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Quantum Teleportation?

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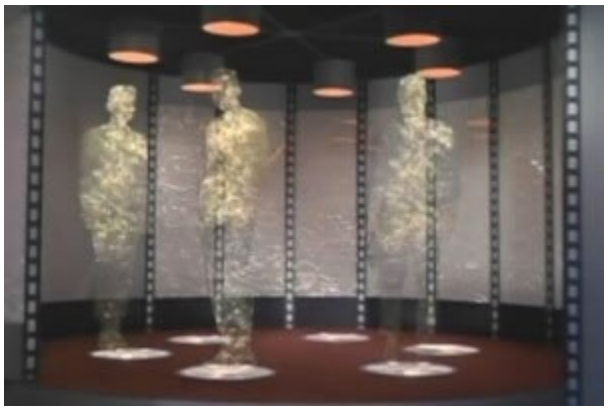

by Miles Mathis

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Mainstream physicists are now claiming quantum teleportation. In this June 2014 article at *Science*, researchers at the Kavli Institute of Nanoscience in Delft are choosing to interpret their data as quantum teleportation. Here is the abstract for the article:

Realizing robust quantum information transfer between long-lived qubit registers is a key challenge for quantum information science and technology. Here we demonstrate unconditional teleportation of arbitrary quantum states between diamond spin qubits separated by 3 meters. We prepare the teleporter through photon-mediated heralded entanglement between two distant electron spins and subsequently encode the source qubit in a single nuclear spin. By realizing a fully deterministic Bell-state measurement combined with real-time feed-forward, quantum teleportation is achieved upon each attempt with an average state fidelity exceeding the classical limit. These results establish diamond spin qubits as a prime candidate for the realization of quantum networks for quantum communication and network-based quantum computing.

If you aren't a specialist in quantum computing, you may have no idea what any of this means, so let us deconstruct it. First of all, what is a qubit? We are told a qubit is a unit of quantum information. But we are also told it is 2-state quantum mechanical system. As an example, we are given the polarization of a single photon. The two states would then be vertical spin and horizontal spin. In quantum mechanics, the photon doesn't have to be spinning up or down or left or right. These states can be superimposed, existing at the same time. So this superimposed state is the qubit.

Already, we have left physics and reason far behind. With initial definitions that are this poor, almost any outcome or interpretation is possible. That is why we see a final interpretation of data that is so fantastic. This initial fantasy in the definitions is what allowed for it.

What I mean is, before we even get to other problems in the experiment, the final interpretation is

already compromised by the field and particle *definitions* here. We will look at the particle problems before we get to the field problems. First of all, a real particle with real spin can't be spinning left and right at the same time, or up and down at the same time. Even the masters of quantum mechanics used to understand that, since in the beginning superposition applied to the wave function, not to an individual particle. As a probability, the wave function had to apply to a *set* of particles. That is why they were dealing with probabilities in the first place: they couldn't track individual quanta, due to a little old thing called the Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle. The qualities of individual particles were thought to be indeterminate or uncertain, therefore one couldn't build determinate equations. Only probabilistic equations were thought possible.

So early on, their experiments were telling them the *set* of particles could act one way at one time in an experiment and the opposite way a second later. This was a difficult and longstanding mystery they solved with superposition. They told themselves the particles in the set could be both ways, depending on the local event. Rather than go in and and try to define that more precisely, by figuring out what real particles were doing in real events, quantum physicists decided to skip all that and simply stay at the level of the loose math they already had. By defining superposition as "particles can be both *a* and *b* at any given time," they were able not only to bypass the original problem, they were able to fudge through many similar problems that soon came up. They found this sloppy definition was very useful, since it prevented them from having to ask and answer the hard mechanical questions. From then on, they would just forbid anyone from asking those questions (see the Copenhagen Interpretation).

This sloppy solution even allowed them to solve single particle thought experiments, like the ones that came later (see detectors in sequence, square polarizers, etc.). Once you have defined superposition as dual existence, you can solve just about anything. There is then nothing to stop you from proposing multiple existence (see the many-worlds hypothesis, for example) or infinite existence (see Feynman's infinite paths and sumovers, for example).

