

About the Teleportation of a Proton

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Philosophy of Science

Volume 6 Issue 1

Received Date: February 08, 2022

Published Date: February 16, 2022

DOI: 10.23880/psbj-16000203

Philosophy of Science

In: https://www.ashese.co.uk/ajps-v5-issue-3/about-teleportation-of-elementary-particles-of-physics

I wrote in: http://ashese.co.uk/ajps-v3-issue-4/about-entanglement-of-elementary-particles-of-physics, I wrote in one paragraph:

About Experimenting

"Let us try to describe an experiment where a proton travels a distance in a given time and another experiment where it travels the same distance in no time. After the coupling of 2 protons, the proton which is taken away should instead be left moving by itself. The particle could teleport itself without it being a teleportation of information only".

In: http://ashese.co.uk/ajps-v6-issue-1/about-a-new-philosophy, I wrote at the end:

"It is because we do not know the values of the orthogonal time for the particle that we know the position of the particle only with a probability. When we measure, we make the orthogonal time of the particle constant (equal to zero?), that is why we know the position of the particle. We go from a vague knowledge to a precise knowledge rather than change the reality of the position by measuring".

In the first link above, it was stated that the second elementary particle uses only orthogonal time and not time at our level when taken away from the first particle in the entanglement. Time at the level of an elementary particle can be different from time at our level and that is in some manner counterintuitive. Such a research can lead to some research and development but there is the fashion of quantum computing preventing much other research.

There was an early remark, for criticizing, that a hidden variable should be looked for. The hidden variable is no other

than the second coordinate of time. End of quote from earlier texts. The suggested experiment of teleportation looks simple but is not. It raises several questions.

Questionnaire

- The first question is: does the particle travel in our past until our present or does it travel in our present?
- The second question is: how far can the particle travel if not stopped (we are in the case of 2 protons)?
- The third question is: has the coupling and entanglement of two protons to be done like it was done before or could it be done with less means?
- The fourth question is: why is it difficult to find someone interested in the proposal of experiment (published some time ago)? Do people think that they must skip anything basic to deserve their salary?
- The fifth question is: Is there a number of particles for which time becomes totally ordered? From aggregating?

I wrote in: https://www.ashese.co.uk/ajp-v3-issue-1/about-elementary-particles-of-physics

"Let us notice that Newton first law is partly contradicted: F=0, V constant but the particle does not move indefinitely as there is no infinite path (position not well defined)." There are consequences in cosmology but there should not be for the experiment as the law remains true as an approximation.

In cosmology about the expansion of the universe, we have to stop using only elementary mathematics such as the rate of expansion and that is why we find problems when calculating (discrepancies). We have to use more mathematics and more quantum cosmology.

Quantum cosmology has to be studied for the period where stars, planets etc. We're not yet formed but also for later because stars, planets etc... are made of particles or is this argument not enough?

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Physical Science & Biophysics Journal

A remark is that in teleportation we use the path so there must be no hurdle in the path. People did not study enough this topic because they chose topics not good enough because they do not study philosophy.

In: https://bigthink.com/starts-with-a-bang/small-universe-big-bang/

There is the idea of inflation before the Big Bang and that is not likely that it occurred in that way. Before the Big Bang; there was a Big Crunch of a previous universe and I wrote about that. It is interesting to try to know things people think cannot be known.

