DTL solves Entanglement
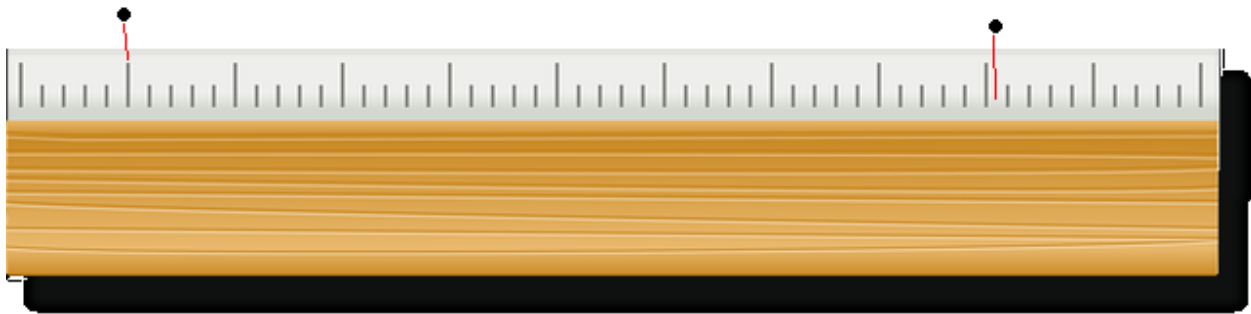
By Binyamin Tsadik Bair-Moshe

DTL turns the entanglement problem on its head. Instead of measuring the particle, and its spin, we are aligning our measuring system to the particle.

As an example, we take a ruler to measure the distance between two points. The distance between the two points is constant of 100.5 cm.

If we align our measuring system so that one point is on a whole number, then the other point is automatically not on a whole number.

The only thing that we have to remember for entangled-spin particles is that they must add up to zero. Therefore, two particles must be of opposing spins. In DTL we recognize them as opposing phases. If we align our measuring system to measure one of the particles at a specific phase, then the other end is automatically testing the particle relative to this phase (and vise versa).

It is therefore not the particle that reveals its spin, but the measuring system that aligns itself to that spin.

Previous papers

Discrete Time Locations by Binyamin Tsadik Bair-Moshe
http://vixra.org/abs/1501.0225

Force Calculations for DTL by Binyamin Tsadik Bair-Moshe
http://vixra.org/abs/1502.0090

Experimental Proposition by Binyamin Tsadik Bair-Moshe
http://vixra.org/abs/1502.0205