

ENTANGLEMENT

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ABSTRACT

Physicists claimed that an exchange in information between two photons was instant, but I think that the conclusion of an entangled state was a fallacy. The physicists compared the time that they needed for their measurement to the time that an exchange in information over a distance of 1.3 kilometers would require, they claimed that there wasn't enough time for an exchange in information over that distance within the time period of their measurement. So they concluded that it was instant, but I think that they were wrong. Those physicists don't realize that there is another option, that time doesn't apply to an exchange in information.

INTRODUCTION

If you don't know what time is and if you don't know if time applies to an exchange in information, then you cannot claim that there was spooky action at a distance (entanglement). There is another situation where we also find spooky action over a certain distance, a muon reaches the Earth but it shouldn't be possible to cover that distance in its lifespan. So that tells us that the measured time of its lifespan is not the same as the time that the muon experiences, and maybe a muon doesn't experience time as well. So it might look like spooky for physicists when a muon reaches the Earth (the muon paradox), but it might not be spooky at all if time doesn't apply to a muon. So that principle might also apply to the photons in that experiment, the photons might not require time for that exchange in information. So maybe the physicists made a simple mistake, they preferred a magical conclusion (entanglement). But where do we find magic in nature?, nowhere, so why would magic apply to a quantum world? If we want to know if entanglement is possible then we first need to know what time is, we need to know if time applies to an exchange in information.

I already know what time is and I can trace back its origin in 3 ways, I know that time doesn't apply to photons. Time is created by atoms/matter, time is a continuous absorption process whereby atoms continuously absorb ether. I can also trace back that a photon is transferred between ether particles with a transfer speed of 300.000 km/s, the properties of light tell us that the speed of light is not the speed of light because light has the properties of a transfer speed of a medium (ether). I explained why in my Vixra paper "The speed of light 1706.0367", and I explained how I traced back the origin of time in my Vixra paper "Unification 1705.0308". So time doesn't apply to a photon because it doesn't absorb ether, their exchange in information doesn't require time and that means that it's instant for us. That exchange in information looks like spooky action at a distance for us but it isn't spooky, entanglement is a fallacy.

CONCLUSION

If time doesn't apply to an exchange in information between the entangled state of photons, neutrinos, electrons, molecules, diamonds, etc, then the conclusion of entanglement is a fallacy.