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## Understanding quantum computing's most troubling problem—the barren plateau

by [Los Alamos National Laboratory](#) edited by [Lisa Lock](#), reviewed by [Robert Egan](#)

In variational quantum computing, a barren plateau represents a mathematical point from which quantum algorithms reach a dead end, stalling progress and wasting time and resources. Credit: Los Alamos National Laboratory

For the past six years, Los Alamos National Laboratory has led the world in trying to understand one of the most frustrating barriers that faces variational quantum computing: the barren plateau.

"Imagine a landscape of peaks and valleys," said Marco Cerezo, the Los Alamos team's lead scientist. "When optimizing a variational, or parameterized, [quantum algorithm](#), one needs to tune a series of knobs that control the solution quality and move you in the landscape. Here, a peak represents a bad solution and a valley represents a good solution. But when researchers develop algorithms, they sometimes find their model has stalled and can neither climb nor descend. It's stuck in this space we call a barren [plateau](#)."

For these quantum computing methods, barren plateaus can be mathematical dead ends, preventing their implementation in large-scale realistic problems. Scientists have spent a lot of time and resources developing quantum algorithms only to find that they sometimes inexplicably stall. Understanding when and why barren plateaus arise has been a problem that has taken the community years to solve.

A new review article, [published](#) in *Nature Reviews Physics* and led by a team of Los Alamos scientists, lays out the most comprehensive overview to date of why barren plateaus exist, how to predict them, and potential ways forward.

"Barren plateaus are not the only issue facing variational quantum computing, but it is the main issue at the moment," said Martin Larocca, an author of the study with the Lab's Physics of Condensed Matter and Complex Systems group. "With this paper, we want to relay what we've learned about barren plateaus to the community and to show that we understand this phenomenon."

## Deciphering the landscape

In the new review article, the Los Alamos team and a community of scientists from across the world, in both private and public institutions, provide an overview of the ins and outs of barren plateaus after six years of intense research.

For the first time, this paper collects different notions for barren plateaus and defines the origins that cause each, such as the curse of dimensionality (a problem that occurs when scientists analyze data in high-dimensional spaces) or the presence of noise, among others.

The team then discusses various quantum algorithmic architectures that are prone to barren plateaus and those that can avoid them. This was possible, in part, because this same team of Laboratory scientists [developed the first equation](#) to infer if a quantum algorithm will encounter a barren plateau. This in turn has allowed Lab scientists to connect the absence of barren plateaus to the dequantization of the algorithms, i.e., to the fact that it might not perform better than its classical counterparts.

"Our research has created a lot of inertia in this field," Larocca said. "This is why we feel it's important to condense six years of work into a paper. We want people, especially [young scientists](#), to learn from the mistakes we've identified so they can help us find solutions to barren plateaus, but more generally to local minima and dequantization issues."

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## A path forward

Beyond identifying problems, the team also lays out potential paths forward. One lesson researchers highlighted is that borrowing algorithmic methods from classical computing is a process that seems to have run its course.

"The story of barren plateaus reflects how we are thinking about optimization in [quantum systems](#)," Cerezo said. "We can't continue to copy and paste methods from classical computing into the quantum world."

Instead, the team suggests scientists in the field move toward new variational methods of developing quantum algorithms. This will likely need to come along with advancements to quantum computing, namely new ways to coherently process information in quantum computers. Together, hopefully, this path will more quickly carry the field from theoretical to practical testing.

**More information:** Martín Larocca et al, Barren plateaus in variational quantum computing, *Nature Reviews Physics* (2025). DOI: [10.1038/s42254-025-00813-9](https://doi.org/10.1038/s42254-025-00813-9)

**Journal information:** [Nature Reviews Physics](#)

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# A new problem that only quantum computing can solve

by [Los Alamos National Laboratory](#) edited by [Lisa Lock](#), reviewed by [Robert Egan](#)

A team at Los Alamos National Laboratory proved that quantum computing can simulate highly complex optical circuits, demonstrating a clear quantum advantage for this group of problems. Credit: ChatGPT 4o

As quantum computing develops, scientists are working to identify tasks for which quantum computers have a clear advantage over classical computers. So far, researchers have only pinpointed a handful of these problems, but in a new paper [published](#) in *Physical Review Letters*, scientists at Los Alamos National Laboratory have added one more problem to this very short list.

"One of the central questions that faces [quantum computing](#) is what classes of problems they can most efficiently solve but [classical computers](#) cannot," says Marco Cerezo, the Los Alamos team's lead scientist. "At the moment, this is the Holy Grail of quantum computing, because you can count on two hands such problems. In this paper, we've just added another."

Quantum computing harnesses the unique laws of quantum physics, such as superposition, entanglement and interference, which allow for information processing capabilities beyond those of classical devices. When fully realized, quantum computing promises to make advancements in cryptography, simulations of quantum systems and data analysis, among many other fields. But before this can happen, researchers still need to develop the foundational science of quantum computing.

The particular problem considered by the Los Alamos team involved simulating an extremely complex optical circuit with semi-transparent mirrors (or beam splitters) and phase shifters, acting on an exponentially large number of light sources. The Los Alamos team chose this problem because these Gaussian bosonic circuits constitute a physically motivated system that emulates experimental laboratory setups.

"Just writing down a complete description of this system on a classical computer would require an enormous amount of memory and processing capability," says Diego García-Martín, a co-author with the Lab's Information Sciences group who originally proposed the project idea.

"Our work also rigorously shows that this simulation problem is not expected to be solvable by a classical computer without running for an intractable amount of time. But with a quantum computer, we were able to simulate this problem efficiently."

## A host of solutions

More than just simulating a complex arrangement of light sources and optical components, Los Alamos scientists wanted to prove that quantum computers have a provable advantage for this class of problems.

"In keeping with computational complexity theory, our goal is to show that the task of simulating large Gaussian bosonic circuits can be mapped to other problems that are known to be hard for classical computers, but easy for quantum ones," García-Martín says.

As such, the team's paper shows that the considered simulations belong to a class of classically hard—but quantumly easy—problems known as bounded-error quantum polynomial time complete, or BQP-complete. This means that any other BQP-complete problem can be mapped to a large Gaussian bosonic circuit and vice versa. This result shows that quantum computers can hold a computational advantage for these Gaussian bosonic circuit problems.

## A team effort

The work evolved quite naturally for such a meaningful discovery. The idea came about after a [previous paper](#) theorized that quantum computers could efficiently simulate an exponentially large network of masses coupled with springs. The Los Alamos team wondered if something similar could be done for a quantum rather than a classical system.

The team was interested in such a project, but they needed someone who specialized in optical circuits. The key to solving this complex problem, it turned out, came with the help of the Quantum Computing Summer School student Alice Barthe, who is working with the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) in Geneva, Switzerland.

The Lab's school is a highly competitive program that pairs graduate and [undergraduate students](#) with Los Alamos mentors to work for 10 weeks on a research project. Along with Barthe's specialization in quantum algorithms and [complexity theory](#), she also brought invaluable knowledge of optical circuits.

"The skills Alice brought to our team were fundamental to this paper's success," Cerezo says, "and it really goes to show the quality of the students that are accepted into our internship program."

**More information:** Alice Barthe et al, Gate-Based Quantum Simulation of Gaussian Bosonic Circuits on Exponentially Many Modes, *Physical Review Letters* (2025). DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevLett.134.070604](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.134.070604)

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# Cellular coordinate system reveals secrets of active matter

by Lori Dajose, [California Institute of Technology](#) edited by [Lisa Lock](#), reviewed by [Robert Egan](#)

Left: Active matter composed of filaments and motors. Center: Active matter overlaid with a fluorescence-cancelling grid, creating a coordinate system to measure deformation. Right: As the system contracts, the coordinate system deforms as well. Credit: S. Hirokawa  
All humans who have ever lived were once each an individual cell, which then divided countless times to produce a body made up of about 10 trillion cells. These cells have busy lives, executing all kinds of dynamic movement: contracting every time we flex a muscle, migrating toward the site of an injury, and rhythmically beating for decades on end.

Cells are an example of active matter. As inanimate matter must burn fuel to move, like airplanes and cars, active matter is similarly animated by its consumption of energy. The basic molecule of cellular energy is [adenosine triphosphate](#) (ATP), which catalyzes [chemical reactions](#) that enable cellular machinery to work.

Caltech researchers have now developed a bioengineered coordinate system to observe the movement of cellular machinery. The research enables a better understanding of how cells create order out of chaos, such as during [embryonic development](#) or in the organized movements of chromosomes that are a prerequisite to faithful cell division.

The work was conducted in the laboratories of Rob Phillips, the Fred and Nancy Morris Professor of Biophysics, Biology, and Physics, and Matt Thomson, Professor of Computational Biology and Heritage Medical Research Institute Investigator. A paper describing the study is [published](#) in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

The basic units of [cellular machinery](#) are motors and filaments made of proteins, which act like the muscles and skeleton of the cell. These structures self-assemble, like little protein robots, to enable cells to move. In 2018, former graduate student Tyler Ross (Ph.D. '21) engineered a system of these components that can be controlled by light in a lab setting, enabling researchers to observe and experiment upon their movements. Each experimental system is only the width of a human hair, containing thousands of individual motors and filaments.

An example of bioengineered microtubules being directed by light. Credit: Caltech  
In the new work, led by former graduate student Soichi Hirokawa (Ph.D. '23), the team developed additional light patterns that create a grid, or coordinate system, upon the mixture of motors and filaments. To understand this, imagine a sheet of rubber with a grid patterned on it—as the rubber stretches and deforms, the grid does as well.

Once a set of regularly spaced squares, the grid's deformation gives a measure of which regions are being stretched or squeezed and by how much. In this way, the team can track the movements of a collection of filaments and motors—they are too small to be seen themselves, but the light-patterned grid, each square about 12-by-12 micrometers, is visible with a microscope.

"The system allows us to observe how these biomolecules reorganize as they collectively form a structure," says Hirokawa. "With it, we can distinguish the processes that contribute to the deformations that we observe on these squares."

This new system enabled the team to measure the competing dynamics of active shrinking and a process that influences cellular self-assembly, called diffusion. Taking a mixture of motors and filaments, the researchers triggered the components to contract inward, like a shrinking circle. But each component naturally still experiences some random movement, or diffusion, jiggling every which way as the whole contracts.

The deforming coordinate system enabled the team to watch this competition between active contraction and random diffusion, and characterize it. Interestingly, they found that the more ATP is in the system, the more the molecules randomly diffuse.

In 2019, Caltech researchers demonstrated how to control cellular active matter with light. Credit: California Institute of Technology

"The formation of patterns and structure in biology has to fight against this randomness," says Phillips. "The system is able to organize despite the forces of chaos."

The dynamic coordinate system introduced here could be used in other contexts as well.

"Order is particularly important in processes like embryonic development," says staff scientist and co-author Heun Jin Lee. "An early embryo gastrulates, folding into a tube that ultimately becomes the digestive tract. You could imagine decorating the surface of an embryo with a coordinate system that stretches as the embryo folds."

**More information:** Soichi Hirokawa et al, Motor-driven microtubule diffusion in a photobleached dynamical coordinate system, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2025). DOI: [10.1073/pnas.2417020122](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2417020122)

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# Gravitation through Information Exchange

Hans Joachim Dudek 

Auf dem Komp, Germany (Retired).

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## Abstract

Einstein's field equations are used to develop an information-exchange formalism for the interaction between the masses. Under the conditions of the Hamiltonian principle, information is exchanged between two masses during an interaction by gravity, which leads of masses to a movement towards each other.

## Keywords

Physical Information, Action as a Building Block of Nature, Hamiltonian Principle, Correlation Space, Einstein's Field Equations of Gravity

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## 1. Introduction

In previous reports [1]-[3], it was shown that the elementary objects, such as the photons of light and the electromagnetic fields, the vacuum and the gravitons can be described by a uniform three-dimensional structure, called the four block. The four blocks are formed on a correlation space by correlations of four-dimensional fields. **Figure 1** shows as an example the flow of the currents, generated in the correlation structure of two gravitons of two different masses  $m_1$  and  $m_2$ . The gravitons are formed on the correlation space, as are the photons of the static Maxwell fields, by a central four block and four other peripheral four blocks, in which, in contrast to the photons of static Maxwell fields, the currents are canceled by superposition of a structure with rectified currents of different signs (not shown in **Figure 1**). The four blocks in **Figure 1** are formed by four unit-cubes of coordinates  $\mu = 0, 1, 2, 3$ , which are unit generators of action. The unit cubes are shown in **Figure 2**. The unit cubes produce the action by correlation strings, which are formed by correlations of the communication relations of quantum mechanics and are interpreted as currents between creator and annihilator. The correlation structures are thus quantized. Two strings between a positive creator and a negative annihilator and a negative creator and a positive annihilator generate positive or negative action, depending on the direction of circulation of the currents in the unit cubes, and if both currents with different signs circulate equally, they cancel each other out [3].

