

Articles on QT Absurdity

Education.

I believe because it is absurd.

/ Tertullian. (ca.160 – ca.220 AD) /

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‘I believe in Physics because it’s absurd’

Would you ever say such a thing to a modern man ?

I doubt it. Most of us would be asking God’s forgiveness for even thinking it.

But.

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The basis of the physics consists of:

1.

Abstract separated absolute space and time of Newton.

2.

Abstract ‘ideal gas’ and ‘ideal particles.’

3.

Abstract ‘black body.’

4.

Abstract SRT negative 4 - dimensional space, abstract 5D,and 11 - dimensional spaces.

5.

Abstract ‘virtual particles’, ‘dark matter’, ‘dark energy’.

6.

Abstract ‘inertial movement’.

7.

Abstract ‘big bang’.

8.

Abstract " method of renormalization".

9.

Etc.

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And therefore we can read.

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We don't know what we are talking about"

/ Nobel laureate David Gross referring to the current state of string theory./

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It is important to realize that in physics today,
we have no knowledge of what energy is.

We do not have a picture that energy comes in little
blobs of a definite amount. ”

(Feynman. 1987)

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When asked which interpretation of QM he favored,
Feynman replied: "Shut up and calculate."

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When I was first learning quantum mechanics as a graduate student
at Harvard, a mere 30 years after the birth of the subject.

"You'll never get a PhD if you allow yourself to be distracted
by such frivolities," they kept advising me, "so get back to serious
business and produce some results."

"Shut up," in other words, "and calculate."

And so I did, and probably turned out much the better for it.

/ N. David Mermin /

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The problem of the exact description of vacuum, in my opinion,
is the basic problem now before physics. Really, if you can't correctly
describe the vacuum, how it is possible to expect a correct description
of something more complex?

Paul Dirac .

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“ Young man, in mathematics you don't understand things,
you just get used to them.”

/ John von Neumann ./

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Since the mathematical physicists have taken over,
theoretical physics has gone to pot.

The bizarre concepts generated out of the over use and
misinterpretation of mathematics would be funny if it were not
for the tragedy of the waste in time,
manpower, money, and the resulting misdirection.

/ Richard Feynman./

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" I feel that we do not have definite physical concepts at all

if we just apply working mathematical rules;
that's not what the physicist should be satisfied with."

/Dirac /

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In his 1997 book "The End of Certainty" Nobel Laureate
Ilya Prigogine wrote:

"The more we know about our universe, the more difficult
it becomes to believe in determinism."

And "The quantum paradox is real nightmare for classic mind"

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In his book "Quantum theory" (published in 2002)

John Polkinghorne wrote:

"Quantum theory is certainly strange and surprising..."

/ chapter 6, part "Quantum hype", page 92 /

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Etc.

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The physical education.

The more I study the more I know.

The more I know the more ideas I have.

The more ideas I have the more they abstract.

The more they abstract the less I know the truth.

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Some years ago I told with young physicist (!!!).

He said very confidently: "You cannot be physicist (!)

if you cannot understand the beauty of Minkowski

mathematics.(!!!)

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It seems that he is right, because physicists must know
mathematics very well. The problem is that nobody

knows what is real physical meaning of "4-D negative
space continuum." in the Nature. SRT is correct theory

but Minkowski space continuum is abstract. And together
they are paradoxical. More than 100 years we live with

this paradox. Nobody confuses.

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During our conversation I understand that this young physicist

is strong and clever man and he want to reach success. And

I think he will do it. So, in the future he will create new

D/ M-spaces or new symmetries or discover new particles.
And one day he will be a professor and will teach new generation (your son or your daughter) in order that they also have possibility to create new D/ M-spaces or new symmetries or discover new particles. But if in the beginning the abstract ideas were put into the fundament of physics then
we can create new and new theories for 1000 years but the result will be the same - paradoxical.

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Physicists and Laws.

Physicists do not dictate to Nature their laws.
Laws of nature are reality, which exists independently from the researcher. The Nature cannot be arranged so strange, as the physicists think of it. Their thoughts are so strange, that they offer paradoxical ideas.
Einstein wrote: “ In the Science the man has freedom to solve well made crossword. ” In this crossword physicists don’t know what Light quanta, Electron, Energy are. (“ It is important to realize that in physics today, we have no knowledge of what energy is. We do not have a picture that energy comes in little blobs of a definite amount. ” / Feynman. 1987/
"The electron that can be told is not the true electron."
/ David Harrison / , Etc.)
And instead to understand what Light quanta, Electron, Energy are, the physicists try to add to the crossword of the Universe new cells and fill them with new abstract models.
For example;
on horizontal – dark matter
(The Dark Matter is another official dogma of our astronomy. /V. H. Vergon/)
or ‘ dark energy’
(Dark energy may be vacuum
http://www.eurekalert.org/pub_releases/2007-01/uoc-dem011607.php)
and on vertical – string theory
(We don't know what we are talking about"
/ Nobel laureate David Gross referring to the current state of string theory./)
Or on horizontal – quark,

and on vertical - Higgs boson or Higgs mechanism.
Etc.