But I have shown that there was always a pretty simple mechanical explanation for superposition, and it wasn't that particles were spinning left and right at the same time, or that they were on two paths at the same time, or anything like that. In my paper on superposition from almost a decade ago, I showed that quanta must have stacked spins, with the outer spins existing beyond the gyroscopic influence of inner spins. This immediately solved all the old problems of superposition and entanglement, as well as solving hundreds of other embedded problems in quantum physics. If we lived in a logical world, my solution would have been published in mainstream journals, physicists would have thanked me for my help, and no one would ever think to publish the old superposition rubbish again. But of course that didn't happen. Mainstream physicists ignored me and slandered me and went on publishing their rubbish with even greater abandon.

You may think that is stated with unnecessary vigor or surety, but it actually can't be stated vigorously enough, since it is quite easy to prove. That is because this superposition nonsense is only one of several gigantic fudges in this teleportation announcement. Even if they were correct about superposition, their interpretation would fail because they are trying to transport particle qualities without the particles themselves. Notice that in the mainstream announcement, they claim to be teleporting information, not particles. They aren't claiming a real photon teleported from one diamond to the other. They are claiming

> they transferred the information contained in a quantum bit in a diamond to a quantum bit in another diamond three meters away, without the information having traveled through the intervening space.

So, basically, it is the spins that are teleporting. This is a common fudge now, and proves my "publishing their rubbish with greater abandon" quip. Not content with the old superposition fudge of applying probabilities to single particles, quantum physicists now pass thousands of bold fudges by you on a daily basis. Since your great grandfathers didn't budge at that first superposition fudge, physicists figured *why obey any rules anymore*. "If they will buy that superposition fudge, they will buy *anything*." So you will now find qualities existing alone in new physics, unattached to any real thing. We saw that perhaps most blatantly in my paper on the orbiton problem, where new physicists are now claiming that the qualities of the electron can split, with the spin going one way, the mass another way, and so on. This is exceedingly irrational, and the only apology they make for it is that it works. They are able to fudge a sort of awful solution with that assumption, so you have to let them do it, they say. Even after I showed how to get an even simpler solution *without* that irrational assumption, they kept the irrational assumption. Why? Because that irrational assumption got them into *Nature*, and may get them a Nobel Prize. Irrational assumptions tend to do that nowadays, the more irrational the better.

You should have another question for them here, and I will hit it quickly before I move on to the field definition problem. They are detaching spins and claiming to transport them without crossing the space between. You should ask them how that is done with virtual spins. Remember, spins aren't real in quantum mechanics. They are "intrinsic" properties. What does that mean? It means that physicists can't figure out how to assign the properties to real objects in a consistent manner, so they just assign them to the math. They give a photon or electron a floating number in a matrix, call that number "spin," but don't allow you to assign that spin to anything real. It is not that they just *fail* to assign it, it is that they *forbid* you from assigning it to anything real. Why? Because they know you can't do it. If you assign the spin number to real spin, their equations explode, so the assignment is *verboten*. It isn't done.

Of course, if any of these people were doing real physics, the fact that the assignment causes the equations to explode should be a sure sign the field definitions are garbage, but they don't go there. That sort of logic is also *verboten*. As long as you don't assign the spin to a real particle, the equations work fine (mostly), so that is what they do. Since this means that *all* mechanics is impossible, they also forbid all other mechanics. There is no mechanics in quantum mechanics. Only unassigned numbers.

A mainstream physicist will say, "What do you mean, *how is that done with virtual properties?* With virtual properties it is very easy to do, which is why we use virtual properties. You don't even have to point to anything in the field then." Which proves my point. But I meant, how do these Delft physicists know the spin on the electron in diamond 2 is the same as in diamond 1, if there are no real spins? What are they detecting? How do you detect a virtual spin? Particle physicists normally detect outcomes by reading magnetic fields. Well, a magnetic field has real chirality, which requires a real spin. A real magnetic field cannot respond to a virtual spin. This would also apply to captured photons. Real machines cannot detect virtual qualities. So any real result in any real experiment (not just this one) disproves virtual or intrinsic properties.