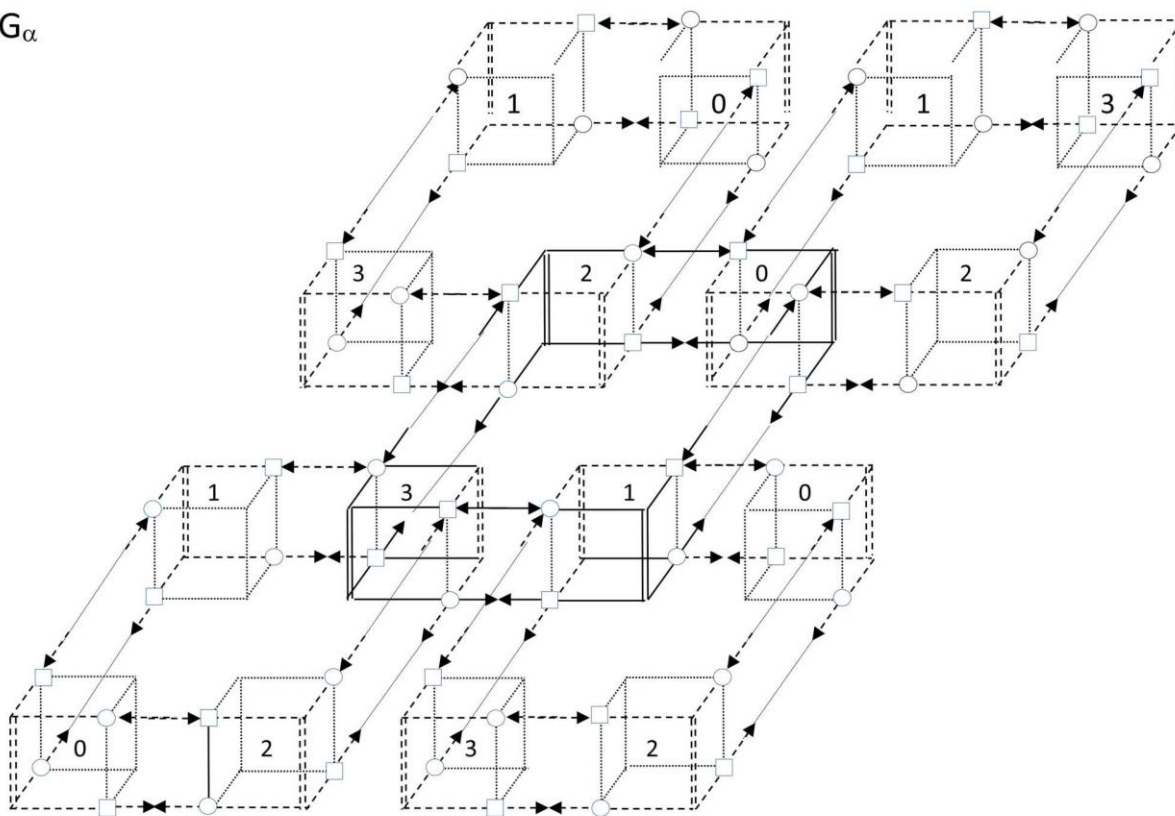
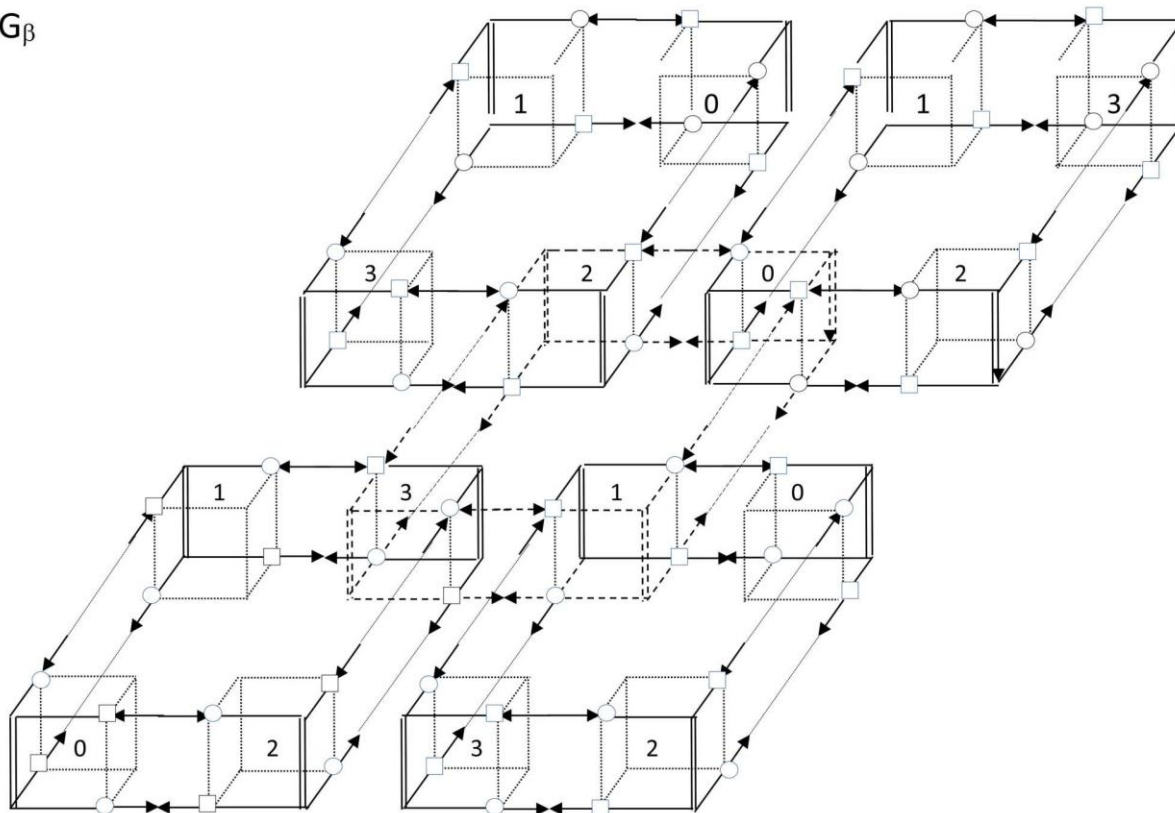
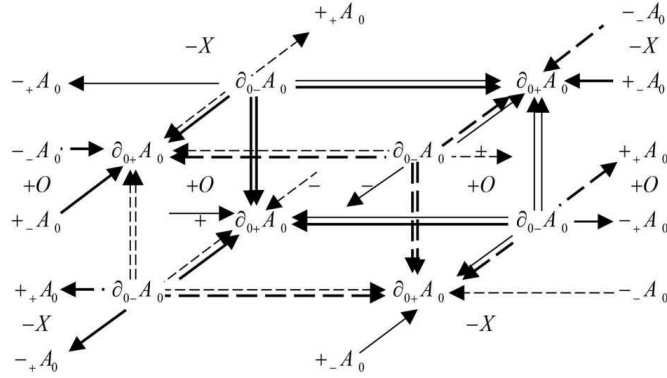
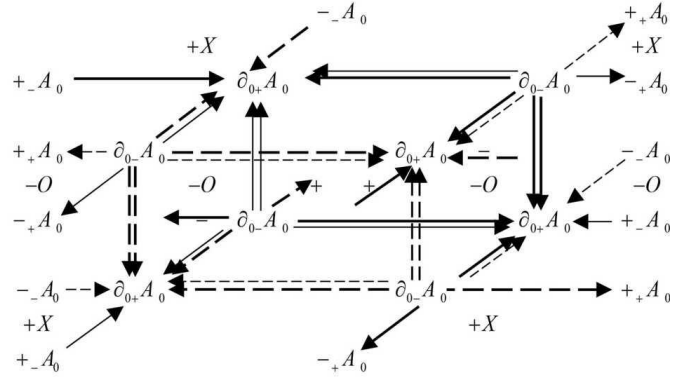
$G_\alpha$ 

 $G_\beta$ 


**Figure 1.** Currents in the correlation structure of gravitons: The sources of the action and their (commutator) currents are shown in the correlation structures of two gravitons  $G_\alpha$  and  $G_\beta$  of two different, opposite masses in two different oscillation states. The arrows represent correlations; they always point from a creator to an annihilator of the vector potential. Positive currents represented by solid lines, negative ones by discontinuous lines; Rectangles positive, circles negative sources of action. The currents form four blocks, which consist of unit cubes of the four  $\mu$  dimensions ( $\mu = 0, 1, 2, 3$ ). The strings of the cubes are linked to each other via their creators and annihilators and thus form two currents that also connect the four cubes in a four block, **Figure 1**. In the following, a distinction is made between the horizontal and vertical correlations in the cubes (**Figure 2**). In the vertical correlations in the cubes, the currents in the rest frame cancel each other out, the object is then in a constant uniform motion; during the interaction, the currents in the vertical correlations of the cubes change: the object is accelerated.

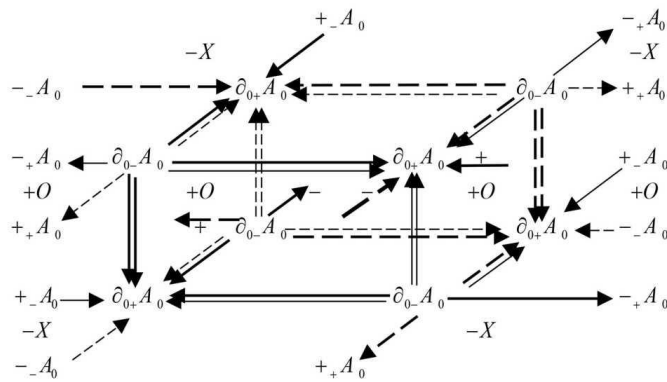
$\Omega 1-C:$



$\Omega 1-A:$



$\Omega 1-B:$



$\Omega 1-D:$

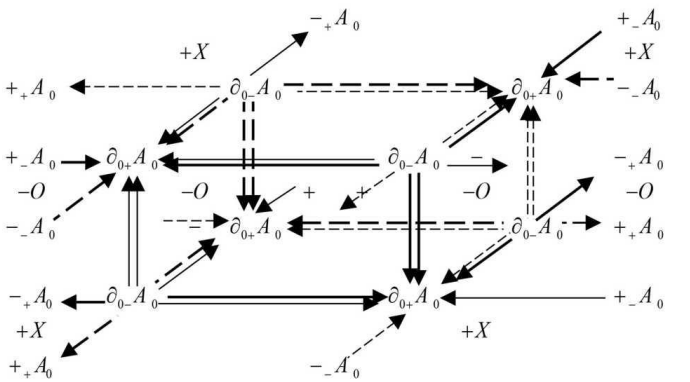


**Figure 2.** Four characteristic unit cubes of the basic structure: The unit cubes undergo four different modifications, depending on the oscillation state and the position on the basic structure. Solid lines and arrows positive currents, discontinuous lines and arrows negative currents. The sources of the currents are the creators to the annihilators. The correlation structures of gravitons consist of two oscillation states, which differ from each other in the direction of correlation and the signs of the action. The unit cubes that make up the four blocks, contain O and X oscillators, which are formed by fields conjugated to each other. The source of the action is the  $\mu = 0$  oscillator, which

oscillates between two states by forming its signs and its correlation directions and thus the sign of the action between the state  $\Omega_1$  with positive signs and the state  $\Omega_2$  with negative signs. The outer horizontal correlations of the  $\mu = 0$  oscillators are traced back to the communication relations of quantum mechanics in space time [2].

In the report [2], a correlation structure for oscillators of the nuclei of elementary particles was proposed, which on the correlation space also consists of four blocks and which we have called the basic structure, because of its function in forming mass and charges, **Figure 3**. Each of the two oscillator pairs  $O(+)-X(-)$  and  $O(-)-X(+)$  forms two four blocks in the basic structure, each of which connects the four-unit cubes with positive and negative currents. Two of the four blocks of the basic structure: one with positive currents, denoted by  $\alpha$  and one with negative currents, denoted by  $\beta$ , are formed by a four-dimensional O-X-oscillator and are connected to the gravitons (and static photons of electromagnetic fields, [3]), represented by reinforced lines and arrows in **Figure 3**. Another pair of O-X-oscillators with opposite oscillation directions (thin lines and arrows in **Figure 3**) forms the mass in the basic structure. The mass oscillators are not directly bound to the gravitons.

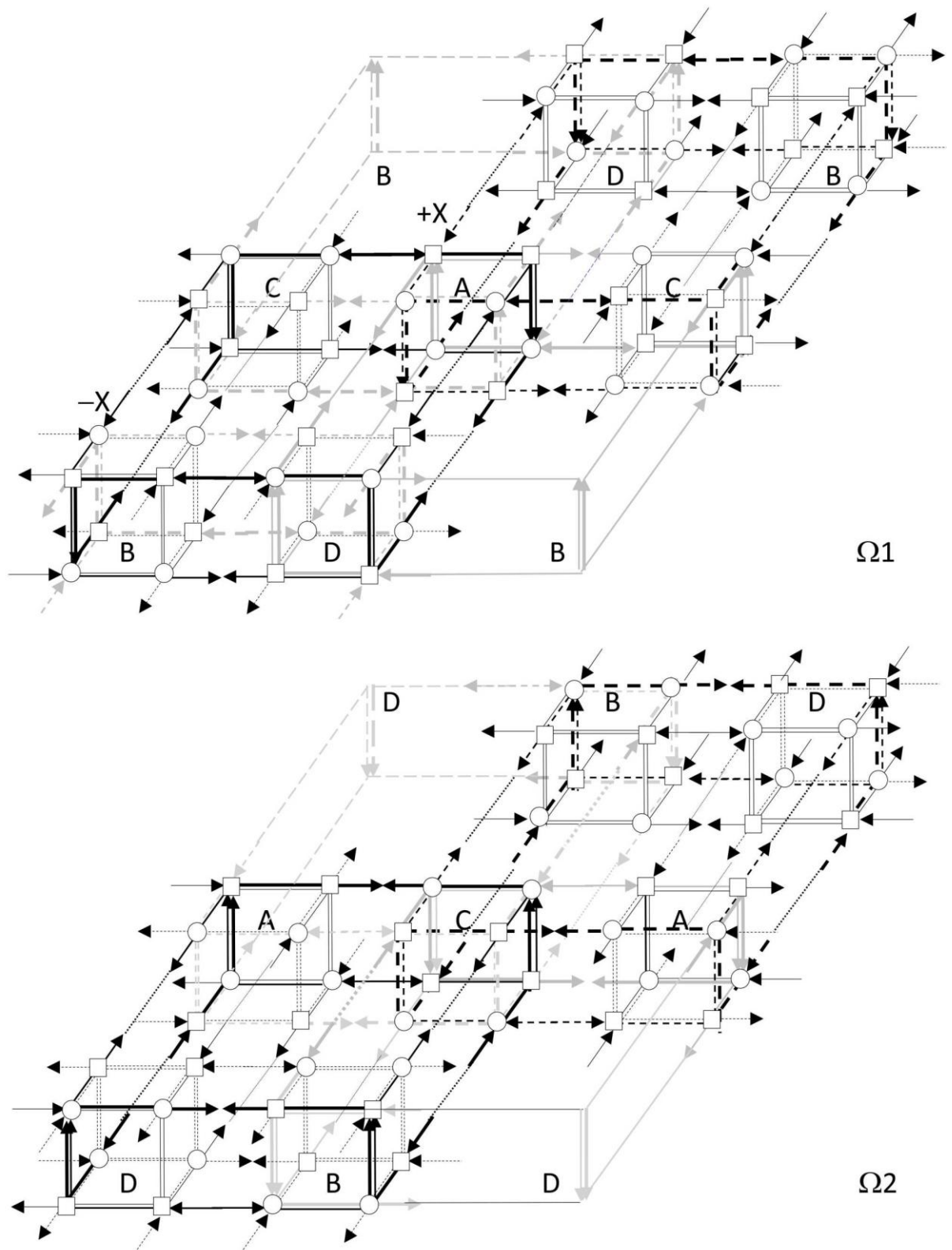


**Figure 3.** Details from the basic structure in the two states  $\Omega_1$  and  $\Omega_2$ : only the active four blocks are shown, the non-active four blocks are indicated by weak lines. The four

blocks are formed by four-unit cubes, each with the two oscillator pairs  $O(+)-X(-)$  and  $O(-)-X(+)$ . Positive currents represented by continuous lines, negative ones by discontinuous lines. Arrows describe correlations.

In the context of Physical Information Theory (PIT) matter, charge, radiation and the vacuum on the correlation space consist of a uniform structure: the four blocks. The four blocks are also the information that is exchanged during an interaction. The formation of the structures and the description of their interaction is based solely on the Hamiltonian principle: the minimization of the action.

After a short description of the gravitons and the basic structure, the details of which can be found in the previous reports, [1], the present work will investigate the interaction between the basic structure that describes the mass, and the information carriers, *i.e.*, the gravitons. The interaction between the basic structure and gravitons takes place by exchanging the four blocks that form the physical information. In order to analyze the details of this interaction on the formation and mechanism of information exchange in gravity between masses, the statements of Physical Information Theory (PIT) are compared with those of the field equations of General Relativity Theory (GRT).

## 2. Properties of the Basic Structure and the Gravitons

According to considerations in [1] and the illustration in Sections 5 and 6, each state of an oscillator of the basic structure forms two gravitons in the vacuum  $G_\alpha$  and  $G_\beta$ , each of which has a central four block and four peripheral four blocks with a four-dimensional coordinate system; Example **Figure 1**. The gravitons interact with the surface of the basic structure on the basis of the Hamiltonian principle, [1]. In the following, we mostly will consider the central four blocks of the gravitons, whose information is exchanged during the interaction. The gravitons  $G_\alpha$  describe the interaction with the  $\alpha$  - four-block, which is formed by positive currents in **Figure 3**, and the gravitons  $G_\beta$  are connected to the  $\beta$  -four-block, which is formed by the negative currents in the central four block.

All gravitons of a state  $\Omega$  of the basic structure have the same directions of the currents, but generally different signs of the current; they can overlap in a vacuum. Their formation and interaction with the vacuum are described in [1]. Two of the superimposed gravitons contain two four-dimensional virtual O-X-oscillators with opposite signs of action:  $O(+)-X(-)$  and  $O(-)-X(+)$  (sign of action in parentheses), whose action in O and X is neutralized by superposition. Action that is formed by superimposing gravitons with different signs and the same magnitude, e.g.  $O(+)-X(-)$  and  $O(-)-X(+)$ , is called virtual. In the formation of the virtual action, the creator and annihilator do not overlap as this is in entanglement, but the two superimposed oscillators produce the same action with opposite sign.

