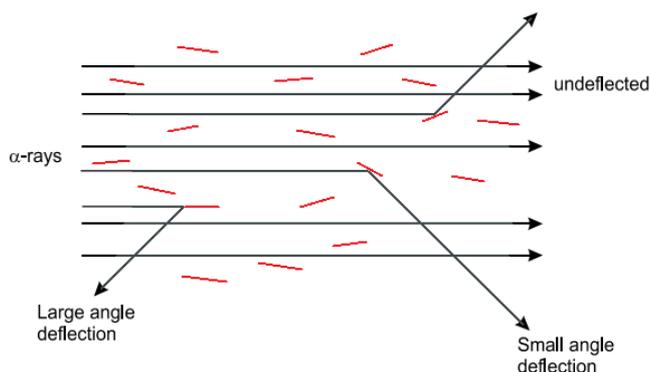


Figure 2: Rutherford's experiment through the eyes of the Flatom™.

The Flatom™ theory proposes that the alpha particles that were deflected came into contact with the electrodisc and their trajectory was modified.³ Most atoms were laying on their sides because the material used was gold, which is a solid metal, densely packed with its atoms all neatly organized.⁴

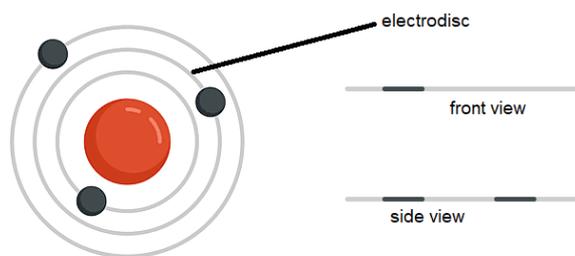


Figure 3: The Flatom™ as seen from above, front and side.

A. Department of Untruths, University of Atlantis
 B. His own home, as no one would accept him as a researcher
 C. Somewhere. Everywhere. Where life leads him.



Another famous experiment probing the nature of subatomic particles is the double-slit experiment. It is notable that this experiment validated Flatomic Theory two centuries before this theory existed. It is, after all, an experiment using two flat slits, not two round holes. The flat atom model explains perfectly whatever the hell happens here, and the interference pattern is also a single line from all flat electrons passing vertically through the slits. The truth is no one knows exactly what's happening as far as subatomic particles are concerned.⁵ Predominantly, work in this field is based on smashing stuff into other stuff to see what comes out. Practitioners prefer to call this "high energy particle physics" and object to comparisons with monkeys banging rocks together. Emeritus Professor M. Gandalf dismissed this assertion in his acceptance speech for the Nobel Prize in thaumaturgy: "He that breaks a thing to find out what it is has left the path of wisdom".

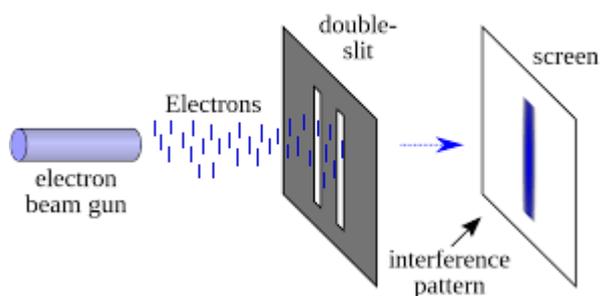


Figure 4: Electrons pass vertically through the vertical slits creating the interference pattern. If electrons try to pass horizontally or diagonally, they can't. This is called the Vertical Exclusion Theory.

This model requires a complete overhaul of how we draw molecules. VSEPR theory is still valid, but to better represent the planar nature of atoms, all future drawings should use a single, horizontal line to represent all atoms and all subatomic particles (with the exception of the neutron, which is a pretty little star). The authors are aware this may be impractical at first, but we urge the scientific community to leave its errors behind and do justice to science.

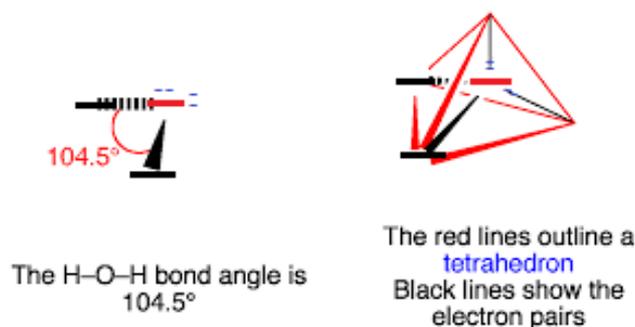


Figure 5: Water molecule represented through Flatoms™. The authors are too lazy to draw more complex molecules.

A final experiment was conducted to support the planar nature of the atom. The authors are audiophiles, and the Flatom™ looks similar to a LP Vinyl record. Curiosity struck: if a flat vinyl disc is capable of producing sound, so too should be an atom – its energy levels working as the grooves on a disc when struck by a needle. And what would be the sound made by each different element? We took it upon ourselves to test this and

began poking different types of rapidly spinning matter with an atomic force microscope. The results can be found below.

Element	Sound Produced
Hydrogen	Starlight - Muse
Helium	Here Comes The Sun – The Beatles
Lithium	Oxygen – Spice Girls
Nitrogen	Teriyaki Boyz – Tokyo Drift
Oxygen	Lithium - Nirvana
Iron	Iron Man – Black Sabbath
Nickel	The entire Nickelback discography
Uranium	Radioactive – Imagine Dragons

Table 1: Sounds produced by atoms when struck by an AFM tip, akin to LP vinyl records on a record player. Interesting results point to Lithium being Oxygen and vice-versa all along.

Conclusion

"This we know: that the atom is flat." – I.B.Lyin

If our planet, the sheet of paper or computer/smartphone screen you're reading this on, and the tail of a platypus are all flat, why shouldn't the atoms inside them be flat too? Future study opportunities include trying to explain why celestial bodies are round and if their atoms, unlike ours on Earth, are also round. Also, we aim to prove that string theory is 100% correct, since strings are lines and lines can be flat. Also, we aim to understand why the fuck the neutron is a pretty little star-shaped weird thing.

Acknowledgements

Humanity, for finally accepting that the Earth is flat. All undergraduate students involved in this tremendously important study. They weren't paid properly but who cares amirite?

Warning

All Flatom™ rights reserved. Should you be willing to study the atom from now on, please transfer 11.11% of all funding to The Flatom™ Institute, Department of Untruths, University of Atlantis, or suffer severe consequences. You've been warned.

Notes and references

- 1 J. J. Thomson, 1897, *Phil.Mag.* **44**, 293-316.
- 2 E. Rutherford, 1911, *Phil.Mag.Series 6.* **21**, 669-688.
- 3 I. B. Lyin, 2022, *J.Immat.Sci.* Yes, I am citing myself. Citeception!
- 4 My middle school science teacher told me this once.
- 5 Common sense.

