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Why is Quantum Mechanics wrong? Schrodinger mathematically showed that the Copenhagen QM work was just classic electrodynamics, and a "special quantum physics" isn't needed.

The famous "wave function" is described below in Schrödinger's collected paper. He answers EXACTLY what is waving! ...a CONTINUOUS distribution of electricity! Electricity is the base layer and not math fields or probability waves!

Schrodinger's Wave Mechanics - Collected Papers (Abstract)
So what is waving? What is the "wave function"? (not probabilities!)

Up till now the function ψ has merely been defined in a purely formal way as obeying the above-mentioned wave equation, serving as its object, so to speak. It is necessary to ascribe to ψ a physical, namely an electromagnetic, meaning, in order to make the fact that a small mechanical system can emit electromagnetic waves of a frequency equal to a term-difference (difference of two proper values divided by \hbar) intelligible at all, and further, in order to obtain a theoretical statement for the intensity and polarisation of these electromagnetic waves. This meaning, for the general case of a system with an arbitrary number of degrees of freedom, is not clearly worked out until the end of the sixth paper (pp. 120-123; a preliminary attempt for the one-electron problem, on p. 60 *et seq.*, turned out incomplete). A definite ψ -distribution in configuration space is interpreted as a continuous distribution of electricity (and of electric current density) in actual space. If from this distribution of electricity we calculate the component of the electric moment of the whole system in any direction in the usual way, it appears as the sum of single terms, each of which is associated with a couple of proper vibrations, and vibrates in a purely sinusoidal manner with respect to the time with a frequency equal to the difference of the allied proper frequencies (p. 60 *et seq.*, where ψ is to be replaced by $\bar{\psi}$). This simplifies the calculation without essentially modifying it). If the wave-length of the electro-

Page 60: Wave Theory of Hydrogen = space density of electricity!

Let us consider the picture, on the wave theory, of the hydrogen atom, when it is in such a state that the field scalar ψ is given by a series of discrete proper functions, thus :

$$(35) \quad \psi = \sum_k c_k u_k(x) e^{\frac{2\pi\sqrt{-1}}{\hbar} E_k t}$$

(x stands here for three variables, e.g. r, θ, ϕ ; the c_k 's are taken as real and it is correct to take the real part). We now make the assumption that the space density of electricity is given by the real part of

$$(36) \quad \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}$$

The bar is to denote the conjugate complex function. We then calculate for the space density,

$$(37) \quad \text{space density} = 2\pi \sum_{(k, m)} c_k c_m \frac{E_k - E_m}{\hbar} u_k(x) u_m(x) \sin \frac{2\pi t}{\hbar} (E_m - E_k),$$

where the sum is to be taken once only over every combination (k, m). Only term differences enter (37) as frequencies. The former are so low that the length of the corresponding ether wave is large compared

On page 60 (above), he discusses the waving hydrogen atom and the WAVEFUNCTION collapse, i.e. (complex conjugate). Again, it is NOT probability waves of math!

So, is it just Schrodinger's interpretation versus Copenhagen interpretation? No, the "probability wave" interpretation of Copenhagen did not even exist when Schrodinger told the world that his math was waving electricity as a medium!

Look on the next page... Schrodinger writes that Heisenberg Matrix Mechanics (an earlier name for Quantum Mechanics) is describing classical, continuous wave, electrodynamics:

Schrodinger mathematically shows that Heisenberg, Born and Jordan (Matrix/Quantum Mechanics) is just classical, Maxwell Aether-Electrodynamics at the atomic scale!

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with atomic dimensions, that is, compared with the region within which (37) is markedly different from zero.¹ The radiation can therefore be estimated simply by the dipole moment which according to (37) the whole atom possesses. We multiply (37) by a Cartesian co-ordinate q_i , and by the "density function" $\rho(x)$, ($r^2 \sin \theta$ in the present case) and integrate over the whole space. According to (13), we get for the component of the dipole moment in the direction q_i ,

$$(38) \quad M q_i = 2\pi \sum_{(k, m)} c_k c_m q_i \frac{E_k - E_m}{\hbar} \sin \frac{2\pi t}{\hbar} (E_m - E_k).$$

Thus we really get a "Fourier development" of the atom's electric

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moment, in which only term differences appear as frequencies. In the Heisenberg matrix elements q^{km} come into the coefficients in such a manner that their co-operating influence on the intensity and polarisation of the part of the radiation concerned is completely intelligible on the grounds of classical electrodynamics.

So, AFTER Schrodinger published the paper that showed the Copenhagen guys were just doing classical electrodynamics, that is when Max Born scrambled to publish his paper on "probabilities", since these mysterious wave fields would make their SPECIAL "point particle, quantum theory" irrelevant.