The four different unit cubes of **Figure 2** are found in the four blocks of the basic structure, **Figure 3**. For example, if we look at the state  $\Omega_1$  in **Figure 3** and here the four block  $\alpha$  with the positive currents, it contains all four unit cubes A, B, C and D from **Figure 2**, which form in gravitons the longitudinal ( $\mu = 0$  and  $\mu = 3$ ) and the transverse oscillators ( $\mu = 1$  and  $\mu = 2$ ). Accordingly, in the state  $\Omega_1$  in the four blocks  $\beta$  with the negative currents, all four unit-cubes are also found, whereby the cubes of different four blocks  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  can overlap in the basic structure. If one passes into the state  $\Omega_2$  of the basic structure and the gravitons, the cubes are transformed with those with the opposite sign of the action, *i.e.*, A pass into C and B into D and vice versa C into A and D into B. In the oscillation of the basic structure between the states  $\Omega_1$  and  $\Omega_2$ , all four unit-cubes are present in each state, whereby the unit-cubes A and

C and B and D merge into each other during the oscillation. The oscillation of the gravitons between the states goes back to this form of the basic structure and causes that in each state there are gravitons with four-unit cubes during an interaction. In the basic structure, a distinction is made between active and non-active four blocks. They are each formed separately by the  $O(+)-X(-)$  and  $O(-)-X(+)$  oscillators, which can have different virtual actions. The active and non-active four blocks consist of one positive ( $\alpha$ ) and one negative ( $\beta$ ) four blocks, which are formed by positive and negative currents, **Figure 3**. The active four blocks are connected via their surface [2], to the photons of the electric and magnetic fields and to the gravitons, and form the memories of motion, while for the non-active four blocks we assume that they form the mass of the elementary objects and are the source of the action in the gravitons [3]. This will be discussed in more detail below.

As an interaction partner in a vacuum, generated by the oscillator of a mass, the graviton pair  $G_\alpha & G_\beta$  then appears in two oscillation states, consisting of four blocks with the oscillators  $O(+)-X(-)$  and  $O(-)-X(+)$  in the four-unit cubes. If we consider two masses  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  interacting with each other via gravity, then this interaction can be described between two such graviton pairs  $G_\mu & G_\nu 1$  and  $G_\rho & G_\sigma 2$ . In the event of an interaction, they overlap in a vacuum. Since each graviton in principle contains different action in the four unit-cubes and therefore has a four-dimensional coordinate system in its four-dimensional four block, within this superposition, the superimposed pairs  $G_\mu & G_\nu 1$  and  $G_\rho & G_\sigma 2$  have four different four-dimensional coordinate systems:  $\mu$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\rho$  and  $\sigma$ . The superimposed graviton pairs must be linked to the source of gravity, from where the masses  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  transmit the information in the form of four blocks to the graviton pairs  $G_\mu & G_\nu 1$  and  $G_\rho & G_\sigma 2$ . For this source, we choose two more graviton pairs. We describe these two graviton pairs, each of which acts from the masses  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  on the pairs  $G_\mu & G_\nu 1$  and  $G_\rho & G_\sigma 2$ , with the four-dimensional coordinate systems  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ .

### 3. Analysis of Einstein's Field Equations

For the geometry of the interaction of the graviton pairs  $G_\mu & G_\nu 1$  and  $G_\rho & G_\sigma 2$  in a vacuum, one has two possibilities in a comparison with the Ricci tensor of the field equations: 1) The interaction at a point of manifold outside a mass is considered the source of gravity, then the two superimposed gravitons  $G_\alpha$  and  $G_\beta$  join the pairs  $G_\mu & G_\nu 1$  or  $G_\rho & G_\sigma 2$  in the direction of the mass, or if one considers 2) the interaction between two masses  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  at a point of the manifold, then e.g.  $G_\alpha$  is connected to the pairs  $G_\mu & G_\nu 1$  for the mass  $m_1$  and the pairs  $G_\rho & G_\sigma 2$  are connected with the graviton  $G_\beta$  in the direction of the other mass  $m_2$ . Case 2) in **Figure 4** will be discussed further in the following. In order to describe the interaction in gravity by gravitons between two masses, at least six independent four-dimensional gravitons  $\mu$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\sigma$ ,  $\rho$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  with different action are required.

m1

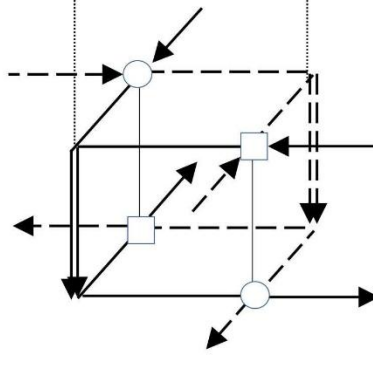
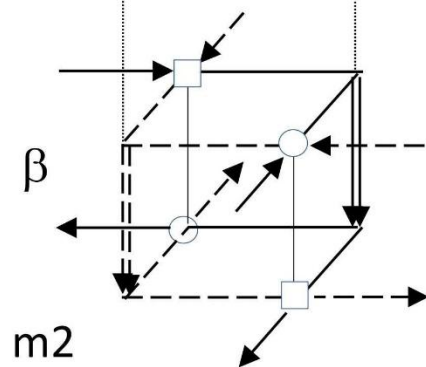
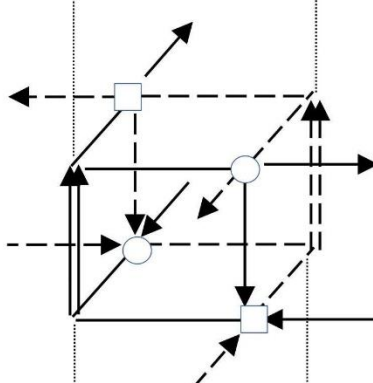
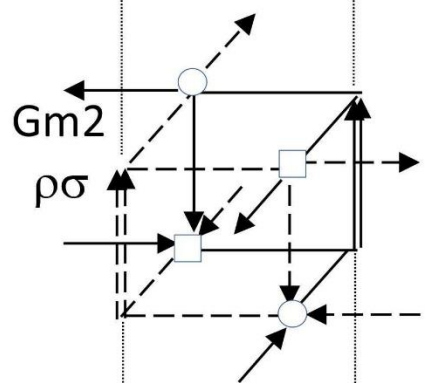
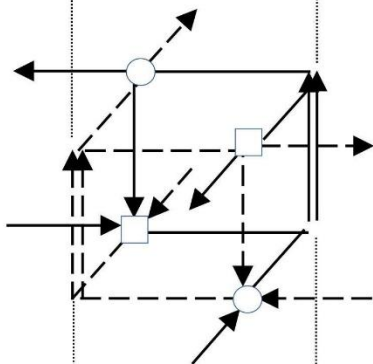
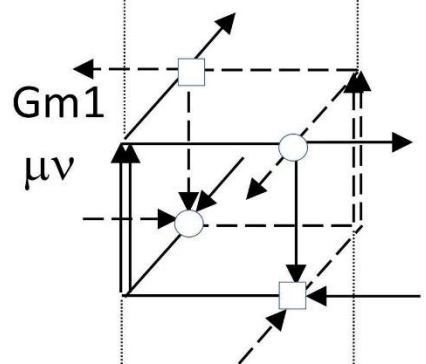
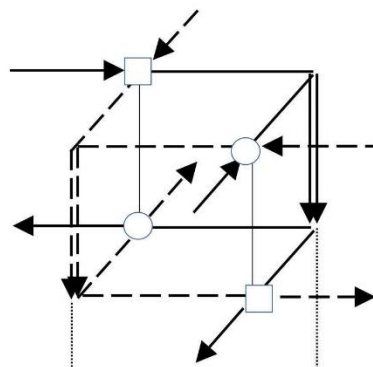
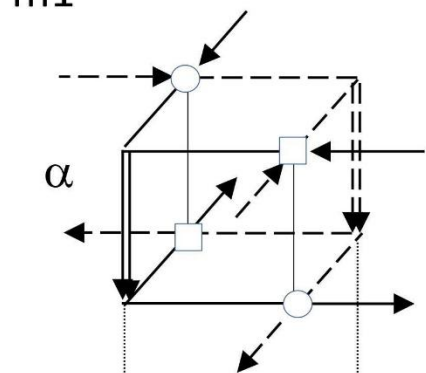


**Figure 4.** Simulation of the Ricci tensor on the correlation space. Only one cube of the four  $\mu$  coordinates of the virtual gravitons of the respective four blocks is displayed in a state. The overlapping gravitons are reproduced separately in the form of unit cubes. Left row and right row and the two graviton pairs  $G_{\mu 1}$  and  $G_{\mu 2}$  must be superimposed for the observation of an interaction. Positive currents, represented by solid lines and arrows, negative ones by discontinuous lines and arrows. The gravitons  $G_{\sigma}$  and  $G_{\beta}$  dock with their creator and annihilator levels respectively to the corresponding planes of the superimposed graviton pairs  $G_{\mu 1}$  and  $G_{\mu 2}$ .

We first analyze the Ricci tensor for their endowment with independent coordinate systems and choose the following representation for it, [4] (p. 1000):

$$R_{\mu\nu} = 12g_{\rho\sigma}(g_{\mu\nu,\rho,\sigma} + g_{\rho\sigma,\mu,\nu} - g_{\rho\mu,\mu,\sigma} - g_{\mu\sigma,\rho,\nu}) + g_{\rho\sigma}g_{\alpha\beta}(\Gamma_{\alpha\rho\sigma}\Gamma_{\beta\mu\nu} - \Gamma_{\alpha\rho\nu}\Gamma_{\beta\mu\sigma}) \quad (1a)$$

$$R_{\rho\sigma} = 12g_{\mu\nu}(g_{\rho\sigma,\mu,\nu} + g_{\mu\nu,\rho,\sigma} - g_{\mu\rho,\rho,\nu} - g_{\rho\nu,\mu,\sigma}) + g_{\mu\nu}g_{\alpha\beta}(\Gamma_{\alpha\mu\nu}\Gamma_{\beta\rho\sigma} - \Gamma_{\alpha\mu\sigma}\Gamma_{\beta\rho\nu}) \quad (1b)$$

(1a) describes the curvature in the pairs  $\mu, \nu$  and (1b) the curvature in the pairs  $\rho, \sigma$ , both at the site of the interaction between the gravitons  $\rho, \sigma$  and  $\mu, \nu$ . The graviton pair  $\sigma, \rho$  in (1a) acts on the graviton pair  $\mu, \nu$ , from which the curvature  $R_{\mu\nu}$  and in (1b) the graviton pair  $\mu, \nu$  acts on the graviton pair  $\sigma, \rho$ , from which the curvature for  $R_{\rho\sigma}$  follows. The six coordinate systems are visible in the Ricci tensor:  $\mu, \nu, \sigma, \rho, \alpha$  and  $\beta$ . Thus, the Ricci tensor also contains six four-dimensional coordinate systems. Two further coordinate systems are also contained in the Christoffel symbols and in the metrics,

$$\Gamma_{\alpha\rho\sigma}dx_{\rho}dx_{\sigma} = \partial_{x_{\alpha}}\partial\xi_{\gamma}\partial\xi_{\gamma}\partial\xi_{\gamma}\partial\xi_{\gamma}dx_{\rho}dx_{\sigma}, \quad g_{\rho\sigma} = \eta_{\kappa\gamma}\partial_{\kappa}\partial\xi_{\gamma}\partial\xi_{\gamma}\partial\xi_{\gamma} \quad (2)$$

We want to designate the coordinate systems contained in the Christoffel symbols and in the metrics uniformly with  $\kappa$  and  $\gamma$  and initially refrain from detailing the individual expressions.

To compare gravity in the PIT with the curvature of GRT, let's assume that each individual graviton can be assigned to one of the coordinate systems of GRT with a four-dimensional coordinate system of a central four block. Each of the metrics, e.g.,  $g_{\alpha\beta}$ , contains, apart from their representation by  $\kappa$  and  $\gamma$ , two four-dimensional coordinate systems, in this case  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ , i.e., in the sense of the PIT, the interaction of two individual gravitons of the form  $G_{\sigma}$  &  $G_{\beta}$ . This interaction is discussed in detail in Section 5 and Section 6.

Following the representation of the Ricci tensor, we describe the interacting graviton pairs  $G_{\rho}$  &  $G_{\sigma 2}$  and  $G_{\mu}$  &  $G_{\nu 1}$  with a product of the metrics of the shape  $g_{\rho\sigma}g_{\mu\nu}$ , in which there are four coordinate systems corresponding to four individual gravitons (their central four blocks). These represent the overlying gravitons  $G_{\mu}$  &  $G_{\nu 1}$  and  $G_{\rho}$  &  $G_{\sigma 2}$ . In order to transfer the events from the GRT reality to the correlation space, we choose the distance between the creator and annihilator plane in the correlation structure of the gravitons, which is described by the vertical correlations in the cubes, for the distance between the respective coordinate systems, e.g.,  $dx_{\mu}$  and  $dx_{\nu}$ . This choice is based on the fact that the vertical correlations in the correlation structures represent the connection of the correlation space with space-time and, through currents, represent the content of action generated by currents from the creators to the annihilators [3]. In the illustration in **Figure 4**, the vertical correlations interact directly with each other through overlap, as will be discussed below, and therefore allow a simple interpretation of the information transfer via the vertical correlations between the gravitons in the vacuum and with the basic structure representing the masses. The choice of thus corresponds to the overlap of the two graviton pairs  $G_{\mu 1} = G_{\mu}$  &  $G_{\nu 1}$  and  $G_{\mu 2} = G_{\rho}$  &  $G_{\sigma 2}$  of two different masses  $m_1$  and  $m_2$ .

For the interpretation of the gravitational interaction in the context of the PIT, based on the representation of the curvature tensor in the GRT, we choose as a model the schematically described relationships between the gravitons by correlations in **Figure 4**. (To put it simply, only one of the four  $\mu$  coordinates is shown in **Figure 4** by a unit cube of the four block.) The two graviton pairs  $G_{\mu} \& G_{\nu 1}$  and  $G_{\rho} \& G_{\sigma 2}$  overlap in a common oscillation and the gravitons interacting with them from the masses with the four blocks  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  provide additional information of the masses  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  into the two graviton pairs  $G_{\mu} \& G_{\nu 1}$  and  $G_{\rho} \& G_{\sigma 2}$  by docking to them.

Due to the interaction of the two graviton pairs with each other and with the gravitons, which transmit the information of the masses  $m_1$  over  $G_{\sigma}$  and  $m_2$  over  $G_{\beta}$ , the vertical correlations in the graviton pairs are on top of each other and the gravitons emitted by the masses are attached to the graviton pairs in the direction of the masses. This is indicated in **Figure 4** by the dotted connecting lines. **The vertical correlations therefore together form a common current during an oscillation phase, which is generated by the contributions of the action of the gravitons involved and the masses.** This current, generated by the creators to the annihilator, is formed by the contributions of all the O-X oscillators involved and determines the interaction between the oscillators of the two masses via the interaction between the graviton pairs in a vacuum.

The changes of the creators and annihilators in the basic structure during the oscillation of information between active and non-active four blocks, are transferred to the gravitons in a vacuum. The information formed by this interaction is content in the vertical correlations during the superposition of the gravitons, as depicted in **Figure 4**. The oscillation between two states occurs simultaneously between the two overlapping graviton pairs in direct connection with the masses  $m_1$  and  $m_2$ ; this can be seen as an entanglement between gravitons and the oscillators of the masses<sup>1</sup>. According to the Ricci tensor the two oscillation phases on the correlation space form a point of manifold in space-time. The individual contributions will now be discussed in more detail on the basis of the Ricci tensor.

