DOUBLE SLIT EXPERIMENT

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ABSTRACT

The double slit experiment has a measurement problem, physicists believe that the results are magical but they are not. They don't realize that there is a hidden element in that experiment, those interference waves are not created by the particles.

INTRODUCTION

Physicists don't realize that an unrealistic theory/conclusion is a warning, they don't seem to realize that someone made a mistake. Why?, because everything in nature is realistic. Physicists claim that the quantum world is different, they believe that it's a magical world but it's not. The conclusion of that double slit experiment is unrealistic, so they should have realized that they made a mistake.

I can explain what happens in that experiment, but first we need to look at the elements that they used.

Experiment 1.

Two screens, the front screen has a double slit.

Photons, electrons, atoms or molecules.

Experiment 2.

Two screens, the front screen has a double slit.

Photons, electrons, atoms or molecules.

A detector.

So if there is a difference in the result of those experiments when you use a detector, then we need to wonder why. The interference pattern disappears when you switch on the detector, so logic dictates that the detector does something that changes the result. Physicists claim that the result changes by looking at the particles, but that is nonsense. The difference in the results might seem strange but it's not, it seems strange because physicists don't know that there is a hidden element in both experiments.
I will explain what that hidden element is, it’s ether. Physicists will immediately say that it’s nonsense but they are wrong, it’s very obvious that ether exists. My Vixra paper 1508.0191 describes how I traced back the origin of gravity and time, it explains that time is a process whereby atoms continuously absorb and use ether and gravity is the side effect of that process. Physicists think that ether doesn’t exist because Michelson/Morley proved that there was no ether wind, but that doesn’t mean that ether doesn’t exist. They failed to see that their conclusion was wrong, the conclusion should be “there was no ether wind”. They also concluded that ether doesn’t exist and that was a huge mistake, that incorrect conclusion was the result of a fallacy. I know that ether exists and there are four obvious clues which prove that it exists (Vixra paper 1612.0040), one of those clues is the speed of light. My Vixra paper 1706.0367 explains that the speed of light has the speed properties of a transfer speed of a medium, that is an internal speed within the shell of a medium. We normally don’t see a transfer speed because the medium is too small for us to be inside it, but this medium is enormous and we are inside that medium (our visible universe). One unique property of a transfer speed is that you cannot add another speed to it, and that is what we see with the speed of light. So the speed of light is not the speed of the photons, it’s the transfer speed of ether particles. So the photons are transfered from one ether particle to another with a transfer speed of 300.000 km/s, you cannot add a speed to the speed of the photons because the medium (ether) states the speed. So the photons will follow their medium (ether particles), and that means that their path will be affected by interference waves in ether. And because atoms (particles with a mass) continuously absorb and use ether means that they will also gain a grip on the surrounding ether, and that means that their path will be affected by interference waves in ether.

And now we can see what happens in that double slit experiment, physicists don’t realize that there are ether particles rushing towards those screens from both sides. So those ether particles hit the front screen (with the double slit) from both sides and they are continuously absorbed, but they also collide when they rush through those slits. That collision results in interference waves on both sides, and that is why it looks as if the particles act like a particle and a wave. So when they shoot the particles towards the slits then their path will be deflected by the interference waves (towards the slits), the particles will spread out on the other side and they will hit the screen in an interference pattern. And when you turn on the detector then the interference waves are cancelled by the detector’s electromagnetic waves, and that means that the particles will hit the screen in a double slit pattern. So those interference waves are already there but physicists don’t realize it, that is why the path of a photon and an electron/atom/molecule is affected.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of the double slit experiment is incorrect, particles don’t have wave-like properties.