Minimum Mass Unit and Black Hole Structure in Absolutism

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Abstract

Based on the direction number theory in Absolutism, this paper shows that under the critical gravitational condition $g = c$, light changes from linear motion to circular motion and solidifies into the minimum mass unit of matter. A new black hole model is proposed: mass concentrates on a thin horizon shell; outward light cannot escape, so the black hole appears dark; inward light propagates freely and converges at the center $g = 0$, forming an extremely bright optical core. This model reveals the universal stability mechanism of matter and avoids the singularity in traditional theories.
Keywords: Absolutism; Minimum Mass Unit; Black Hole Structure; Horizon Shell; Optical Core

1 Minimum Mass Unit

In Absolutism, the direction number is $N = c/g$. At $g = c$ ($N = 1$), light is confined to circular motion, and energy condenses into mass. Using kinetic–potential energy balance $E_k = E_p$ and $g = Gm/r^2 = c$:

$$\frac{1}{2}mc^2 = \frac{Gm^2}{r}, \quad \frac{Gm}{r^2} = c.$$

We obtain the minimum mass unit:

$$m = \frac{4G}{c^3}, \quad r = \frac{2G}{c^2}, \quad E = mc^2 \approx 5.6 \text{ eV}.$$

2 Black Hole Structure

The black hole has a thin shell structure at the horizon where $g = c$:

- Outward light cannot escape, so the black hole appears black.
- Inward light propagates inward since $g < c$ inside the horizon.
- Light converges at the center $g = 0$, forming an extremely bright optical core.

3 Physical Significance

All stable structures (electrons, protons, stars) have an optical core at $g = 0$. Gravity is the macroscopic effect of light–energy exchange between basic units. The black hole horizon is a critical ordered state, and the central optical core is the ultimate condensed form of matter.