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Confusion in our Understanding of Uncertainty Principle and Quantum Probability

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Editorial Note

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EDITORIAL NOTE

Because the particles follow a wave pattern of probability prescribed by Schrodinger equation and we are guided by uncertainty principles, we often wrongly interpret the nature of reality. Heisenberg only prescribes the measurement problems of very small due to limitations of wave length of the observing beam and that is the natural limitation but wrongly we say that nature is acting indeterminist. Thus we wrongly understand uncertainty principles connecting t to saying that nature can never be precisely defined in momentum and position. In the same way we measure time in relativity theory confusing the very notion of time. We also wrongly try to understand quantum processes by time theory of Einstein and we wrongly say spooky action at a distance by comparing with light speed. Entanglement is just an action at a distance by absolute time which i have explained in membrane field topology covering the total space on almost instantaneous absolute time in entanglement. So there is practically no locality. The particles are subjected by a gravitoetherton superfluid to dance in tune with a pattern of spread out smeared presence in a wave equation. Therefore double slit experiment is just a wave front even if one at a time electron is fired. We are also ignoring the deflection of the electrons from sharp edge of the slit contributing to the interference pattern.

This is getting diluted when observed by photonic interference and we see the noninterference pattern when observed nothing strange about that. The space points are constantly changing with variable hidden variables and therefore the spread out electron wave front are advancing with variable amplitude of the wave through the slits. So the expectation may follow a chaotic determinism pattern which we observe in double slit experiment. The pilot wave produced by bed rocking gravitoetherton superfluid is complementary with de Broglie wave which is evident from half the propagation speed of the Broglie wave. Another point of consideration is that wave particle duality is obvious as the electrons are dancing on pilot wave keeping both the identities' intact and as such there is no collapse of the wave function. Quantum mechanics differs from classical physics in that energy, momentum, angular momentum, and other quantities of a bound system are restricted to discrete values (quantization), objects have characteristics of both particles and waves (wave-particle duality), and there are limits to how accurately the value of a physical quantity can be predicted prior to its measurement, given a complete set of initial conditions (the uncertainty principle). Classical physics, the description of physics that existed before the theory of relativity and quantum mechanics, describes many aspects of nature at an ordinary (macroscopic) scale, while quantum mechanics explains the aspects of nature at small (atomic and subatomic) scales, for which classical mechanics is insufficient. Most theories in classical physics can be derived from quantum mechanics as an approximation valid at large (macroscopic) scale.