Self-Learning Computers versus Quantum Computers

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Abstract: Here we answer the following extremely important questions. Why, contrary to obvious experimental facts, is it denied that quantum entanglement carries information at superluminal speed? Why quantum mechanics is an illusion? Why self-learning (mental) computers based on the classical superposition will be most creative?

The behaviour of the mainstream scientific community is shocking because we have conclusive experimental evidence that quantum entanglement is superluminal and carries information at superluminal speed. Defending the position that the speed of light in "vacuum" is the maximum speed for transmitted information is fierce because the superluminal speed completely destroys the basis of quantum mechanics based on the assumption that all particles, including the smallest objects in our Cosmos, can exist in multiple overlapping states at the same time (quantum superposition). Superluminal speed also shows that some phenomena resulting from special relativity (SR) are scientific fiction.

In the Scale-Symmetric Theory (SST) [1], we define a non-relativistic object as classical object behaving contrary to SR. The SST tachyons that are components of gravitational fields, superluminal entanglons that are responsible for the quantum entanglement, and neutrinos, are such non-relativistic objects. As part of SST, we also explained why SR does not apply to these particles.

The assumption that a smallest ball without internal structure can exist in multiple overlapping states at the same time is ridiculous. The SST shows that the phase transitions of the classical, non-relativistic inflation field lead to all basic experimental values. Let us notice that nature behaves classically at the smallest and largest scales. So the question arises why nature on intermediate scales should behave in a quantum way that goes against common sense?

Some scientists wrongly believe that the factor distinguishing quantum mechanics from classical mechanics is the quantization of certain physical quantities. This is an obvious mistake because in SST we have shown that when we apply classical thermodynamics and classical symmetries to the classical, non-relativistic inflation field, we get the Planck constant, granulated two-component classical spacetime, speed of light in "vacuum", "quantum" (i.e. classical) entanglement, Heisenberg uncertainty principle, decoherence, and so on. It leads to conclusion that they all are the classical objects.

The quantum probabilities follow from the fact that due to the classical superluminal entanglement, we have a sequence of rapidly changing states with a frequency outside the detector sensitivity. Notice that even in the Quantum Electrodynamics (QED) there appear the chronological products and exponential chronological operators.

Emphasize once more that only the illusory quantum superposition (existence of different states in the same mathematical point at the same time) distinguishes the quantum mechanics from classical mechanics.

But the theory of mind described within SST shows that there is in existence the classical superposition i.e. at the same time, different parts of mind are in different states (they are entangled classically). In mind, states of different parts of it and state of the mind as a whole change and constantly excite loop electric currents in the brain [2], [3].

Recapitulation
1.

Only existence of different states in the same mathematical point at the same time distinguishes quantum mechanics (QM) from classical mechanics. But SST shows that such quantum superposition does not exist. For example, the smallest object, i.e. the classical tachyon with a size of ~10^{-64} m, cannot be in different states at the same time and cannot be at the same time in different places.

2.

QM is an illusion that results from the omission of classical, superluminal entanglement of particles.

3.

Nature behaves classically at all levels, so the problem of changing the behaviour of the system from quantum to classical is artificially created by the defenders of orthodox physics.

4.

Emphasize that, for example, the magnetic moments of electron and muon or the Pauli Exclusion Principle or the theory of hydrogen atom are in SST derived in a classical way [1], [4]. We showed that the QED, in which appears a mathematical indeterminate form ($\infty - \infty = a \neq 0 =$ constant) so it is mathematically incoherent theory, is not needed.

5.

Quantum mechanics is an approximation of the classical theory of everything because in QM we wrongly assume that entanglement is not superluminal (speed of the entanglement is ~$2.4 \cdot 10^{59}$ times higher than the speed of light in "vacuum") [1].

6.

Quantum computers based on quantum superposition are scientific fiction but you can build a computer based on the classical superposition – such a computer must be based on the mind-brain resonance described in SST – I call it the self-learning computer (SLC) or mental computer (MC). We are wasting time and money to build quantum computers based on quantum superposition.

7.

There will be no progress in theoretical physics and cosmology without eliminating quantum superposition from QM.

8.

In self-learning computers, words, images and sounds must be converted into three-dimensional sets of entangled loop currents, and after a period of computer learning involving

the resonance of a computer with its invisible mind, currents must be converted into words, images and sounds. Such computers must be sensitive to structural changes in the mind of the computer – such sensitivity should increase with progress in learning.

References

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