This is reason that I wrote:
The more I study the more I know.
The more I know the more ideas I have.
The more ideas I have the more they abstract.
The more they abstract the less I know the truth.

And as a result conclusion from some article:
" One of the best kept secrets of science is
that physicists have lost their grip on reality."

Or

‘ When the next revolution rocks physics,
chances are it will be about nothing—the vacuum,
that endless infinite void.’

<http://discovermagazine.com/2008/aug/18-nothingness-of-space-theory-of-everything>

<http://discovermagazine.com/topics/space>

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Best wishes.

Israel Sadovnik. / Socratus.

<http://www.socratus.com>

<http://www.wbabin.net>

<http://www.physforum.com/index.php?showtopic=2548>

Why is Quantum Theory paradoxical?

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The theory which we call Quantum Mechanics is a very strange theory. Because when we are talking about mechanics it means that we can imagine and see this process visual. But the QM came with no visual aids, no model to picture in one's mind. Now this theory is a purely mathematical formalism, difficult to use and impossible to visualize. It simple gives the right answers to the most complicated theoretical question. Such situation satisfy maybe 99% of physicists. But there are few physicists who don't agree with this situation. They want to understand QT without paradoxes. I consider that these paradoxes are connected with only one reason:

" Nobody pays attention on geometrical form of particle".

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Now the physicists follow " pure " mathematicians.

" Since the mathematical physicists have taken over,
theoretical physics has gone to pot.

The bizarre concepts generated out of the over use and
misinterpretation of mathematics would be funny if it were not
for the tragedy of the waste in time,
manpower, money, and the resulting misdirection."-
- said Richard Feynman.

There is difference between the " pure" mathematics
and the mathematics of theoretical physics.

" Pure" mathematics is infinite and the mathematics
of theoretical physics is limited by nature laws.

The " pure " mathematicians have all right to create
and use abstract models (point, line ...etc)

Physicists must use mathematical apparatus in connection
with real object, with real particle.

And they forgot about this fact.

For example.

1.

In thermodynamics particles are " mathematical point",

2.

In QT particles are " mathematical point",

3.

In SRT particles are points.

But according SRT the " mathematical point",
cannot be a firm " mathematical point" .

It means it is a " elastic point",
which can change its form. (?!!).

4.

When this " mathematical elastic point " fly with speed $c=1$
its form become flat circle.

/ not a " mathematical point" fly with speed $c=1$./

5.

In QED electron is elastic sphere,
which can change its form. (?!!).

6.

The power, impulse, linear and angular momentum

in physics is also a " mathematical point".

7.

Then one a " mathematical point" /particle/ interact with another a " mathematical point" / power, impulse / the physicists say: " The micro-world is paradoxical."

8.

If physicist think about particle as a " mathematical point" the result can be only paradoxical.

And I am sure if somebody takes into consideration the geometrical form of particle the paradoxes of QT will disappear.

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P.S.

Italy. Railway station.

It was more then two hours till the departure of the train.

I went to the café and ordered a cup of coffee. Soon two men and a very beautiful, slim woman took place opposite me.

They ordered something to drink and one of the man opened a case of violin and took out a bow. He began to explain something about a bow , carefully and gently touching it. Then another man took this bow and also enthusiastically continued this conversation.

For half an hour the bow was passed from one hands to another following with enthusiastic discussion.

And the beautiful woman looked at bow, at both these men without saying a word. For half an hour I watched this group with admiration and excitement. What a class! What a cultural level! What a beauty!

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And now let's imagine the bow pressed into a "mathematical point" and the musicians speak seriously about a " mathematical point " which must produce a sound from a violin. Everybody will say I describe an idiotic situation. Well, I agree.

But why don't anybody say it to physicists when they observe the elementary particle as a " mathematical point " , without paying attention to its geometrical form.

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P.S.

When Feynman said " I think I can safely say that nobody understands quantum mechanics. " it was only because nobody took into consideration the geometrical form of particle.

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Easy: [Scott Aaronson's lecture on Quantum Physics](#)

"Quantum mechanics is what you would inevitably come up with if you started from probability theory, and then said, let's try to generalize it so that the "probabilities" can be negative numbers. As such, the theory could have been invented by mathematicians in the 19th century without any input from experiment. It wasn't, but it could have been."

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Best wishes.

Israel Sadovnik. / Socratus.

<http://www.physforum.com/index.php?showtopic=2548>

<http://www.socratus.com>

<http://www.wbabin.net/comments/sadovnik.htm>

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