



THE SANTILLI - GALILEI ASSOCIATION

Airport House, Purley Way, Croydon, Surrey CR0 0XZ U.K.

To:

Sven Lidin, Anders Liljas, Lars Thelander, and Hakan Wennerstrom

Members, Nobel Committee for Chemistry

The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences

Box 50005, SE-104 05 Stockholm, Sweden

RE: Nomination of Prof. Ruggero Maria Santilli for the Nobel Prize in Physics, and or Chemistry and or Mathematics or the 3 together.

Dear Sirs,

Our Associated members made of dozens of intellectuals and scientists kindly wishes to put forward to the Nobel Committee the request to grand a Nobel Prize in Physics, or Chemistry or Mathematics or all the 3 said Nobel Prizes to Prof. Ruggero Maria Santilli, as a result to his unprecedented historical contribution to mathematics, quantum chemistry and physics.

As to our suggestion to assign Prof. Santilli the Nobel Prize for Chemistry, we quote:

- 1) The notion of valence bond is a nomenclature without quantitative content because it does not identify the origin of the bonding force; it does not prove that the bond is attractive; and it does not show that such a force verifies experimental data. At any rate, according to quantum chemistry, two identical electrons should repel and definitely not attract each other.
- 2) The current notion of valence does not restrict the correlation to two electrons, thus implying that all molecules are paramagnetic in disagreement with nature. This was proved by a graduate student from the independence of the orbitals and their consequential orientation under an external magnetic field.
- 3) The use of unadulterated quantum axioms has prohibited the exact representation of molecular binding energies, with the historical missing of 2% in the representation of the binding energy of elementary molecules such as H₂ and embarrassing deviations for large molecules.



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4) The latter insufficiency stimulated the use of "screened Coulomb potentials" that did indeed improve the representation of experimental data (for which you granted Nobel Prizes in chemistry), but the underlying theory was still called "quantum chemistry" while in reality the very notion of quantum of energy is impossible for any screened Coulomb potential. Alternatively, any belief of quantized orbits for potentials of the type $V(r) = f(r) qQ/r$ is scientific lies.

5) The use of quantum chemistry for chemical reactions or thermodynamical calculations is raising serious issues because the basic axioms and mathematics of quantum chemistry are reversible over time while chemical reactions are irreversible. Hence, the former cannot possibly be exact for the latter. As an illustration, another graduate student has calculated the finite probability under quantum chemistry for the spontaneous decay of the water molecule $H_2O \Rightarrow H_2 + O$ after its synthesis $2H + O > H_2O$.

There are no doubts in the mind of the many in our association that the Nobel for Chemistry should be assigned to Prof Santilli for his proposed solutions and resolve as result of his Hadronic Mechanics.

As to our solicitation to grand Prof. Santilli the Nobel Prize in Physics and Mathematics, our motivations are based, on the historical discoveries by Prof. Santilli, we quote:

1) Prof. Santilli developed new mathematics known as Santilli iso-, geno- and hyper-mathematics;

2) Prof. Santilli, broadening of Quantum Mechanics under the name of Hadronic Mechanics;

3) Prof. Santilli broadening of Quantum Chemistry today known as Hadronic Chemistry that indeed resolve limitations 1), 2), 3), 4) and 5);

4) Prof. Santilli discover of a new chemical species known as Santilli Magnecules;

as a result, he gave birth to new clean energies and fuels currently under full industrial development following millions of dollars of investments (see, e.g., www.magnegas.com).

The above facts, makes Prof. Santilli one of the biggest scientists in history due to such momentous discoveries in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

