

## Re: Surviving Einstein.

**Source:** <http://www.derkeiler.com/Newsgroups/sci.crypt/2003-07/1301.html>

---

**From:** AE (*hidden\_at\_nospam.com*)

**Date:** 07/17/03

Date: Thu, 17 Jul 2003 08:39:56 +0200

Stonelock wrote:

- > AE <*hidden@nospam.com*> wrote in message news:<3F13BC66.50802@nospam.com>...
- >> ...
- > *It does not collapse since it becomes stable at some point on*
- > *elliptical orbits all round the atom.*

Now you are back to elliptical orbits?

Not long ago you claimed they would be irregular :-/

- >> ...
- >> *But what premises are you talking about?*
- >
- > *They are legion; in einstein's relativity: time contraction leading to*
- > *a closed theory that can not adapt to the world around us;*

Einstein's relativity was never a premise: It's a theory based on the observation speed of light measured is independent of the movement of oneself. The theory allowed to predict the results of different experiments including the change of observed lifetime in fast-moving particles.

Interestingly these theory showed to allow a very precise description of the world around us.

- > *QM calculation method: considering particles and photons being PHYSICALLY*
- > *statistic instead of realizing that the only thing statistic about*
- > *them is OUR statistic description of them*

Once again: QM was never a premise.

Instead after having proven (sorry for repeating this, but it's a fundamental fact) that electrons on their orbit are not located in the way particles are there was a need to find a better description.

The problem was that the classic approach allows to use statistics only on a large number of particles while the effects observed in quantum mechanics frequently include only a single particle (like the electron

in an hydrogen atom) or a small number of particles (like the electrons in other atoms).

One might see this model as a crude simplification or whatever – nevertheless it allows to predict the behaviour of electrons where the classic approach fails.

> *Particle not PHYSICALLY following trajectories to get from  
> one point to another is in the same line of thought, etc..*

Nevertheless the occurrence of a single electron after being deflected follows the rules of interference which cannot be explained using the classic approach.

>>>...

AE