In order for the two graviton pairs  $G_{\mu} \& G_{\nu 1}$  and  $G_{\rho} \& G_{\sigma 2}$  to overlap for an interaction, they must have rectified correlations and therefore, if they come from different sources, they must be in different states, **Figure 1**. This is the case, for example, if we consider two masses that interact with each other in a straight line of connection and overlap in two different states. As shown in Section 6.3, during the interaction the currents cancel each other out, except for the difference of currents, leaving the differences, the four-dimensional deltas of information, which are absorbed by both masses and, due to the minimization of the action, trigger the movement towards each other. The superimposed graviton pairs  $G_{\mu} \& G_{\nu 1}$  and  $G_{\rho} \& G_{\sigma 2}$  are joined by the two gravitons  $G_{\sigma}$  and  $G_{\beta}$  by docking the annihilators of the graviton plane  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  to the annihilator plane (or creator plane to creator plane) of the graviton pairs  $G_{m1}$  and  $G_{m2}$ , **Figure 4**.

The first summand in the Ricci tensor (1) contains only the four coordinate systems  $\mu, \nu, \rho, \sigma$  i.e. the coordinates of the graviton pairs  $G_{\mu} \& G_{\nu 1}$  and  $G_{\rho} \& G_{\sigma 2}$ , i.e. it describes the interaction between them. In the PIT this always takes place in two full oscillation phases (in four states), in which all correlation directions are reversed during the oscillation between two states and the signs of all  $\mu = 0$  oscillators change. In order to transfer the statements of the first summand in the Ricci tensor to the interaction of the gravitons of the PIT, we consider the interaction between the two graviton pairs  $G_{\mu} \& G_{\nu 1}$  and  $G_{\rho} \& G_{\sigma 2}$  from the point of view of the PIT, based on the structure of the first summand of the Ricci tensor. In the following discussion, it should be noted that in the oscillation phases between two states, all changes in the properties under the flow of

currents take place simultaneously due to the Hamiltonian principle and that in the absence of further interaction in the rest frame (*i.e.*, the lack of influence of gravitons  $G_\alpha$  and  $G_\beta$ ), the initial state is reached after two oscillation phases.

The first summand in the brackets formulates in the Ricci tensor the interaction of the two graviton pairs  $G_\mu$  &  $G_\nu$ 1 and  $G_\rho$  &  $G_\sigma$ 2 in two full oscillation periods, described in the Ricci tensor by the products of the form:  $g_{\rho\sigma}g_{\mu\nu}$ . Thus, while in GRT we consider a point of manifold, in PIT we have to consider the emergence of this point on the correlation space during two two-phase oscillations.

We first consider the product:  $+g_{\rho\sigma}g_{\rho\sigma,\mu,\nu}$ , which represents the superposition of two phases of the graviton pair  $g_{\rho\sigma}$ , where one of the phases has been changed by currents of the pair  $g_{\mu\nu}$ . The product describes the change of coordinates  $\mu$  and  $\nu$  in the graviton pair  $g_{\rho\sigma}$  as a result of the changes in the currents in the graviton pair  $g_{\mu\nu}$ . In GRT, the metrics are defined in the form (1) by (2). However, the expression is missing the coordinates  $\mu$  and  $\nu$ . In the sense of GRT, the metrics in the Ricci tensor are unknown and sought in the field equations. The  $\mu$  and  $\nu$  dependencies are contained in the gravitons that are formed in the product  $g_{\rho\sigma}g_{\mu\nu}$  as a result of the interaction with the graviton pair  $g_{\rho\sigma}$ . This interaction takes place in  $+g_{\rho\sigma}g_{\mu\nu,\rho,\sigma}$ , *i.e.*, also simultaneously in the pair  $g_{\mu\nu}$ .

With the two summands  $+g_{\rho\sigma}g_{\rho\sigma,\mu,\nu}$  and  $+g_{\rho\sigma}g_{\mu\nu,\rho,\sigma}$ , the currents are recorded from  $g_{\rho\sigma}$  to  $g_{\mu\nu}$  and from  $g_{\mu\nu}$  to  $g_{\rho\sigma}$  after two full oscillation periods. The internal opposing flows taking place simultaneously in an oscillation, which take place in  $g_{\rho\sigma}$  and in  $g_{\mu\nu}$  and collectively determine the final result  $+g_{\rho\sigma}g_{\rho\sigma}$  by the two-part oscillation period in  $-g_{\rho\sigma}g_{\mu\sigma,\rho,\nu}$ , and  $-g_{\rho\sigma}g_{\rho\nu,\mu,\sigma}$  (see Section 6.2). The expression in the brackets of the first summand thus results in the balance of the interaction of two graviton pairs  $g_{\rho\sigma}$  and  $g_{\mu\nu}$  after two full oscillation periods. The reflux affects all four gravitons:  $\mu,\nu,\rho,\sigma$ . If the action contained in both pairs is the same, then nothing changes after an oscillation period and the sum in parentheses at the end of the two-part oscillation period is equal to that at the beginning of the oscillation phase (it is equal to zero in the rest frame, see Section 6.3). If the action is different between the two pairs, which is usually the case, then the oscillation period has led to a balancing of the action in both pairs  $g_{\rho\sigma}$  and  $g_{\mu\nu}$  and has passed the information on to the masses. In the sense of the PIT, the changes in coordinates in the first summand of the Ricci tensor describe the dynamic flow of action between both graviton pairs  $G_\mu$  &  $G_\nu$ 1 and  $G_\rho$  &  $G_\sigma$ 2 during two full oscillation periods, during which information is exchanged between them. The oscillation phase leads to a balancing of the information in both pairs. On the basis of the oscillation within the framework of the PIT, this is discussed further in Section 5.

The graviton pairs  $G_\mu$  &  $G_\nu$ 1 and  $G_\rho$  &  $G_\sigma$ 2 naturally interact with their surroundings, which is represented by the second summand in the Ricci tensor (1). The essential content of the second summand is the Christoffel symbols (2). In the PIT, the product of the Christoffel symbols  $\Gamma_{\alpha\rho\sigma}\Gamma_{\beta\mu\nu}$  represents a correlation between two pairs of gravitons<sup>2</sup>  $\mu\nu$  with  $\sigma\rho$ , which also undergo a change as a result of the interaction between  $g_{\alpha\beta}$ , *i.e.*, the action of the masses  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  and the changes in  $g_{\rho\sigma}$  and in  $g_{\mu\nu}$ , described by the products of the Christoffel symbols. In this context,  $\kappa$  and  $\gamma$  are two other four-dimensional systems with action, generally described in the PIT as peripheral four blocks of gravitons, **Figure 1**, whose changes

influence the second (and first via the metrics) summand. We consider the four Christoffel symbols separately and assume that the dynamics in the second derivative represent the change of currents beyond the internal oscillation, *i.e.*, the inflow/outflow of the action, from the gravitons  $G_\sigma$  and  $G_\beta$  into the double pair  $G_\mu$  &  $G_\nu 1$  and  $G_\rho$  &  $G_\sigma 2$ . As a result of the changes in the graviton  $G_\beta$  the vertical distances  $dx_\beta$  change by  $\partial x_\beta$  and the changes  $\partial \xi_\kappa$  and  $\partial^2 \xi_\kappa$  in the peripheral four blocks cause additional changes in  $dx_\mu$  and  $dx_\nu$  by  $\partial x_\mu$  and  $\partial x_\nu$  : The changes in the action in the gravitons  $G_\sigma$  and  $G_\beta$  cause changes in the vertical correlations of the graviton pairs. As a result of the influence of the mass  $m_2$  by means of the graviton  $G_\beta$ , a change in the vertical correlations in the graviton  $G_\beta$  and in the superimposed gravitons  $G_\mu$  and  $G_\nu$  is affected. The changes  $\partial \xi_\kappa$  and  $\partial^2 \xi_\kappa$  thus mediate changes in the pair  $g_{\mu\nu}$  during the influence of gravitons of the mass  $m_2$ . Similarly, the correlation of  $g_{\alpha\beta}$  with the symbol  $\Gamma_{\alpha\rho\sigma}$  in the graviton  $G_\sigma$  causes a change in the currents in the vertical distances  $dx_\rho$  and  $dx_\sigma$  with  $\partial x_\rho$  and  $\partial x_\sigma$  . These changes cause changes in the vertical correlations of the gravitons:  $g_{\rho\sigma}$  .

As a result of the action of the mass  $m_1$  over the graviton  $G_\sigma$  a change in the gravitons  $G_\rho$  and  $G_\sigma$  is affected. The product  $\Gamma_{\alpha\rho\sigma}\Gamma_{\beta\mu\nu}$  , whose factors  $\Gamma_{\alpha\rho\sigma}$  and  $\Gamma_{\beta\mu\nu}$  correlations describe them on the correlation space, therefore causes further changes due to the masses  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  during their oscillation behavior, in addition to the changes resulting from the oscillation of the graviton pairs  $Gm1 = G_\sigma$  &  $G_\beta 1$  and  $Gm2 = G_\sigma$  &  $G_\beta$ . Since in a full oscillation period there is always a simultaneous flow of information in the opposite direction (Section 6.2), the simultaneous flow back to the masses must also be taken into account the contribution of  $-\Gamma_{\alpha\rho\nu}\Gamma_{\beta\mu\rho}$  for the flow

from  $g_{\rho\sigma}g_{\mu\nu}$  to  $\Gamma_{\alpha\rho\sigma}\Gamma_{\beta\mu\nu}$  for a balance of the action; both together determine the action in the superimposed graviton pairs  $Gm1 = G_\mu$  &  $G_\nu 1$  and  $Gm2 = G_\rho$  &  $G_\sigma$  under the influence of the masses  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  after a full oscillation period.

The balance of the action in the graviton pairs that are decisively effective in  $G_\rho$  &  $G_\sigma 2$  on  $m_2$  or  $G_\mu$  &  $G_\nu 1$  on  $m_1$  is, as a result of the superposition of the gravitons, doubly described after their interaction with two superimposed graviton pairs; therefore, only one of the two graviton pairs in  $m_1$  or in  $m_2$  is effective. Therefore, the Ricci tensor needs a factor of 1/2 in its first summand. In this form, it represents one of the two products  $G_\mu$  &  $G_\nu 1$  or  $G_\rho$  &  $G_\sigma 2$ .

The field equations also contain the summand  $-12g_{\mu\nu}R$  <sup>3</sup>. The value  $-g_{\mu\nu}R$  subtracts from the double of the Ricci tensor  $2R_{\mu\nu}$  each a four block  $\mu$  and  $\nu$  . This corresponds to a four block in each of the two overlapping gravitons  $G_\mu$  or  $G_\nu$ ; In an oscillation process, one of the two gravitons  $G_\sigma$  and  $G_\beta$  is absorbed and the other is emitted at the same time (Section 6.2), whereby only one is deposited in each case for the change of action in the respective memory of the movement of the mass (cf. (4) in Section 6.3). The curvature represented by the Einstein tensor can therefore be formally interpreted in the PIT by the oscillation model of **Figure 4** by the interaction of the gravitons with each other and with the basic structure for the masses.<sup>4</sup>

The metric  $\eta_{\kappa\gamma}$  in  $g_{\mu\nu}$  indicates that the action always interacts with different signs between  $\mu = 0$  and  $\mu = i$ . This applies in general to the action, *i.e.*, also to the action of gravitons. Since the peripheral four blocks act on the central four block, which then determines the properties of the interaction, it can be assumed that it is mainly the central four-block that is active in the properties and interaction of the gravitons.

<sup>3</sup>The influence of cosmological constants  $+\Lambda g_{\mu\nu}$  will be briefly discussed in Section 7.

On the basis of the comparison of the Ricci tensor with the structure of the gravitons of the PIT, the joint oscillation of the basic structure with the gravitons in the vacuum and the interaction between the masses will be investigated using the illustration of **Figure 4**. In the present work, it is shown that the interaction between masses can be described with the help of the exchange of physical information in the form of four blocks. By assuming that the influence of the peripheral four blocks is already at work in the central four block and that the action on the vertical correlations is described, we simplify the representation of the interaction between the unit cubes of the central four blocks. The model of information exchange thus offers the possibility to describe all information by overlapping the vertical correlations. In physical reality, it must be assumed that both the gravitons and the oscillators of the basic structure are networked and that in the case of strong curvature, the peripheral areas of this network must be taken into account.

## 4. Oscillation Behavior of the Basic Structure

According to the pattern of **Figure 4**, the oscillation in the overlapping gravitons in a vacuum, **Figure 1**, is to be connected with the interaction in the masses, *i.e.*, within the framework of the PIT with the basic structure, **Figure 3**. For this purpose, the oscillation behavior of the basic structure is analyzed in the following. This is responsible for the formation of gravitons and their information.

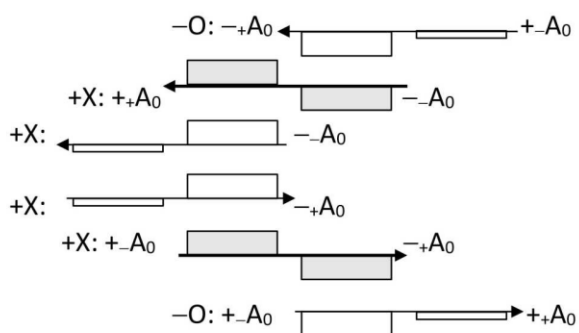
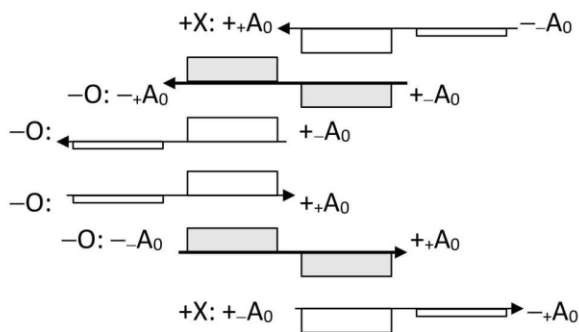
The basic structure contains two independent oscillation systems, activated by two different O-X oscillators. One system: the positive ( $\alpha$ ) and negative ( $\beta$ ) active four blocks, is connected to the gravitons (and static photons, [1]) and performs a common oscillation with them. According to our ideas, they store the information of the movement. The second O-X oscillation system, which is also formed by a positive and a negative non-active four block, is not directly connected to the gravitons  $G_p$  &  $G_v1$  and  $G_p$  &  $G_v2$ , forms a fixed amount of action according to our ideas and describes the oscillators of mass. In this section, we will investigate, how the mass in the non-active four blocks forms gravity in the vacuum, *i.e.*, in the gravitons. This is done by transferring the information of the non-active four blocks of the mass to the active four blocks of the motion in a common oscillation.

The currents of the two O-X oscillator systems leading from the creators to the annihilators overlap in a common oscillation in the cubes of the basic structure, **Figure 2**, and thus exchange their information. **Figure 5** schematically describes the interaction of the correlations between the changes in the vector components within the four different cubes that make up the four blocks of the basic structure for the state  $\Omega1$  of the  $a$ -four block, **Figure 3**. For the analysis of the information transfer between the active and non-active four blocks of the basic structure, the four unit-cubes  $\Omega1$ -A,  $\Omega1$ -B,  $\Omega1$ -C and  $\Omega1$ -D from **Figure 2** in **Figure 5** are considered, which in the event of an oscillation in interaction with the gravitons enter the corresponding states  $\Omega2$  and return to  $\Omega1$  in the following phase. Each unit cube in the four block of the basic structure contains two O-X oscillators of the coordinate  $\mu = 0$ , each of which is formed independently of each other by vector components and can therefore generate different actions.

