

Does the Formation of Quantum Droplets Explain the Theory?

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Abstract: *We describe a model of swirling droplets inside a steam able to support vortex waves for the deformation of spacetime by the particle*

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INTRODUCTION

After 35 years of research on the hidden variables of quantum mechanics the author exposes a simple model that exists in nature to better describe the turbulent spacetime. The recent discovery of the similarity of bouncing droplets to the quantum mechanics formalism should be read together with the long known formation of quantum droplets in bose condensates.

It is our view that nature repeats its form from the largest scale to the smallest and one may use analogies from everyday experience to describe complex phenomena.

Main part

The magnetic potential for the temporary appearance of oscillating magnetic monopole antimonopole pairs is

$$\phi^* = \Gamma\Omega \quad (1)$$

In equation (1) Gamma is the circulation of the vorticity of spacetime and Omega is the solid angle.

This connects the Bernoulli potential with the unknown scalar magnetic potential through the wavefunction psi of the angles

Greek word for angle: ΓΩΝΙΑ (Gonia)

This potential reveals something more according to the author s investigations

The particle appears as multiple droplets. Each droplet is a spherical vortex and also a spherical mirror of spacetime just like a Christmas ornament. The reason for this is that the mass of the particle resides on a spherical shell. In the end the particle appears as a singular point a discontinuity of four

dimensional spacetime. In five dimensions a ring is turning. In four dimensions this is the equivalent of a hypersphere of constant time. These are the properties acquired by the particle from the spin. Each droplet corresponds to an event in spacetime coming from a distribution of a probability of locating the mass. The true probability is a normal exponential of the energy divided by temperature χ and ψ squared is only the probability per volume. This is the reason some researchers attribute time or spacetime to a function of temperature. We already know that the probability per volume is a function of entropy

This model of swirling droplets supports wave of vorticity and is gluey just like the real steam. The gluons are just the case giving a mechanism of virtual particle exchange for the stability of the system. In the case of steams the gluons are the air particles.

CONCLUSION

What is described in the present paper seems to be the steam which will finally condense to a single droplet, the particle. Although the analogy is intriguing one should not forget that it is the fluid spacetime we are describing and the equations of relativity are involved

In year 2025 humanity celebrated 100 years of quantum mechanics but it is a whim of fate that the book fully describing the foundations of this theory will be published later on.

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