An explanation of visual perception.

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November 26, 2017

Abstract

An explanation is provided for why the same object can be seen in the whole by many different observers.

1 Introduction

Why do we humans have different perceptions of one object as a whole even when there is a substantial spatial separation between them? A holographic, lower dimensional, picture of nature is totally inadequate here and non-local "spiritual" or mental observables need to be constructed in four dimensional spacetime. This problem has been spiritually communicated to me be her Royal majesty, the Queen of England.

2 Answer.

One can see the body in terms of pixels emanating light in random directions; hence, the lens of an eye must have a blurred view of the whole pointlike area. In fact, there is no sharp image anymore; to restore it, the observer must *know* where the light came from beyond the light itself. It is clear that such knowledge is in first instance due to a gravito-spiritual interaction given that higher charges such as the magnetic momenta of the associated regions are not communicated directly but merely transpoted by means of the polarization vectors of the associated electromagnetic field or photons. Indeed, a nonlocal geodesic correspondance between the observed and pointlike areas on the lens of the observer is mandatory to break the quanal waves up ito small parts. In particular, one has obsrvables of the kind

$$\mathcal{O}(\Delta V_1, \Delta W_2)$$

where ΔV_1 represents the area of transmission and ΔW_2 the *corresponding* area of reception where the correspondance is made by means of geodesic bundles and disjoint ΔV_1 give rise to disjoint ΔW_2.

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