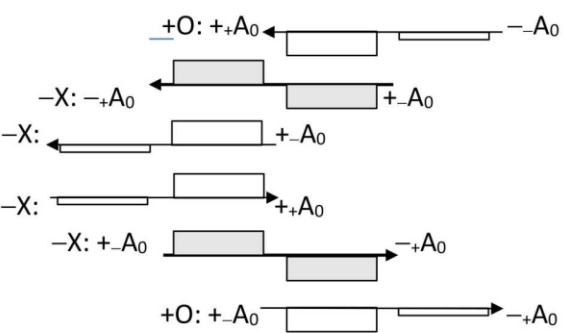
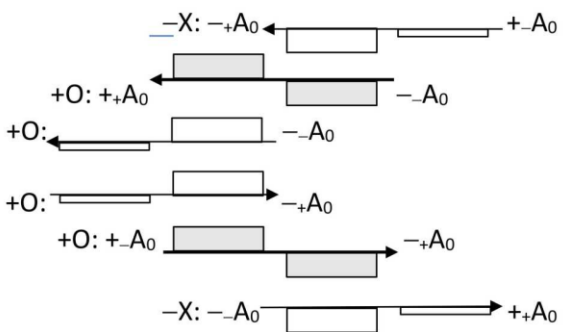
One of the two O-X oscillators is formed by the active four blocks, **Figure 3**, and is highlighted in **Figure 5** by reinforced lines for the currents between creator and annihilator. The second O-X oscillator in the cubes of the four blocks is formed by the non-active four blocks and is represented by thinner lines for the flows between creator and annihilator in **Figure 5** and only indicated in **Figure 3**. The directions of the arrows in **Figure 5** indicate the current circulation directions in the O-X oscillators (not the

directions of the vertical correlations); Positive from right to left. Thus, in  $\Omega 1$ -A and in all other representations, the upper arrows from right to left indicate the positive direction of circulation in the cubes and the corresponding lower three arrows the negative direction of circulation. The addition and subtraction between the correlations of the overlapping changes within the cubes are indicated by rectangles as follows: rectangles up as addition and rectangles down as subtraction. Addition is defined as an overlap of rectified correlations if the overlapping correlations have the same signs, as subtraction if they have different signs.

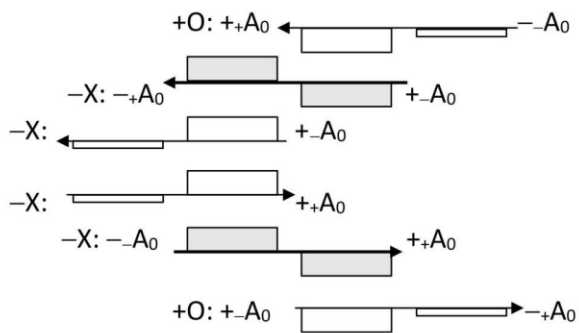
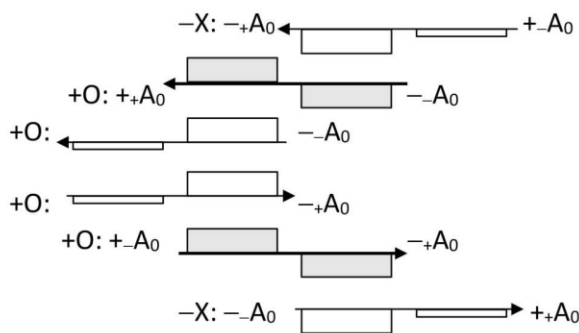
Ω1-A:



Ω1-C:



Ω1-B:



Ω1-D:

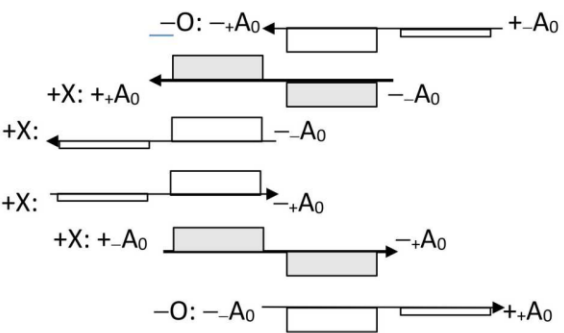
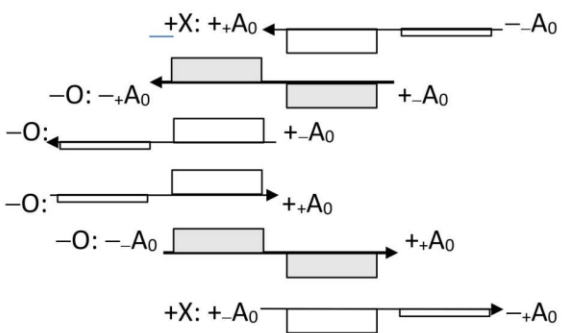


**Figure 5.** Information transfer between active and non-active four blocks of the basic structure during oscillation within the four different unit cubes of the state  $\Omega_1$  in the  $\alpha$ -four block (**Figure 2, Figure 3**). Arrows indicate the direction of current circulation within the cubes, positive from left to right, reinforced arrows describe the currents in the active four blocks, thin arrows of the non-active four blocks. Rectangles upwards positive, downwards negative information transmission.

Starting from the creator, two horizontal correlations overlap within the cubes between active and non-active currents, and in this way mutually transfer their information to each other as the difference or sum of the currents in the form of correlations of the changes of the creators and changes of the annihilators. We want to refer to the correlations at the creator plane as those of the past and that of the annihilator plane as that of the future. The horizontal correlations are followed by a vertical correlation in the cubes, in which the correlations interact additively only within equal four blocks, *i.e.*, there is no direct exchange of information between active and non-active four blocks (they are formed separately by the active O-X oscillator). These correlations are not shown in **Figure 5**, they are located between past and future and are discussed in Section 6.4. After the vertical correlations in the direction of the annihilators, there is again an overlap between horizontal active and non-active correlations; these, formed in the annihilator plane, we call the ones in the future. The overlap that takes place here always has the opposite sign to the sign of information in the past. The transfer of information within the cubes corresponds to an oscillation between positive and negative values of the correlations, formed by the superposition between changes in the creators and the changes in the annihilators.

First, the information transfer for the active O-X oscillators in  $\Omega_1$ -A is considered. The currents are marked by reinforced lines in **Figure 5**. Information from the non-active O and X correlations is transferred to the active correlations. On the positive current of the active O(−) oscillator (sign in brackets, sign of the action of oscillators), the past of the non-active O(−) transmits a positive signal to its future, and the future of the non-active X(+) oscillator to the past of the active O(−) oscillator a negative signal. If we assume that the process corresponds to an oscillation, then a negative signal is finally transmitted to the annihilator of the active O(−) oscillator by the two O- and X-non-active oscillators, reversing the sign as a result of the oscillation<sup>5</sup>. This signal increases the negative value of the active annihilator of O(−) as a result of the interaction with the non-active four block.

If we consider the negative O(−) current of the active oscillator in  $\Omega_1$ -A, **Figure 5**, a positive signal is transmitted to the future from the non-active O(−) oscillator to its past, and from the past of the non-active X(+) oscillator to its future a negative signal that appears as a positive signal in the following annihilator and thus increases the positive value of the vector potential component. By negatively increasing the negative value of the annihilator in O(−) and positively increasing the positive value of the annihilator, the active O(−) oscillator is increased in its negative action by a contribution, caused by the inactive four block. The size of the creators and annihilators determines the amount of action in an oscillator. The two O and X oscillators of the non-active four block contribute to the amplification of the active O(−) oscillator. If we consider the active X(+) oscillator in the same way in  $\Omega_1$ -A, then the positive values of the action are simultaneously reduced by the non-active O-X oscillators by the same value as the negative O(−) oscillator is increased in its negative value. Thus, the action of the negative O(−) oscillator is increased in its negative value and at the same time the positive X(+) oscillator is reduced in its positive value.

Consequence of the oscillation phase  $\Omega 1-A$  in the interaction between the active and non-active O-X oscillators in the unit cubes  $\Omega 1-A$  is thus a decrease in  $X(+)$  of the positive action and an increase of the same amount in  $O(-)$  of the negative action of the active O-X oscillator. Positive and negative information (in the form of four blocks) has been transferred from the non-active four block to the active four block, *i.e.*, information from the oscillators of the mass to the oscillators of the information of motion.

At the same time as the oscillation of the active O-X oscillator in  $\Omega 1-A$ , the non-active O-X oscillator is also affected. In the future, the non-active  $O(-)$  oscillator receives a positive signal for its negative current, which corresponds to a negative signal in the positive annihilator. The positive current receives a negative signal, which corresponds to a positive signal in the negative annihilator, so its value is reduced, and thus the action is reduced. Accordingly, the non-active  $X(+)$  oscillator is increased in its action as a result of the interaction. **During the oscillation phase  $\Omega 1-A$ , the action in the active O-X oscillator is increased in O and decreased in X, and in the case of the O-X oscillator of the non-active currents, there is at the same time a decrease in O and an increase in X.**

**Figure 5** shows the following changes in the action during a full phase of the oscillation of the cubes, **Figure 2**, between the states  $\Omega 1$  and  $\Omega 2$ :

$\Omega 1-A$ : active  $O(-)$  is increased, active  $X(+)$  is decreased, non-active  $O(-)$  is decreased, non-active  $X(+)$  is increased,

$\Omega 1-B$ : active  $O(+)$  is decreased, active  $X(-)$  is increased, non-active  $O(+)$  is increased, non-active  $X(-)$  is decreased,

$\Omega 1-C$ : active  $O(+)$  is decreased, active  $X(-)$  is increased, non-active  $O(+)$  is increased, non-active  $X(-)$  is decreased,

$\Omega 1-D$ : active  $O(-)$  is increased, active  $X(+)$  is decreased, non-active  $O(-)$  is decreased, non-active  $X(+)$  is increased.

The above analysis of the formation of a signal of the non-active four blocks on the active four block concerns only one phase of the oscillation. In the following part of the two-part oscillation period, the creator, who then becomes the annihilator, undergoes a corresponding change in the information. The analysis of all cubes in both oscillation phases for the two four blocks  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  and the active and non-active currents are summarized in **Table 1** and schematically shown in **Figure 6(a)**.

The information transmitted from the non-active currents to the creators and annihilators of the active four blocks causes opposite changes in the action in O and X: if the action is increased in one of the two O or X oscillators, it is reduced in the other with the opposite sign and the same amount. The transmission of the signals from the non-active to the active four blocks creates a **spread of the action** in the O-X oscillators. The oscillation of the active and non-active four blocks against each other is the **basis of inertia**.

**Table 1.** Result of the transfer of information between active and non-active four blocks: sign of the delta  $\Delta$  for all four unit cubes A, B, C and D, for the two four blocks  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ , for both states  $\Omega 1$  and  $\Omega 2$  and for the active a and non-active na four blocks (The delta  $\Delta$  describes, depending on the sign, the increase or decrease of the action in the oscillator, e.g. from  $\Omega 1-A$  the action in the  $O(-)$  oscillator increases and decreases in  $X(+)$ . The delta  $\Delta$  is already the result of a full oscillation, *i.e.* after the creator and annihilator have been changed.)

$$\alpha\Omega 1-A + Xa - \Delta$$

$$\Omega 1-A + Xna + \Delta$$

$$\alpha\Omega 1-A - Oa + \Delta$$

|                                 |                            |                                 |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| $\alpha\Omega1-C - Xa - \Delta$ | $\Omega1-C - Xna + \Delta$ | $\alpha\Omega1-C + Oa + \Delta$ |
| $\alpha\Omega1-B - Xa + \Delta$ | $\Omega1-B - Xna - \Delta$ | $\alpha\Omega1-B + Oa - \Delta$ |
| $\alpha\Omega1-D + Xa + \Delta$ | $\Omega1-D + Xna - \Delta$ | $\alpha\Omega1-D - Oa - \Delta$ |
| $\alpha\Omega2-C - Xa + \Delta$ | $\Omega2-C - Xna - \Delta$ | $\alpha\Omega2-C + Oa - \Delta$ |
| $\alpha\Omega2-A + Xa + \Delta$ | $\Omega2-A + Xna - \Delta$ | $\alpha\Omega2-A - Oa - \Delta$ |
| $\alpha\Omega2-D + Xa - \Delta$ | $\Omega2-D + Xna + \Delta$ | $\alpha\Omega2-D - Oa + \Delta$ |
| $\alpha\Omega2-B - Xa - \Delta$ | $\Omega2-B - Xna + \Delta$ | $\alpha\Omega2-B + Oa + \Delta$ |
| $\beta\Omega1-B - Xa + \Delta$  | $\Omega1-B - Xna - \Delta$ | $\beta\Omega1-B + Oa - \Delta$  |
| $\beta\Omega1-D + Xa + \Delta$  | $\Omega1-D + Xna - \Delta$ | $\beta\Omega1-D - Oa - \Delta$  |
| $\beta\Omega1-C - Xa - \Delta$  | $\Omega1-C - Xna + \Delta$ | $\beta\Omega1-C + Oa + \Delta$  |
| $\beta\Omega1-A + Xa - \Delta$  | $\Omega1-A + Xna + \Delta$ | $\beta\Omega1-A - Oa + \Delta$  |
| $\beta\Omega2-D - Oa + \Delta$  | $\Omega2-D - Oa - \Delta$  | $\beta\Omega2-D - Oa + \Delta$  |
| $\beta\Omega2-B + Oa + \Delta$  | $\Omega2-B + Oa - \Delta$  | $\beta\Omega2-B + Oa + \Delta$  |
| $\beta\Omega2-A - Oa - \Delta$  | $\Omega2-A - Oa + \Delta$  | $\beta\Omega2-A - Oa - \Delta$  |
| $\beta\Omega2-C + Oa - \Delta$  | $\Omega2-C + Oa - \Delta$  | $\beta\Omega2-C + Oa - \Delta$  |

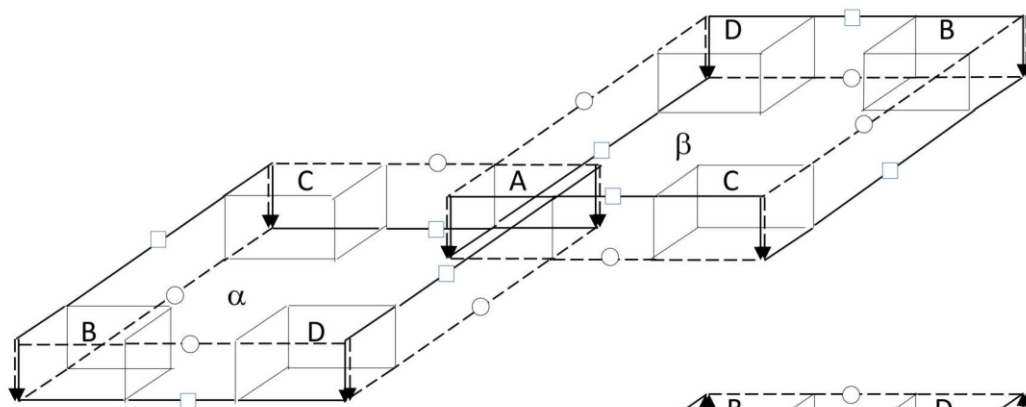
The effect of the interaction between the active and the non-active currents on the creators and annihilators is shown in **Figure 6** for the active four blocks

for  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  and for the two states  $\Omega1$  and  $\Omega2$ . **Figure 6(a)** graphically shows the change of action transferred from the non-active four blocks to the active four blocks. A positive or negative current circulating in a four-block has in common the creators and annihilators. With the change of state, the deltas reverse their signs together with the action of the movement. The linking of the transmitted information of the unit cubes in the four block ensures that after a full oscillation, all parts of the four blocks experience an information change (although only two of the four cubes receive information from the interaction, Section 6.2).

