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Note to the article on "Classical quantum"

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Oil is *Hydrocarbon*.
Independently on the exact formula of its composition, the principle of the process is that the electron process *blue shift* of *Carbon* is taken either by its own elementary processes or by the elementary process of *Hydrogen*. The electron process *blue shift* of the *Hydrogen* keeps the composition in liquid state. As the neutron process of the *Hydrogen* is of infinite low intensity (not measurable in our time system on the surface of the *Earth*) the *blue shift* surplus of the *Hydrogen* keeps the composition in *blue shift* conflict. *Blue shift* conflict is resulting in liquid and gaseous states. If electron process *blue shift* surplus is taken away – by cooling, *Hydrogen* compositions can be turned into solid state.

The speed of the quantum communication and the intensity of the electron process of the *Hydrogen* are of infinite low values. *Carbon* is the "classical" elementary process: quantum communication corresponds to the speed of light on the surface of the *Earth*, the intensities of the proton and neutron processes are quasi equal, the intensity of the electron process equals to 1.

The vertical vibrator increases the internal electron process *blue shift* conflict of the *Hydrogen-Carbon* elementary communication of the oil bath placed.

If the *blue shift* conflict of the elementary communication without the vibration is

$$e_{HC} = \frac{dmc^2}{dt_i \varepsilon_C}\left(1-\sqrt{1-\frac{(c-i)^2}{c^2}}\right) \quad \text{A1}$$

with the vibration on, it will be:

$$e_{HCv} = \frac{dmc^2}{dt_i \varepsilon_C \sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}}\left(1-\sqrt{1-\frac{(c-i)^2}{c^2}}\right) \quad \text{A2}$$

where $\sqrt{1-(v^2/c^2)}$ in the denominator represents the increased conflict

Vibration is specific motion – with inflexion points.

The impact is increased, since the acting effect is always equal to: $e = e_{HCv} - (-e_{HCv})$ A3

Therefore intensity of the resulting impact is equal to:

$$e_{HCv} = \frac{dmc^2}{\frac{dt_i}{n} \varepsilon_C \sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}}\left(1-\sqrt{1-\frac{(c-i)^2}{c^2}}\right) \quad \text{A4}$$

The number of the inflexion points of the vibrating effect during the unit period of time (frequency) establishes the intensity of the impact and the acing conflict within the oil bath.

$$e_{HCv} = n\frac{dmc^2}{dt_i \varepsilon_C \sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}}\left(1-\sqrt{1-\frac{(c-i)^2}{c^2}}\right) \quad \text{A5}$$

The *Quantum System of Reference* of the oil bath is loaded. It is acting as *Quantum Membrane*.
Drop/s are generating and this way the overload is released by the drops.
But drop/s itself/themselves is/are of the same intensity and conflict as of the bath.
If the frequency of the vibration becomes less, drops come back, as the decreased intensity of the *Quantum Membrane*, generated by the summarised electron process *blue shift* impact of the *oil bath* allows for the drops with still higher intensity approaching the bath.
If the frequency is increased, the drops and the surface of the *oil bath* will be in conflicting relation: conflict between the electron process *blue shift* impacts of the *oil bath* and the drops.
The proof of the conflict is the bouncing drops above the surface and the "standing waves" on the oil surface.
Walkers are not others than the result of the conflict. There is *blue shift* conflict also between the *walkers* as well.