

SPECIFIC FEATURES OF ELECTRONS IN NANOSTRUCTURED MATERIALS ACCORDING TO TWIN PHYSICS

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A formalism is developed, based on the concept that determinate and indeterminate aspects of phenomena are mutually independent, and that they occur joined in nature in such a manner that one of both dominates an observation. This so-called complementary language represents a dualistic way of considering the universe and creates a bridge between large- and small-scale phenomena. The quantization of Planck and the uncertainty relations of Heisenberg are incorporated from scratch. The basic item in the theory is the Heisenberg-unit (H-unit), defined as a constant amount of potential energy. By interaction with another Heisenberg unit, potential energy can be transformed into physical items. In this way, a series of elementary particles as well as neutron decay, the difference between gravity and electricity, and gravitational waves can be described. In this lecture we concentrate on four distinct descriptions of electrons, depending on rest mass and spin. Two of them are characteristic for nanostructured material, providing it with features being unknown in classical physics.

Biography

Anna Backerra (1953) finished in 1977 cum laude her studies as a physical engineer at the Technical University Eindhoven (Netherlands). During a few years she worked at Philips Research Laboratories. In 1980 she started independently a theoretical research, at first in addition to a job as a teacher, later in combination with a household. The aim was to describe physics in a complementary way, as suggested by the Heisenberg uncertainty relations. The main problem turned out to be the lack of imagination of indeterminacy, preventing the design of an adequate mathematical description. During a few years she considered everyday life ideas about complementarity, which emerged into a practical concept.

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