As can be seen from **Figure 6(a)**, the deltas of the masses on the active four blocks form changes in action in the same way as the unit cubes are linked to each other by currents: **the deltas of the action form four blocks, they are the information of the mass that is transferred to the active four blocks and is exchanged as information in an interaction.** As can be seen in **Figure 6(a)**, the four blocks oscillate between the states by exchanging directions of the currents and the signs of the action. The illustration in **Figure 6(a)** also describes the internal oscillation of the active four-block of the basic structure, without the involvement of the gravitons.

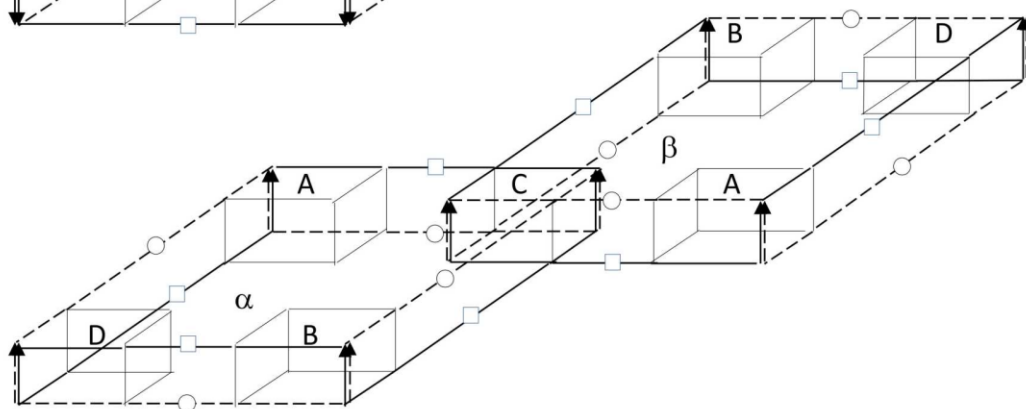
If **Figure 6(a)** were supplemented by the non-active four blocks, they would have the opposite correlation directions and the opposite values of the delta  $\Delta$ , which is shown from the cubes of **Figure 2** and would correspond to the basic structure that is missing in the gravitons. **The opposing behavior of the active and non-active four blocks is the basis of inertia.**

$\Omega 1$

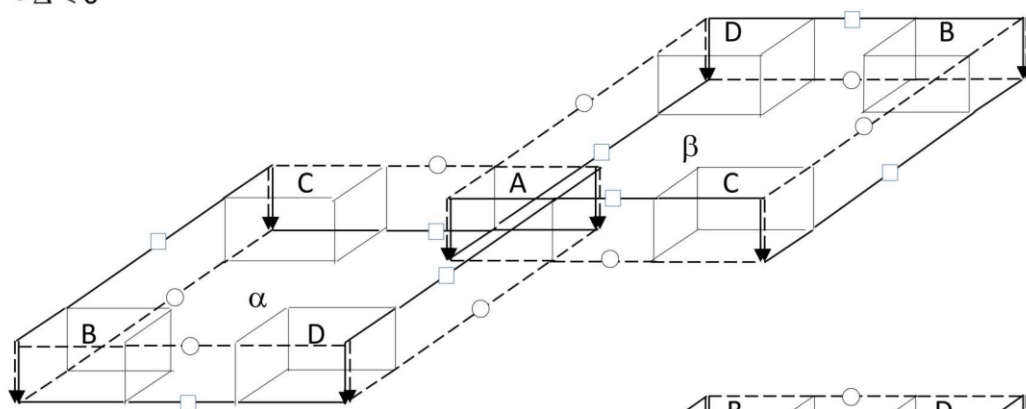


$\Omega 2$

(a)  $\square \Delta > 0, \circ \Delta < 0$



$\Omega 1$



$\Omega 2$

(b)  $\square \Delta > 0, \circ \Delta < 0$

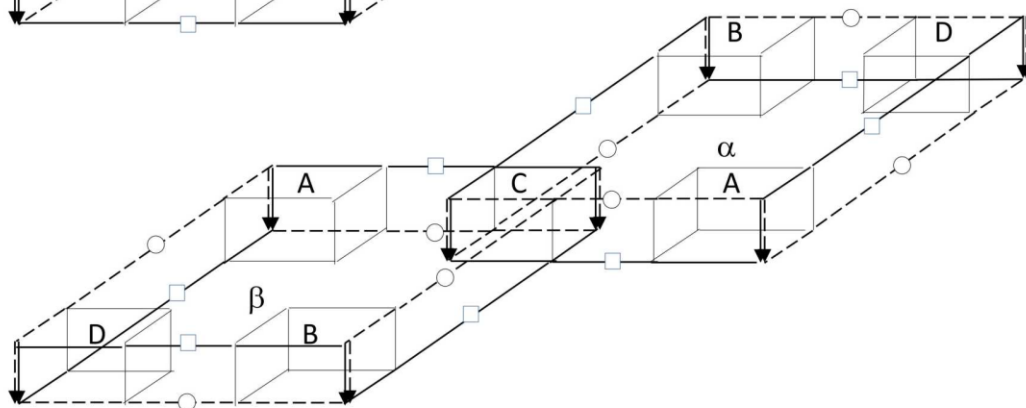


**Figure 6.** Schematic representation of the active  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  four blocks. The deltas  $\Delta$  describe the change of action (squares positive, circles negative) in the O-X-oscillators of active four blocks. The continuous lines connect positive deltas of the action, the discontinuous lines negative deltas of the action, generated by the mass in the active four blocks. (a) Two oscillation states, (b) One state of the interaction geometry for two masses in two different states of the gravitons.

## 5. Oscillation between Basic Structure and Gravitons at a Rest Frame

In the field equations, the curvature of space is caused by the mass, which is described by the equality of the Einstein tensor with the energy momentum tensor. In the present investigations, the link between the interaction of gravitons in the vacuum and the source of gravity in the mass is to be described by a joint oscillation process of the gravitons with the oscillators of the mass, *i.e.*, the basic structure. In such a linkage, this interaction corresponds to entanglement and should first be considered for a mass in a vacuum otherwise free of gravity.

For a geometrical reason, as **Figure 6(a)** shows, the information is exchanged between the  $\alpha$  four blocks among themselves and between the  $\beta$  four blocks among themselves. Schematically, this is shown in **Figure 4** by the fact that the two gravitons  $G_\alpha$  and  $G_\beta$  adhere to the graviton pairs  $Gm1$  and  $Gm2$ . In this case, the properties of the oscillator of the basic structure  $\alpha$  are transferred to the properties of the graviton  $\alpha$  and correspondingly for  $\beta$ . If the basic structure is in the states  $\Omega$ , then the properties of the gravitons  $G_\alpha$  and  $G_\beta$  are determined by the properties of the active four blocks  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  of the basic structure. In detail, the oscillation mechanism (3) is obtained, which proceeds differently for both oscillators  $G_\alpha$  and  $G_\beta$ . The oscillation of the gravitons  $G_\alpha$  and  $G_\beta$  is out of phase. The phase-shifted oscillation of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  causes the interaction to oscillate not in two, but in four states.

According to **Table 1**, for a joint oscillation of the gravitons in a vacuum and of the masses under the condition that there is a causal connection between the oscillators of the masses and the gravitons in the vacuum, the oscillation behavior results in the representation of (3).

## Emission

$$\alpha\Omega 1-A \rightarrow \alpha\Omega 2-C$$

$$- + \Delta \rightarrow + - \Delta$$

## Interaction

$$\alpha\Omega 2-C \rightarrow \alpha\Omega 1-A \rightarrow \alpha\Omega 2-C$$

$$+ - \Delta \rightarrow - + \Delta \rightarrow + -$$

## Absorption

$$\alpha\Omega 2-C \rightarrow \alpha\Omega 1-A$$

$$+ - \Delta \rightarrow - + \Delta$$

## Signal processing

$$\alpha\Omega 1-A \rightarrow \alpha\Omega 2-C \rightarrow \alpha\Omega 1-A$$

$$- + \Delta \rightarrow + - \Delta \rightarrow - +$$

## Absorption

$$\beta\Omega 1-C \rightarrow \beta\Omega 2-A$$

$$+ + \Delta \rightarrow - - \Delta$$

## Signal processing

$$\beta\Omega 2-A \rightarrow \beta\Omega 1-C \rightarrow \beta\Omega 2-A$$

$$- - \Delta \rightarrow + + \Delta \rightarrow - -$$

## Emission

$$\beta\Omega 2-A \rightarrow \beta\Omega 1-C$$

$$- - \Delta \rightarrow + + \Delta$$

## Interaction

$$\beta\Omega 1-C \rightarrow \beta\Omega 2-A \rightarrow \beta\Omega 1-C$$

$$+ + \Delta \rightarrow - - \Delta \rightarrow + +$$

(3)

When the  $\alpha$ -four block is in emission state, the structure  $\alpha\Omega 2-C$  is emitted, which changes in a vacuum to the state  $\alpha\Omega 1-A$  and this changes its state into  $\alpha\Omega 2-C$ , in which the signal is reabsorbed to form the state  $\alpha\Omega 1-A$ . In the absorbed state, the state  $\alpha\Omega 2-C$  is formed. In this state, the signal changes within the basic structure to the state  $\alpha\Omega 1-A$  and is emitted in the state  $\alpha\Omega 2-C$ . With the emission of the state  $\alpha\Omega 2-C$ , the state  $\beta\Omega 2-A$  is absorbed and emitted in the  $\beta$ -four block via the oscillations  $\beta\Omega 1-C$  in  $\beta\Omega 2-A$ . As shown in (3), the two four blocks oscillate in the phase shifted.

If one follows for a mass in otherwise gravitation-free space, the information of the graviton  $G_\alpha$  or  $G_\beta$  from the emission, the transition in the vacuum, to the following state of absorption and this in the following state and a new emission in the state, then the correlation direction and the sign of the action change with every change of the state, but after a full oscillation, the same initial state is reached again.

The two four blocks  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are formed by the positive and negative currents of the two active oscillators O and X. In  $\Omega 1-A$ , for example, the positive current  $X(+ -)$  and the positive current  $O(+ +)$  together form the positive currents in the  $\alpha$ -four block, and the negative currents  $X(- +)$  and  $O(- -)$  the negative currents in the  $\beta$ -four block (First sign, sign of current, second sign, sign of circulation direction.). In  $\Omega 1-B$ , the positive currents  $X(+ +)$  and  $O(+ -)$  form the positive currents of  $\alpha$  and the negative currents  $X(- -)$  and  $O(- +)$  the negative currents of the  $\beta$ -four block. The four-block is always formed by currents of the same sign, but different direction of circulation of both O and X oscillators. There is always a connection between the  $\alpha$  and the  $\beta$  four block in each unit cube.

In (3) the signals of the memory of the motion and the sign of the information by a delta of the information of matter are reproduced as follows: first sign, sign of the action of motion, second sign, sign of delta  $\Delta$ ; the change of action is a result of the

action of mass on the oscillators of motion. Both unit cubes are linked to each other in a basic structure, they interact between both four blocks by having common creators or annihilators. The interaction within the basic structure ensures the same signals with different signs:  $\alpha$  -Emission:  $+-\Delta$ ,  $\beta$  -Emission:  $++\Delta$ . The same signs of motion are emitted, but different signs of the influence of gravity. The signs for motion change in a vacuum from “+ over – again to +”, where they are absorbed. The accidentals of the gravitons change in  $\alpha$  from “– to + back to –” and at  $\beta$  from “+ to – again to +”. In the case of the emission of the action of the gravitons with different signs for  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ , which is shifted in the phase, the mass is still active, if the emission were simultaneous, both signals of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  would cancel each other, the signals of the motion, on the other hand, would oscillate in  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  together. Active signals of motion are a prerequisite for the equilibrium between the oscillators in the vacuum and the oscillators of the storage memories. The phase-shifted oscillation makes it possible to circulate the signals of the form: signal 1 passes through the basic structure, signal 2 passes through the vacuum, then signal 1 pass through the vacuum, signal 2 through the basic structure.

A mass in a vacuum without gravity oscillates in four states, separated between the  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  four blocks, two states occur in the mass and two in the gravitons. This model assumes the entanglement of the gravitons in a vacuum with the oscillators of the mass and corresponds to the model of curvature in the Ricci tensor. But one can also imagine field lines linking between the oscillators of mass and the gravitons in a vacuum, which oscillate in such a way that there is a common rhythm of oscillation in the masses and in the gravitons. In any case, this is a simplistic representation of a reality given by a gravitational field that oscillates together with the networked oscillators of mass; the presented model describes only a section of this field. The interaction between the basic structure in the form of the two four blocks  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  and the gravitons  $G_\alpha$  and  $G_\beta$  is analyzed for a mass isolated in a vacuum. It is assumed that the two four blocks oscillate separately together with gravitons and that the oscillation between them occurs in four oscillation states. The oscillation does not lead to a change in the state of the mass, because the emitted information is equal to the absorbed information (compare the oscillation sequence during interaction between two masses, [Figure 8](#)).

## 6. Interaction between Two Masses

What causes the masses in the GRT to move in the direction of greater curvature of space [\[5\]](#)? The Einstein tensor only describes the curvature of space, which, when equated with the energy-momentum tensor, describes the curvature caused by mass and energy at a point of manifold, represented by this tensor. For a second mass, one can obtain a second such Equation (1b), which gives two sources of the curvature of space. Two different masses then generate in a common point of manifolds the curvature, which is the cause of the attraction between them. Why does the superposition of the curvatures of the space of both masses cause an attractive force between the masses? The answer to this question by GRT is provided by the equation of motion (8). The object that would move at a constant speed in a non-curved space is accelerated by the curvature of space.

In the PIT, two masses generate gravitons in the vacuum surrounding them. Instead of the curvature of space, the gravitons of both masses interact with each other in a vacuum. The interaction of two masses can thus be described by a force; in PIT, any

force acting between two objects is described as an exchange of information. Under the conditions of the Hamiltonian principle, the exchange of information causes a change in the relative motion of the interaction partners; this corresponds to a force in classical physics. In the PIT, the curvature of the space of the GRT is the interaction of the action between the gravitons. In the case of interaction, if the density of the two sources and their signs is different, a difference in information arises, which is the cause of the movement of the masses in relation to each other after absorption by the masses<sup>6</sup>. The unit of information is described by a four block, which is formed for the four space-time coordinates by sources of action. The attractive force is caused by the change in the action in the oscillators of the masses under the condition of the Hamiltonian principle. The cause of acceleration is the change in the action in the memories of the motion of the oscillators of the masses, acceleration occurs by changing the currents in the vertical correlations<sup>7</sup>.

In the preceding sections, we have described how mass (the basic structure) generates information in the gravitons in a vacuum by oscillation between the memories of motion and the memories of mass, which corresponds to the GRT of generating the curvature at a point of manifold by a mass. We simulate the superposition of the curvature of the space of two masses of GRT by **superimposing the information and interaction between the gravitons of two masses at a point in space time and want to show that this interaction causes a movement of the masses to each other.**

### 6.1. Interaction Formalism

For the interaction between two opposing masses, the interaction geometry given in the image of **Figure 6(b)** is effective. To do this, the gravitons of the two opposite masses must overlap in different directions of propagation and in different states. The structure of two such gravitons is shown in **Figure 1**. If, on the other hand, the gravitons are considered in the same direction of propagation, **Figure 6(a)**, then they do not overlap in different states, because their correlation directions have different directions of propagation. They overlap in the same state and reinforce each other.

To simulate the interaction between two masses, let's assume that at the site of the interaction of the gravitons in a vacuum, the gravitons of one of the two masses, be it  $m_2$ , contains a higher concentration of the action than the other mass  $m_1$ . To this end, we consider the interaction between the graviton pairs  $Gm_1$  and  $Gm_2$  of the two masses, assuming that the delta  $\Delta$  of both graviton pairs of  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  differ by one delta  $\delta = \Delta_2 - \Delta_1 > 0$ . The two graviton pairs  $Gm_1$  and  $Gm_2$  overlap at the site of the interaction (point of manifold, **Figure 4**) with different emission directions in two different states and, as **Figure 6(b)** shows, between the two four blocks  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ .

