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Did Heisenberg's Uncertainty Principle Impact Foundational Concepts Unfavorably, by Displacing a Standing Wave Model for the Electron? SEAN MCNABB, Univ. Mass. Lowell, KAAN BALAM MATAGA-MON, SAGAMO PAWA MATAGAMON, Pawtucket Lodge — Heisenberg's succeeded in inducing Schrödinger to recant his standing wave model for the electron. They subsequently successively received Nobel awards. On August 30, 2007, David Mc Leod stated: "Dad, while I was learning high school chemistry, and was being taught the Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle, I said to myself, 'This is BS!"' Son and "Dad" had been discussing their traveling wave/standing wave, TW/SW, model for the electron. Dave had discussed, in the context of beta decay, how an electron and an antineutrino were emitted together. Dave then said, "An electron is an antiparticle." Because, a "string-like" electron had to have been a segment "cut out of" one of our neutron-string models. It had to have antinodes at either free end. One end, modeled as a transversely vibrating entity, had to "eject" the occupant for the loop to close. The TW/SW model cannot be a point or particle. De Broglie is correct, but The Principle should be recast: It is philosophically unsound. Quantum Mechanics, and String theory, could be foundational beneficiaries. Schrödinger seems incomplete.

> Roger Mc Leod University of Massachusetts, Lowell

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