I post this clip of Max Born's paper below ALL THE TIME, because it shows that Quantum Mechanics and the "wave function collapse" of probability waves are not scientific. It's a reaction to save their own theory, their theoretical academic institutions, and personal egos:

Here the whole problem of determinism comes up. From the standpoint of our quantum mechanics there is no quantity which in any individual case causally fixes the consequence of the collision; but also experimentally we have so far no reason to believe that there are some inner properties of the atom which condition a definite outcome for the collision. Ought we to hope later to discover such properties (like phases or the internal atomic motions) and determine them in individual cases? Or ought we to believe that the agreement of theory and experiment—as to the impossibility of prescribing conditions for a causal evolution—is a pre-established harmony founded on the nonexistence of such conditions? I myself am inclined to give up determinism in the world of atoms. But that is a philosophical question for which physical arguments alone are not decisive.

In practical terms indeterminism is present for experimental as well as for theoretical physicists. The "yield function" Φ so much investigated by experimentalists is now also sharply defined theoretically. One can determine it from the potential energy of interaction, $V(x, y, z; q_k)$. However, the calculations required

* Addition in proof: More careful consideration shows that the probability is proportional to the square of the quantity $\Phi_{\alpha\beta}$. Max Born Rule (Copenhagen QM) - "On The Collisions of Quantum Mechanics" 1926

Max Born Quote - 1926 Why?

Because of Schrodinger's CLASSICAL PHYSICS based
(Maxwell Electro-Magnetism Dynamics)
WAVE EQUATION & WAVE MECHANICS for atoms.

consequently in collision processes. In collisions one deals not with mysterious wave fields, but exclusively with systems of material particles, subject to the formalism of quantum mechanics. I therefore attack the problem of investigating

And now in 2024, we have Einstein relativity pseudoscience and Quantum particle collision physics pseudoscience. Isn't that great? 😊

When in reality, the REAL substrate and cause of material things is ELECTRICITY! ...however you want to define electricity, from "Let there be light" to "Cosmic Fire."

Electrified mediums underlie everything, but yet, we are currently trying to find the smallest spec of matter to unify with the largest conglomerations of matter, within the background of empty space! 🤔

So, when you hear "Maxwell's equations", just chuckle because academics have missed the boat with their fields of math in empty space.

Read Maxwell's definition of the EM fields and the aethereal substance that connects everything, not condensed matter, and there is not "action at a distance":

(4) The electromagnetic field is that part of space which contains and surrounds bodies in electric or magnetic conditions.

It may be filled with any kind of matter, or we may endeavour to render it empty of all gross matter, as in the case of GEISSLER'S tubes and other so-called vacua.

There is always, however, enough of matter left to receive and transmit the undulations of light and heat, and it is because the transmission of these radiations is not greatly altered when transparent bodies of measurable density are substituted for the so-called vacuum, that we are obliged to admit that the undulations are those of an aethereal substance, and not of the gross matter, the presence of which merely modifies in some way the motion of the aether.

We have therefore some reason to believe, from the phenomena of light and heat, that there is an aethereal medium filling space and permeating bodies, capable of being set in motion and of transmitting that motion from one part to another, and of communicating that motion to gross matter so as to heat it and affect it in various ways.

(5) Now the energy communicated to the body in heating it must have formerly existed in the moving medium, for the undulations had left the source of heat some time before they reached the body, and during that time the energy must have been half in the form of motion of the medium and half in the form of elastic resilience. From

PROFESSOR CLERK MAXWELL ON THE ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD. 461

depends in some way on the motion of the rest; and at the same time these connexions must be capable of a certain kind of elastic yielding, since the communication of motion is not instantaneous, but occupies time.

The medium is therefore capable of receiving and storing up two kinds of energy, namely, the "actual" energy depending on the motions of its parts; and "potential"

energy, consisting of the work which the medium will do in recovering from displacement in virtue of its elasticity.

The propagation of undulations consists in the continual transformation of one of these forms of energy into the other alternately, and at any instant the amount of energy in the whole medium is equally divided, so that half is energy of motion, and half is elastic resilience.

(74) In speaking of the Energy of the field, however, I wish to be understood literally. All energy is the same as mechanical energy, whether it exists in the form of motion or in that of elasticity, or in any other form. The energy in electromagnetic phenomena is mechanical energy. The only question is, Where does it reside? On the old theories

488 PROFESSOR CLERK MAXWELL ON THE ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD.

it resides in the electrified bodies, conducting circuits, and magnets, in the form of an unknown quality called potential energy, or the power of producing certain effects at a distance. On our theory it resides in the electromagnetic field, in the space surrounding the electrified and magnetic bodies, as well as in those bodies themselves, and is in two different forms, which may be described without hypothesis as magnetic polarization and electric polarization; or, according to a very probable hypothesis, as the motion and the strain of one and the same medium.

1864 - Maxwell's Description of the waving Aether

We have a quadrupolar form of *polarized, dielectric elastic* (+, -) and *polarized, magnetic fluid flow* (N, S) for electrodynamics. Is the analogous to the old Hermetic principle of elements and the active/passive aspects of Fire and Water?

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