**Figure 6(b)** shows the properties of the information transferred from the masses to the active four blocks by a delta  $\Delta$ . The interaction takes place between cubes A and C and between B and D. In the diagram (4), this is indicated by the signs  $\uparrow\downarrow$  or  $\downarrow\uparrow$  and the sign of the action of the motion from **Table 1** of the oscillator by  $(\pm)$ . The first arrow up in  $\uparrow\downarrow$  describes a positive (down a negative) delta  $\Delta$  in the oscillator O and the second arrow down describes a negative (up a positive) delta  $\Delta$  in the oscillator X.

Superimposed are two pairs of gravitons in two states with opposite directions of propagation. Oscillation in two states changes the creator and annihilator of an oscillator. In each interaction between two assigned cubes of the two masses  $m_1$  and  $m_2$ , four transitions overlap in (4) during a full oscillation, two each with a back-and-forth oscillation. Under the assumption  $\delta = \Delta_2 - \Delta_1 > 0$  during the two oscillations, these generate two deltas: a positive  $+\delta$  and a negative  $-\delta$ . Due to the conditions of the Hamiltonian principle, the changes in the information in the form of the delta  $\delta$  are

transferred to the mass  $m_1$  and to the mass  $m_2$ . The oscillation is schematically shown in **Figure 7**. The interaction between the masses  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  results in the four-part oscillation of masses and gravitons (gr: graviton, discontinuous parallel lines in **Figure 7** mark the area of **Figure 4**) in (4).

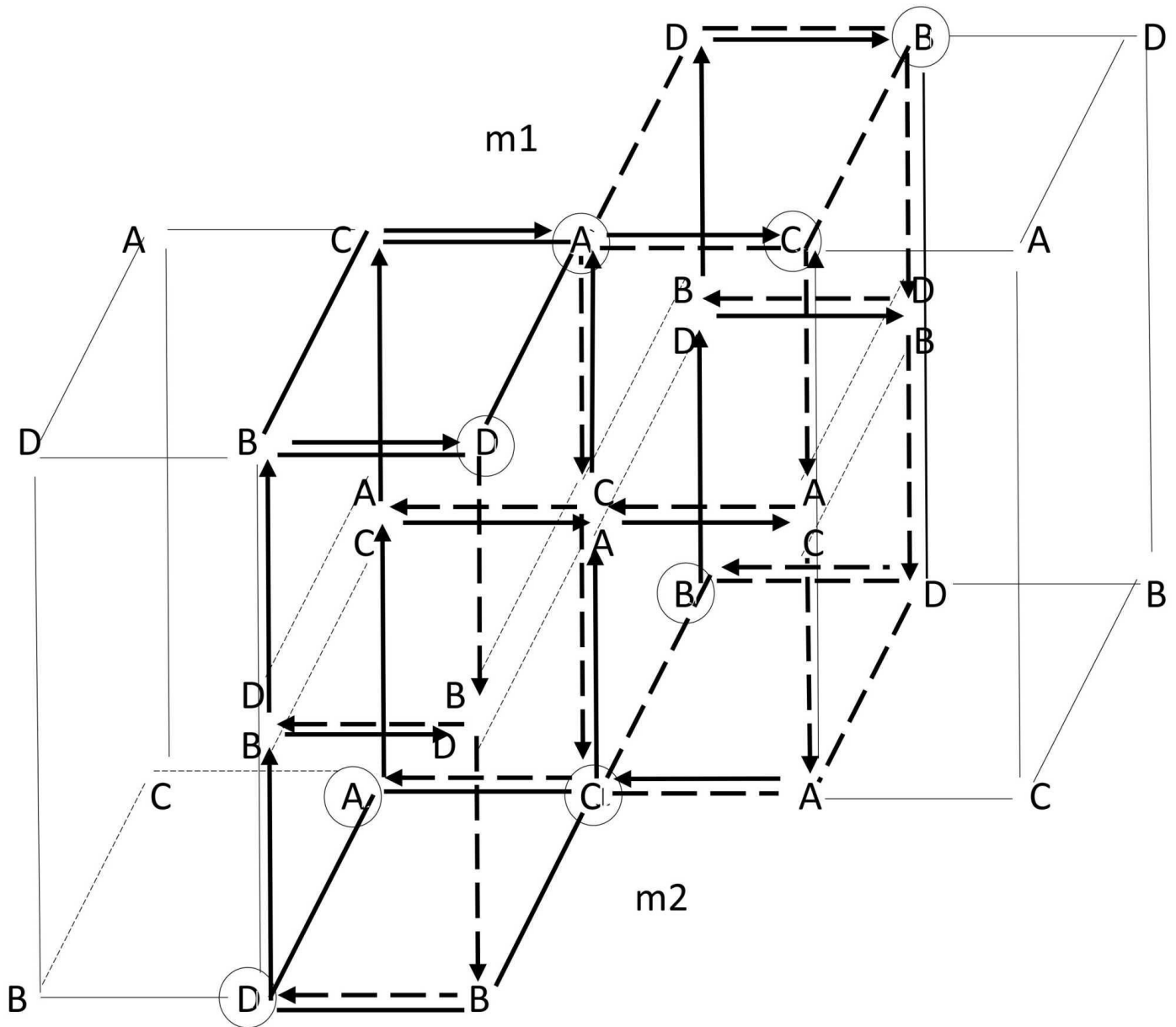
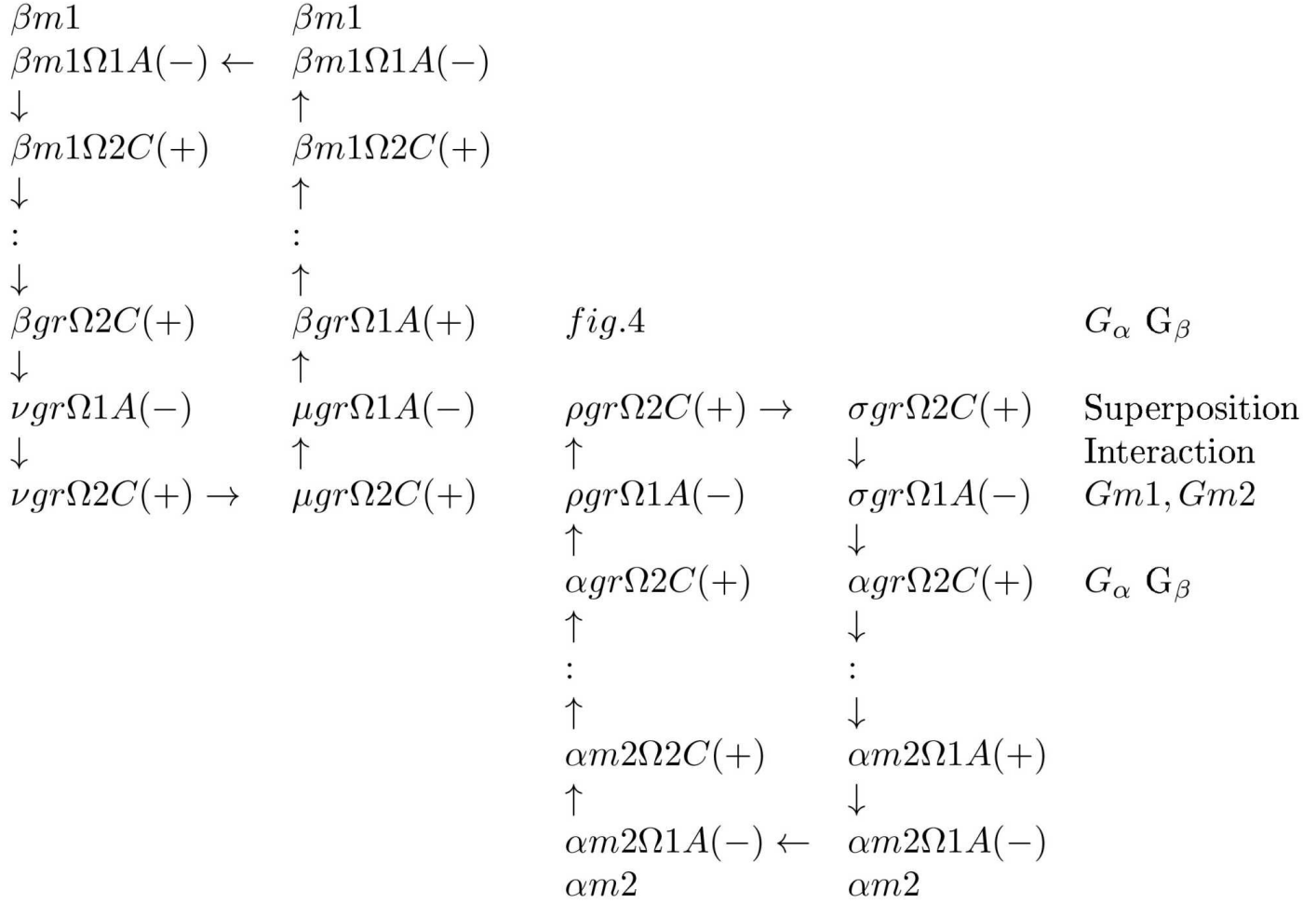
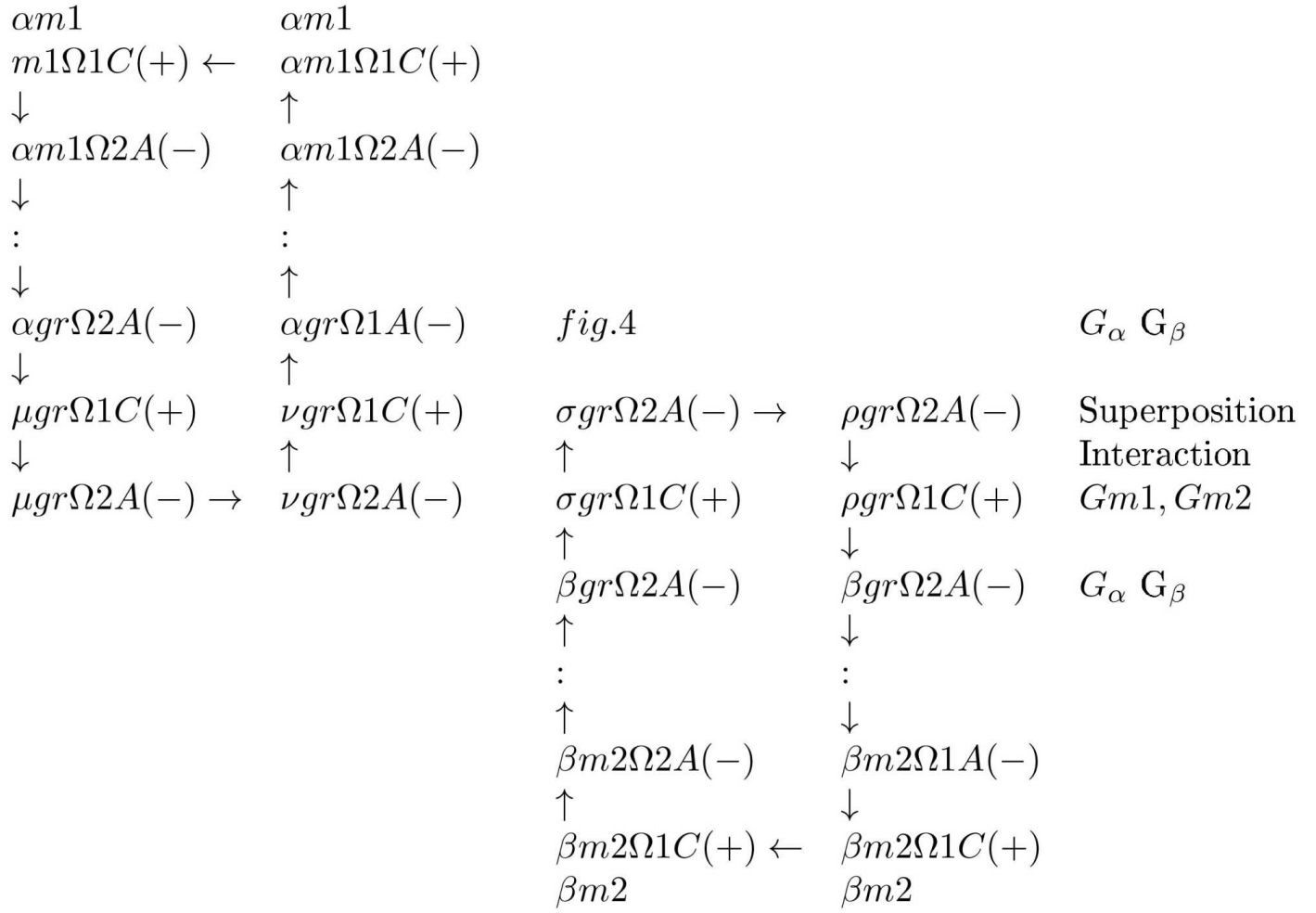


**Figure 7.** Schematic representation of the changes in the state of the information course between the masses  $m1$  and  $m2$  during the interaction: continuous lines describe the  $\alpha$ -four-blocks, discontinuous lines the  $\beta$ -four-blocks, continuous arrows the information flow to the mass  $m1$ , discontinuous arrows the information flow to the mass  $m2$ . Each arrow signifies a change of state.

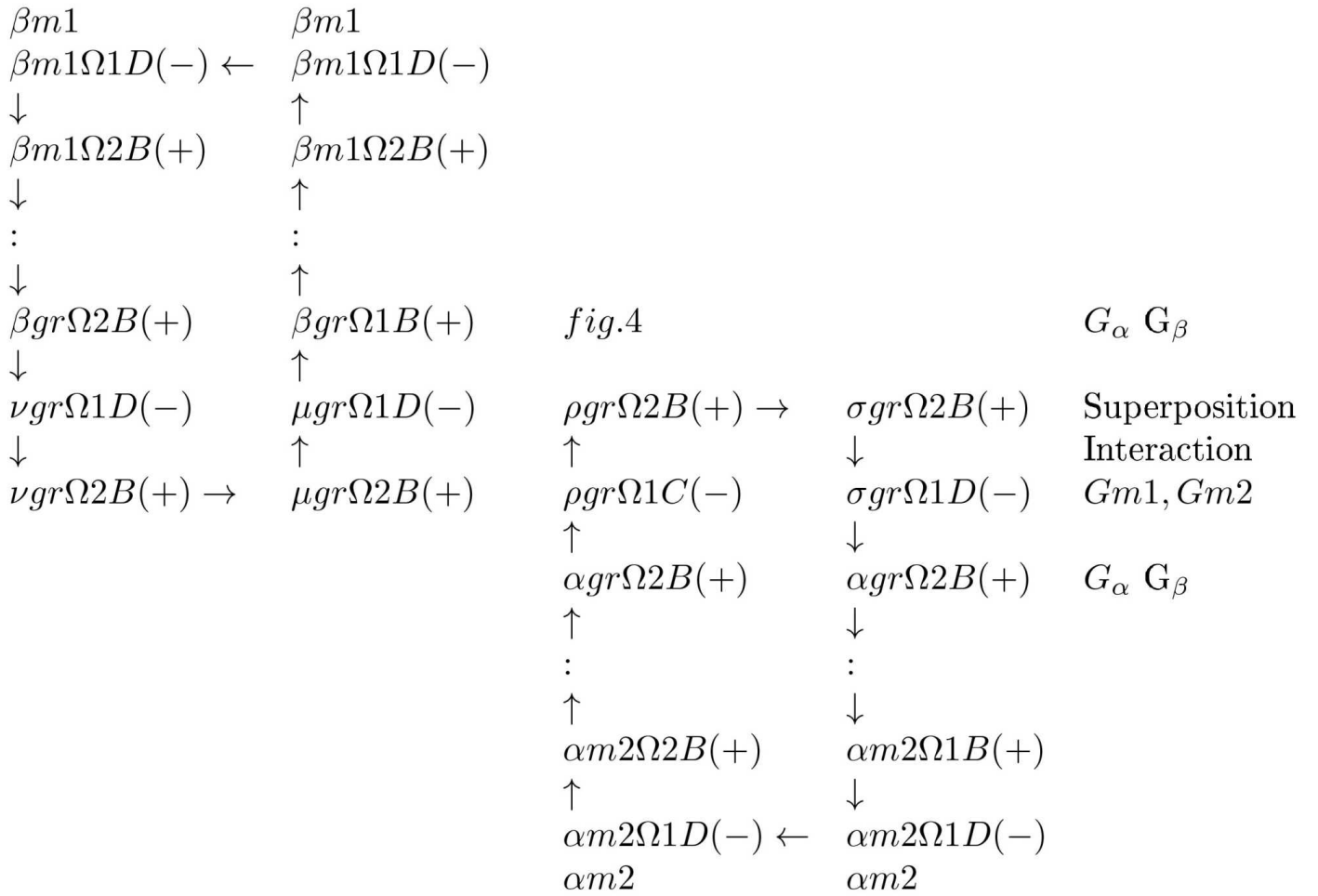


(4a)



