

The delusion/illusion of Duality

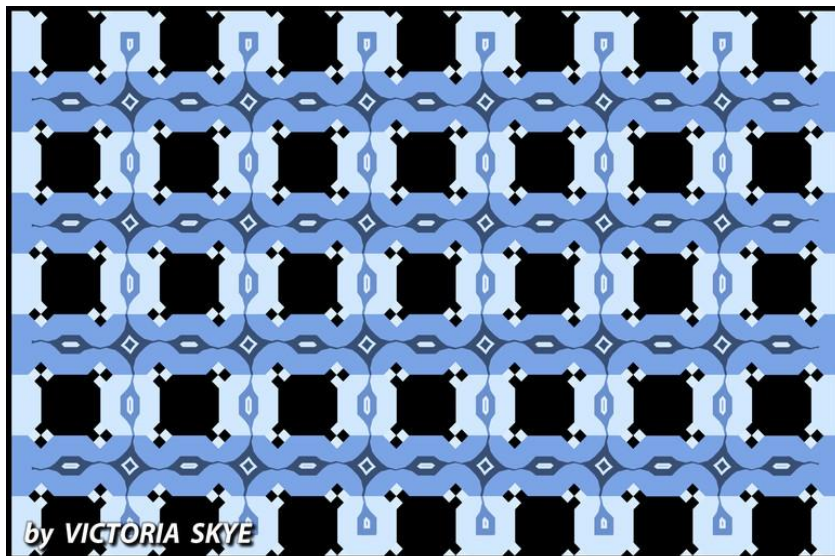
The age-old (200 years) double slit experiment and wave-particle duality controversy is a tough one to solve. We have finally figured it out!

I believe people have cognitive psychology blockages when they study the outcome of duality. I experienced the similar when we performed the many experiments on wave-particle duality. Some of these blockages are: The Café Wall Illusion, the Gestalt switch, and the Confirmation Bias.

The Café Wall Illusion:

The parallel lines in the pattern shown below create the illusion of rows that appear to be slanted, even though they are actually straight. Your mind will not let you see it. You may see a wave when you try to straighten the lines out.

The way the lines and edges interact with each other creates a conflict in the brain between the perception of the lines as straight and the perception of the rows as tilted. The brain resolves this conflict by interpreting the rows as slanted.



The Café Wall Illusion

All the horizontal rows shown above are all parallel. Because of the way our brain processes information, they appear slanted.

I have acquired permission from Victoria Skye for this illusion.
[Victoria Skye's Optical Illusions and Impossible Objects](#)

Duality and the double slit comparason:

This switch from a particle to a wave is what your brain percieves when you look at wave-particle duality with solely with the concept of the superposition of waves, in your mind. If one concentrates on the café wall illusion long enough the lines will temporarily become straight.

With some help, the delusion-illusion of wave-particle duality can be comprehended. Only the research paper on duality I have written can acomplish this.

The brain cannot resolve the irrational concept of light appearing as both a particle and a wave. In one experiment light makes a pattern and appears to be a wave, then when we try to measure its position it becomes a particle.

Because we think in terms of solids. So our brain insists a solid interaction is the only thing that can force something else to move (interact). Thus we believe; A wave cannot make a particle to move. As we will see in the paper on duality this is not always true.

The Gestalt Switch:

You may experience a Gestalt Switch when examining duality.

The concept of a Gestalt switch is significant in cognitive psychology and philosophy, particularly in discussions about perception and how we interpret visual stimuli. Research suggests that the switches are not easily controlled; individuals may find it challenging to force themselves to see an ambiguous interpretation in a different way even when they are aware of the alternative interpretation. This indicates that the underlying cognitive process involved in perception can be somewhat automatic and resistant to conscious influence. Thus, many people come to the conclusion photons are particles.

The Cognitive Bias Test:

Another way humans end up with unreal conclusions about wave-particle duality. Why do we not see what really is going on? How our brain influences us to believe unreal things.

The cognitive bias test: Confirmation bias.

The Wason 2-4-6 test is a simple but powerful tool for understanding how people reason, why they often get it wrong, and how to avoid confirmation bias by actively seeking disconfirming evidence

Understanding the Wason 2-4-6 Test

The Wason 2-4-6 test is a classic cognitive psychology experiment created by Peter Cathcart Wason in 1960 to study how people reason and form hypothesis

<https://www.c4r.io/unit-modules/our-biased-brains-introducing-confirmation-bias>

It is often used to illustrate confirmation bias – the tendency to seek or interpret information in a way that supports an already held belief.

<https://copernicanrevolution.org/cognitive-psychology/confirmation-bias>

Why it Matters:

Confirmation bias: People test only cases they expect to confirm their hypothesis, ignoring cases that could falsify it.

Scientific reasoning: In science, to prove a hypothesis, you must test cases that could potentially disprove it. The Wason test shows how easily humans miss the truth if they only look for confirming evidence.

I could not explain parts of the wave particle duality dilemma and was ready to throw the towel in. Then the holy spirit gave me the key to the problem. The key was the dipole dumbbell shape. This is the only way two beams of light can appear to pass directly through each other. Without that help I would never have figured it out.

This is part of the reason we cannot understand wave-particle duality. Believe it or not, duality is related Synodic Gravity theory.

The famous scientist Erwin Schrodinger the source of the Schrodinger's Cat thought experiment said this;

WHAT IS MATTER? <http://www.scientificamerican.com/article/what-is-matter/> By Erwin Schrodinger Scientific American September 1953 Schrodinger concludes in the final paragraph: The wave-particle dualism afflicting modern physics is best resolved in favor of waves, in summary 'particles are constructed from waves'. Here we may conclude that waves under some circumstances may take on particle like attributes such as collision and transfer of momentum or forces. And such we might at the very least, consider such attributes in wave interference experiments when the waves take on particle like attributes.

The paper on duality found at SynodicGravity.com will allow us to believe now, the internal structure of all solids are composed of waves.

Duality Paper:

"The Dipole Interpretation A Formal Protest Against the Concept of Duality, and the Superposition of Light Waves (Duality is Solved)"

The quote "Genius is 1% inspiration and 99% perspiration" is attributed to Thomas Edison. While Einstein was a very intelligent person he himself would admit that the above statement is true. This famous saying emphasizes that hard work and persistence are far more important than mere ideas in achieving success. Edison, a prolific American inventor, first expressed this idea in print around 1898, and it appeared in various forms over the years, including a 1903 version quoted in Harper's Monthly Magazine and later in