Abstract Submitted
for the NES08 Meeting of
The American Physical Society

Our Electron Model vindicates Schrödinger's Incomplete Results and Require Restatement of Heisenberg's Uncertainty Principle DAVID MCLEOD[1], ROGER MCLEOD[2], University of Massachusetts Lowell — The electron model used in our other joint paper here requires revision of some foundational physics. That electron model followed from comparing the experimentally proved results of human vision models using spatial Fourier transformations, SFTs, of pincushion and Hermann grids. Visual systems detect "negative" electric field values for darker so-called "illusory" diagonals that are physical consequences of the lens SFT of the Hermann grid, distinguishing this from light "illusory" diagonals. This indicates that oppositely directed vectors of the separate illusions are discretely observable, constituting another foundational fault in quantum mechanics, QM. The SFT of human vision is merely the scaled SFT of QM. Reciprocal space results of wavelength and momentum mimic reciprocal relationships between space variable x and spatial frequency variable p, by the experiment mentioned. Nobel laureate physicist von Békésey, physiology of hearing, 1961, performed pressure input Rect x inputs that the brain always reports as truncated Sinc p, showing again that the brain is an adjunct built by sight, preserves sign sense of EMF vectors, and is hard wired as an inverse SFT. These require vindication of Schrödinger's actual, but incomplete, wave model of the electron as having physical extent over the wave, and question Heisenberg's uncertainty proposal.

[1]NOW DECEASED
[2]Roger McLeod will present.

Roger McLeod
University of Massachusetts Lowell

Date submitted: 31 Mar 2008 Electronic form version 1.4