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A Forum for Independent Voices

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(amperefitz.com homepage)

Daniel P. Fitzpatrick Jr. says:

When using the de Broglie wavelength formula Caveat Emptor.

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We know that light red shifts with mass or acceleration. For instance, massive stars are more red shifted.

But the de Broglie wavelength formula $p = h/_{lambda}$ clearly shows us this de Broglie wavelength blue shifts with mass or acceleration instead.

An electron that drops toward the nucleus the least emits a red light but the electron that drops the most-toward the massive nucleus-gives off a blue light of twice the red wavelength.

This is an apparent reversal or blue shift of regular light, in the microcosm, as well.

The reason for this is easily explained by general relativity that shows us why we have the red shift here. . And the blue shift in the microcosm is there because an increase in mass is equivalent to an increase in frequency.

This is the explanation present science gives.

But if you look at this as a scalar, standing wave universe then we must find another easier to understand reason for our view here being so different from that view we see in the microcosm.

So perhaps the following might be a better way to see what is really going on:

It might be better visualized by means of Planck's constant, *h*. . This *h* is best seen as the momentum of that portion of the electron that either orbits or wobbles inside then outside of the slowly collapsing orbital shell.

But this is a certain momentum, which is over a certain time period, isn't it?

I've shown, in my book, that the quantity *h* (Planck's constant) is the amount of power given in joule seconds in an orbital drop. You can also view *h* as momentum in Newton seconds. View it as momentum herein.

This momentum energy is actually recorded on top of the electron's scalar resonance energy and this recording takes a certain time.

It is because of this "blitzseit" or recording time that we have Planck's constant.

Even though this time is short, it is longer than the time the electron makes its longest orbital drop.

This means you are receiving the short orbital drop cyclic momentum in the same time you are receiving the longest orbital drop cyclical momentum.

And this, perhaps, is what makes for the apparent blue shift reversal you see in the microcosm.

Because now you will see it as red for the short orbital drops and blue for the longer orbital drops if they are all given to you in the same time period, which they are because of Planck's constant.

You know these electrons, dropping to different orbitals, are NOT dropping in the same time period. They simply can't be.

And caveat emptor to those who are buying the premise of removing the de Broglie wavelength formula from the microcosm and using it out here. . It simply confuses the issue and in some cases can even lead to wrong assumptions.

In fact, it can, in some cases, "seem" the reverse out here.

You cannot bring the laws of Newton into the microcosm.

So beware, when you bring the microcosm laws, such as the de Broglie wavelength formula, out here.

And if you see someone else using the de Broglie wavelength formula outside of the microcosm then beware before you buy it (Caveat Emptor).

Next read Page 5. *Mathematical physicist A. Bermanseder comments on this page.*

page 1. *Our universe is a quantum computer.*

page 2. *It's a simple universe obeying simple rules.*

page 3. *We are tuned in to this universe like a radio or TV is tuned in to the transmitter.*

page 6. *Mathematical physicist Anthony Bermanseder's 2nd post..*

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