

## Naive IsoQuantization

$$\hbar = 1 \rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{I}}(\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{p}, \psi, \partial\psi, \mathbf{d}, \tau, \epsilon, \dots), \quad \text{Lim} \hat{\mathbf{I}}_{\mathbf{r} \rightarrow \mathbf{1fm}} = 1,$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{A}} = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (\hat{\mathbf{p}}_k \hat{\times} \hat{\mathbf{d}} \hat{\mathbf{x}}^k - \hat{\mathbf{H}} \hat{\times} \hat{\mathbf{d}} \hat{\mathbf{t}}) \rightarrow -\hat{\mathbf{i}} \hat{\times} \hat{\log} \hat{\psi} = -\hat{\mathbf{i}} \text{times} \hat{\mathbf{I}} \hat{\times} \hat{\log} \hat{\psi}$$

## Schrödinger-Santilli IsoEquation

$$\hat{\mathbf{i}} \hat{\times} \hat{\partial}_{\hat{\mathbf{t}}} \hat{\psi}(\hat{\mathbf{t}}, \hat{\mathbf{r}}) = \hat{\mathbf{H}}(\hat{\mathbf{r}}, \hat{\mathbf{p}}) \hat{\times} \hat{\psi}(\hat{\mathbf{t}}, \hat{\mathbf{r}}) = \hat{\mathbf{E}} \hat{\times} \hat{\psi}(\hat{\mathbf{t}}, \hat{\mathbf{r}});$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{p}}_k \hat{\times} \hat{\psi}(\hat{\mathbf{t}}, \hat{\mathbf{r}}) = -\hat{\mathbf{i}} \hat{\times} \hat{\partial}_k \hat{\psi}(\hat{\mathbf{t}}, \hat{\mathbf{r}});$$

$$[\hat{\mathbf{r}}^i, \hat{\mathbf{p}}_j] = \hat{\mathbf{i}} \hat{\times} \hat{\delta}_j^i, \quad [\hat{\mathbf{r}}^i, \hat{\mathbf{r}}^j] = [\hat{\mathbf{p}}_i, \hat{\mathbf{p}}_j] = \hat{\mathbf{0}};$$

$$\langle \hat{\psi} | \hat{\times} | \hat{\psi} \rangle \times \hat{\mathbf{I}} = \hat{\mathbf{I}};$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{Q}} \hat{\times} \hat{\psi} = \langle \hat{\psi} | \hat{\times} \hat{\mathbf{Q}} \hat{\times} | \hat{\psi} \rangle \times \hat{\mathbf{I}};$$

$$\langle \hat{\psi} | \hat{\times} \hat{\mathbf{I}} \hat{\times} | \hat{\psi} \rangle = \hat{\mathbf{I}};$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{I}} \hat{\times} \hat{\psi} = \hat{\psi}.$$

R. M. Santilli, *Elements of Hadronic Mechanics*,  
 Volumes I and II Ukraine Academy of Sciences, Kiev, 1995,  
<http://www.santilli-foundation.org/docs/Santilli-300.pdf>  
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