Finally, we get to the field problem. They tell us that classical assumptions can't explain the data in this diamond experiment, therefore their teleportation interpretation must be correct. What they don't tell you is that in the classical field, charge is not given a real presence. This is also true in the quantum mechanical field, so what we have is two competing theories, both of which treat charge as a mathematical, virtual, or unknown entity. So it is not really a surprise that neither theory can begin to explain the experimental outcome here in a logical and mechanical way.

What I mean is, in classical theory (Faraday to Maxwell, say), charge exists only as unassigned field

potentials. It exists as little pluses and minuses in the field or attached to protons and electrons. But no one ever figured out what was causing these field potentials. The particles weren't given real characteristics that could explain it; nor was a field of smaller particles proposed, that could relay charge across empty space. Charge remained completely abstract.

Did quantum theory solve this problem? Not even close. They didn't even try. Quantum mechanics is *even more* abstract than classical theory. For the most part, this is another problem they forbid you from asking. When pressed, the only answer they have is a field of virtual or messenger photons, by which protons and electrons "tell" one another what to do. But no energy is contained in this field, and no energy is transferred. Virtual photons are virtual because they have no mass and transfer no energy.

Hopefully you can see how easy it would be to get teleportation, given such a theory. At the fundamental level, *both* classical theory and quantum theory are magic. In such a charge field, information is *already* teleported across empty space without passing through the space in between, so claiming to discover teleportation between diamonds is no great feat. The teleportation they are claiming to find between diamonds is exactly the same sort of teleportation that goes on between protons and electrons in mainstream theory. Information is already teleported between protons and electrons, information like "move closer" or "move away", with no physics or field mechanics involved. You see, if you define your fundamental charge field in terms of non-mechanical magic, you should not be able to claim surprise and demand acclaim when you discover the same magic between diamonds. Your first assumption is *causing* your final interpretation.

So, am I saying information *wasn't* shared between the diamonds in this new experiment? No. I don't doubt their data, only their interpretation. Their interpretation is irrational, illogical, and non-physical, so I know it must be wrong. It relies on a series of hamhanded theoretical and mathematical fudges, so I know it must be wrong. But mainly, I know it must be wrong because I have a much simpler solution, one that doesn't rely on any cheats. They tell us in the mainstream report that their qubits are produced by electrons in mini prisons. Do I doubt the prisons? Again, no. Well, if the electrons are in these prisons, and I admit that, how does the information get out? It gets out via the real charge field. The electrons are in the prison, not the charge photons. The charge photons can slip right through the bars.

In a whole series of papers I have shown that charge is real photons that are recycled in real paths through the nucleus. But these photons aren't just recycled through the nucleus. They are recycled through individual protons and electrons as well. Yes, even the tiny electron is recycling charge photons through its body. This is what charge is. It is these real photons that carry information between larger particles, and most of that information is carried in real spins. Charge is real photons, and these real photons have real spins.

I will be told that can't work. The old guys tried to make it work and failed. Maxwell gave it a good go back in the 1840's, and failed. Well, that's true, but their failure isn't the end of history or the end of physics. Later physicists like Bohr tried to *make* it the end of physics by forbidding anyone from looking closely at their failures, but I just hopped their fence. I ignored their "keep off the grass" signs. Not only that, but I dug in their flower beds, pushed the rotting greenhouse over, pried open the root cellar, and freed all the caged birds.

In short, I solved what they said could not be solved, and I did it without mountains of esoteric math. It was their own previous errors that prevented them from finding the solution, so correcting their old equations was the first order of business. Once I did that, I found that the boulders they thought too

heavy to lift weren't even in the road. The straight road skirted all those boulders with no long drive around.

Specifically, I found that Newton's old field equation was already unified, with the charge field hiding in G. This led to the realization that Coulomb's equation was already unified, the Lagrangian was already unified, and Maxwell's equations were already unified. That alone led to an avalanche of corrections, which eventually led to my correcting Bohr's and Schrodinger's equations. By the time I got to redefining the charge field, most of my work was already done. What had been impossible for Maxwell or Bohr was no longer impossible.

This solves our current problem, because the field in the diamond experiment simply isn't what the researchers think it is. There is a real charge field there for them to work with, which changes everything. But it never occurs to them to look at charge as a mediator here, since the current definition of charge doesn't even seem to impact their experiment. They aren't tracking E/M fields between the diamonds, and without E/M fields, current theory has no use for charge. For them, the two are pretty much synonymous. Mainstream theory has never separated the charge field from the E/M field, although it isn't that hard to do. Once you have read my papers on the charge field and superposition, this experiment interprets itself. There is simply no mystery to solve. We would only be mystified if the information *weren't* transporting from one diamond to the other via the charge field.

Amazingly, they sort of admit all this. Please go back to the abstract I copied above. Reread this part closely: We prepare the teleporter through photon-mediated heralded entanglement between two distant electron spins. Hmmm. You should ask yourself (and them) "what is photon-mediated heralded entanglement"? Logically, if the two distant electrons are entangled, and entanglement is photon-mediated, then the two distant electrons must be photon-mediated. Well, if the electrons are photon- mediated, then the default assumption would be that the photons must be the information carriers here. Nothing in this experiment speaks against that assumption, and many things speak for it. Why would they choose to ignore that straightforward interpretation? *Because it isn't sexy enough*. If the photons are just carrying the information across the gap, you can throw entanglement out the window. That endangers all of quantum mechanics, so they don't go there.

They will say that some experiments indicate a speed of information faster than light, which tends to disprove my interpretation and prove entanglement. But that is another mistake. The apparent infinite speed of transmission is easy to explain in my theory, since it just means the information was already transmitted *before* they measured it. In other words, they *think* the transmission of information begins when they throw some switch or perform some action, but it had already happened before that, unknown to them. Since the information is already at point *b* before they start measuring, of course it is going to appear to be infinitely fast. This confusion is again caused by their misunderstanding of the charge field. They don't think the charge field is there until they apply some current or other E/M field. But the charge field is *always* there, even in vacuum. All particles are communicating via this charge at all times, *and always have been*. There is an ambient charge field everywhere in the universe. They can't turn the charge on the proton or electron on or off, can they? No, and they admit that. Applying current or a magnetic field doesn't turn on or off the charge on the proton and electron, it only *uses* that charge, giving it direction or density.

So there is no way to "turn it on." And no way to turn it off. But if you can't turn it off, you can't measure its speed because you can't precede it. It will already have happened before you measure it. Logically, you would have to create a charged particle from particles not previously charged—in order to turn on the charge. And then you would have to measure the new charge as it left the particle, which

means you would have to create and measure at or above the speed of light. I am not aware of any machines we have like that. Otherwise, you cannot differentiate old charge from new charge, or old photons in the field from new ones. When they claim these photons that are mediating entanglement are not mediating the information, they only mean the photons they are tracking. But since there is an infinite line of photons moving between all the bodies, their claim is meaningless. Charge pre-exists their "preparing the teleporter through entanglement", so they have no proof or indication that information is teleporting. What they have proof of is photon *transportation*, which is a very different thing. Photons are just carrying information across the gap, with no mystery involved.

I also beg you to notice that the same mainstream science that has no problem reporting and accepting the gross magic of the Delft interpretation here will not look for a moment at telepathy or even earthquake perception in animals. Their two diamonds are interacting "telepathically"—with real information passing from one to the other—despite the fact they are said to be inanimate collections of atoms. Do you see a contradiction here? According to their warped minds, everything the mainstream does is hard science, no matter how irrational; while everything done outside of academia or outside the standard models is pseudo-science and crackpottery, no matter how logical, mechanical, or empirical.