|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| $\alpha m1$<br>$m1\Omega1B(+) \leftarrow$<br>$\downarrow$<br>$\alpha m1\Omega2D(-)$<br>$\downarrow$<br>$:$<br>$\downarrow$<br>$\alpha gr\Omega2D(-)$<br>$\downarrow$<br>$\mu gr\Omega1B(+)$<br>$\downarrow$<br>$\mu gr\Omega2D(-) \rightarrow$ | $\alpha m1$<br>$\alpha m1\Omega1B(+)$<br>$\uparrow$<br>$\alpha m1\Omega2D(-)$<br>$\uparrow$<br>$:$<br>$\uparrow$<br>$\alpha gr\Omega1D(-)$<br>$\uparrow$<br>$\nu gr\Omega1B(+)$<br>$\uparrow$<br>$\nu gr\Omega2D(-)$ | <i>fig.4</i> | $\sigma gr\Omega2D(-) \rightarrow$<br>$\uparrow$<br>$\sigma gr\Omega1B(+)$<br>$\uparrow$<br>$\beta gr\Omega2D(-)$<br>$\uparrow$<br>$:$<br>$\uparrow$<br>$\beta m2\Omega2D(-)$<br>$\uparrow$<br>$\beta m2\Omega1B(+) \leftarrow$<br>$\beta m2$ | $\rho gr\Omega2D(-)$<br>$\downarrow$<br>$\rho gr\Omega1B(+)$<br>$\downarrow$<br>$\beta gr\Omega2D(-)$<br>$\downarrow$<br>$:$<br>$\downarrow$<br>$\beta m2\Omega1D(-)$<br>$\downarrow$<br>$\beta m2\Omega1B(+)$<br>$\beta m2$ | $G_\alpha \ G_\beta$<br><br>Superposition<br>Interaction<br>$Gm1, Gm2$<br><br>$G_\alpha \ G_\beta$ |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

(4b)



(4c)

(4d)

The four interaction loops for the four  $\mu$  coordinates and the two masses that exchange information in the form of a four block between the two masses  $m1$  and  $m2$  during a full oscillation period are shown. In each of the four loops, the source of the information for the mass  $m1$  is shown at the top and the source for the mass  $m2$  is shown at the bottom. The circulation directions for the information of two masses are different: the mass  $m1$  has a positive circulation direction, the mass  $m2$  a negative circulation direction of information. Both sources emit a graviton  $G_\alpha$  or  $G_\beta$  to the site of the interaction and via the graviton  $G_\beta$  or  $G_\alpha$  from this back to the source of the two graviton pairs  $Gm1$  and  $Gm2$ , where it is absorbed and the changed information is processed. The site of the interaction is outlined; it represents the event at the point of manifolds and corresponds to the representation of **Figure 4**. Between sources of the masses, represented by two oscillation steps that store the information, change the motion, mediate the interaction between the two four blocks, and emit the information. To the (bordered) location of the interaction, field lines can be thought of transmitting the information from the basic structure to the location of the interaction. Within the area of the interaction (bordered part, **Figure 4**), the interaction for both graviton pairs take place simultaneously in four phases: the information is introduced by the masses  $m1$  and  $m2$  into the superimposed graviton pairs via the gravitons

$G_\alpha$  and  $G_\beta$ . Two oscillations of the overlapping states take place, forming the delta of the information and the information is transmitted with the gravitons  $G_\alpha$  and  $G_\beta$  to the masses  $m_1$  and  $m_2$ . The information of the mass emitted in  $\alpha$  or  $\beta$  four blocks in a cube is absorbed in the cube of  $\alpha$  or  $\beta$  four blocks.

## 6.2. Oscillation Behavior

With reference to the Ricci tensor (1), the interaction region in the form  $m_1\alpha\beta$  contains the graviton pairs  $\mu\nu$  and by  $m_2\alpha\beta$  the graviton pair  $\rho\sigma$ . Of these, in this area in  $m_1$  and correspondingly in  $m_2$ , the inflow of information is positive and the outflow of information is negative. The two contributions e.g.  $G_\alpha$  and  $G_\beta$  of  $m_1$  with  $G_\alpha$  and  $G_\beta$  of  $m_2$  describe the influence of the masses on the interaction region and correspond to the second summand of the Ricci tensor. The loops for each of the two masses contain in (4) an information transfer to the place of interaction and an information transfer from the site of the interaction back to the sources. At the site of the interaction, there is a graviton pair for each mass, which contains the information of the source and corresponds to the graviton  $G_\alpha$  or  $G_\beta$  in **Figure 4**. These gravitons act on the two graviton pairs  $G_{m1}$  and  $G_{m2}$ . The latter are shown at the site of the interaction for two oscillation phases each. The two four blocks  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are involved in the emission and absorption of the information of the masses.<sup>8</sup>

Each four block always contains four unit-cubes. Due to the common creators and annihilators of two of the four unit-cubes, the change in the action of two cubes changes all four cubes of the four blocks  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ , cf. **Figure 3**. Each oscillation process changes the content in action in both  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  four blocks of both masses. The changes are made by spreading the action, which will be discussed below.

In **Figure 7**, the information exchange between the two masses  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  is schematically shown for the geometry of the interaction described in **Figure 6(b)**. In the upper part of **Figure 7** the two four blocks  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are represented by two parallelograms for the mass  $m_1$  and in the lower area for the mass  $m_2$ . The parallelograms for the masses  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  are connected with long vertical arrows for the exchange of information between the masses  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  and for horizontal arrows for information processing in the four blocks of the masses and in the gravitons. Continuous arrows are used for the transmission of information to the mass  $m_1$ , and discontinuous arrows are used for the transmission of information to the mass  $m_2$ . Only the two four blocks alpha and beta of both masses and their interaction are shown. Both the oscillators of the basic structure and the gravitons are embedded in a three-dimensional network.

In an interaction scheme of **Figure 7** the loops of the interaction (4) can be represented with four circumferential states for the interaction between the two masses in four oscillation stages. From the illustration in **Figure 7**, after four oscillation stages, the information storage of the deltas of the information formed in the interaction follows.

In **Figure 7**, the cubes are surrounded by circles, into which the information after four oscillation phases is deposited after a full oscillation course in (4)<sup>9</sup>. The formation of the places where the information is deposited in the annihilators can be traced from the course of the states from the creator of one mass to the annihilator of the other mass. The path leads from the creators of both masses at the same time via the gravitons to the annihilators of the other mass. This behavior is caused by the superposition of the gravitons and by the conditions of the Hamiltonian principle. As information the deltas of action in the four units cubes is transferred, because the interaction in the oscillators

of the masses and in the oscillators of the gravitons occurs in two oscillation states, changing the creators and annihilators.

<sup>9</sup>In the model of the basic structure discussed here, only one layer of the oscillators for mass and for motion is used. However, the basic structure consists of a superposition of such layers, [2]. In the case of an interaction, the information is likely to be stored in the entire volume of the basic structure.

In **Figure 8** an oscillation sequence<sup>10</sup> of a unit cube of the active four blocks  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  for the masses  $m1$  and  $m2$  is shown. The arrows describe the changes of the states. The distances between the gravitons from the basic structure are displayed by vertical arrows showing the direction of information flow. In each interaction sequence there are two oscillation states in the gravitons and two in the four-block of the basic structure. The discontinuous arrows between gravitons and basic structure symbolize the field lines.

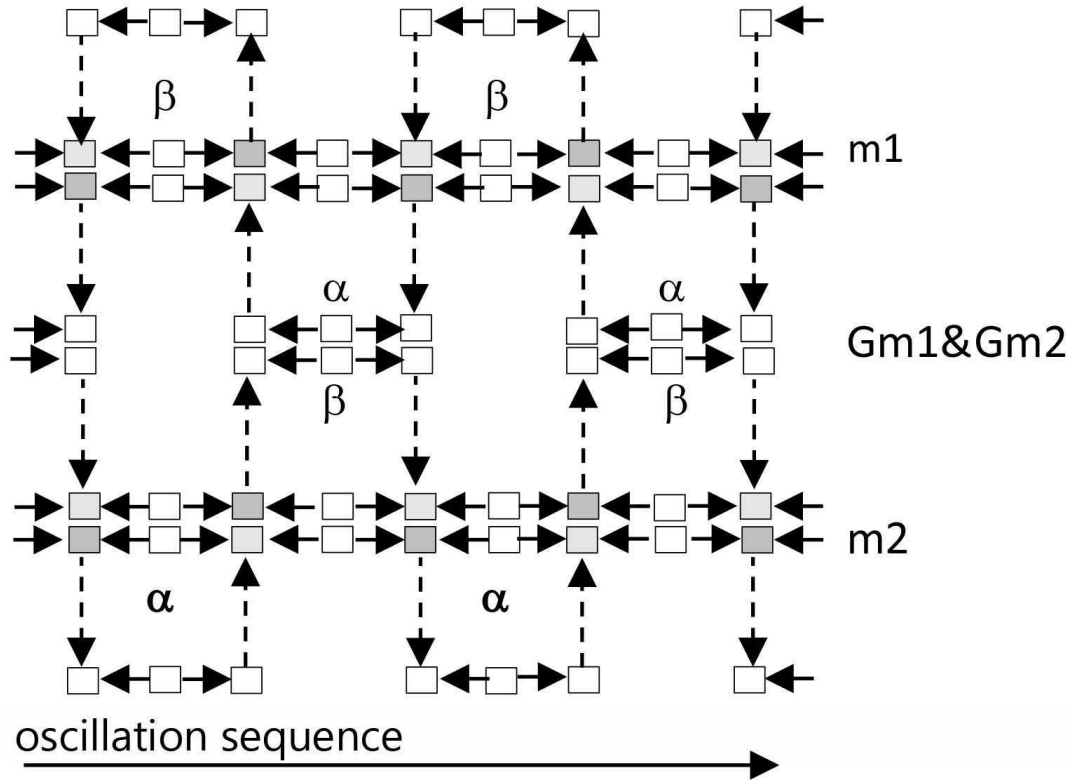


**Figure 8.** Schematic representation of the oscillation sequence of an interaction between two masses for a unity cube of the active four blocks. Each arrow describes a change of state. The two masses are represented by basic structure for the alpha and beta four block and by emitted gravitons  $G_\alpha$  and  $G_\beta$ , in the middle the two gravitons-pairs  $Gm1$  and  $Gm2$  overlap. The squares symbolize the position of the state. Without taking into account the mediation of the information via the vacuum (vertical arrows in **Figure 8**), the following course of information of the mass results in this oscillation scheme: If the emission of the information takes place in the alpha four block, then it returns to the basic structure after two oscillations between two states in the vacuum and is absorbed by the alpha four block. After absorption, two state changes occur within the alpha four block, after which the information is emitted again and the process in the vacuum is repeated. With the absorption of the information in the alpha four block, an emission of the information of the beta four block occurs, which change two states in the gravitons, after which they are absorbed again in the beta four

block and after two states in the beta four block are emitted again. With the absorption of the information in the beta four block, the emission of the information of the alpha four block takes place and vice versa. Apart from the mediation via the gravitons in the vacuum, the alpha- and beta-information pass through the alpha and beta four blocks with two states in the basic structure and in the gravitons of the vacuum. In this model, the cross-linking of oscillators of the basic structure and in the gravitational field is not taken into account.

### 6.3. Outcome of the Interaction

Using the four oscillation loops (4), illustrated in **Figure 7** and the results of information generated by the masses in the gravitons according to **Table 1**, the interaction of the differences in the information  $+\delta=\Delta_2-\Delta_1$  and  $-\delta=-\Delta_2+\Delta_1$  formed in the superposition of the gravitons are determined. All four interaction loops work on the same principle, so it is sufficient to reproduce the result of the formation of the delta  $\delta$  for one of the loops. This is to be done for the formation of the A&C cubes of the two masses in (5):

$$\begin{aligned} & \mu_{gr}\Omega 1C|\downarrow\uparrow|(+)\leftarrow\mu_{gr}\Omega 2A|\downarrow\uparrow|(-) \quad O(+\Delta_2)-X(-\Delta_2)\&O(-\Delta_2)- \\ & X(++\Delta_2)v_{gr}\Omega 2A|\downarrow\uparrow|(-)\rightarrow v_{gr}\Omega 1C|\downarrow\uparrow|(+) \quad O(-\Delta_2)-X(++\Delta_2)\&O(+\Delta_2)- \\ & X(-\Delta_2)\sigma_{gr}\Omega 2A|\downarrow\uparrow|(-)\rightarrow\sigma_{gr}\Omega 1C|\downarrow\uparrow|(+) \quad O(-\Delta_1)-X(++\Delta_1)\&O(+\Delta_1)- \\ & X(-\Delta_1)\rho_{gr}\Omega 1C|\downarrow\uparrow|(+)\leftarrow\rho_{gr}\Omega 2A|\downarrow\uparrow|(-) \quad O(+\Delta_1)-X(-\Delta_1)\&O(-\Delta_1)-X(++\Delta_1)(5) \end{aligned}$$

The delta  $\delta$  follows from addition:

$$\begin{aligned} & O(-\Delta_2)-X(++\Delta_2)\&O(+\Delta_2)-X(-\Delta_2) \\ & O(+\Delta_1)-X(-\Delta_1)\&O(-\Delta_1)-X(++\Delta_1) \\ & \Delta_2-\Delta_1=+\delta \quad -\Delta_2+\Delta_1=-\delta \end{aligned}$$

On the left in (5) the oscillations of the gravitons in the area of interaction for the two masses  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  are reproduced. On right, the corresponding O-X oscillators are shown with the differences of the action  $\Delta$  related to the masses  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  and below the results of the interaction  $\delta$ , resulting from the masses, are calculated.

The formation of the deltas of information occurs by interaction within the graviton pairs. These interactions take place under the conditions of the Hamiltonian principle. Four oscillation steps are required for the interactions. The four interactions for the four coordinates take place simultaneously, each corresponding to the formation of a four block for each of the two masses. The exchange of the delta  $\delta$  is thus specific for the four cubes A, B, C and D, *i.e.*, for the four  $\mu$  coordinates of both masses (which is significant only for the gravitons, while in the basic structure the cubes  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  overlap and contain only the  $\mu = 0$  coordinates.). The transfer of the  $\mu = 0$  unit-cubes of the basic structure into the four  $\mu$  coordinates of the gravitons is described in [1].

According to (4), the four simultaneous transmissions of information during a four-part oscillation are:

$$\begin{aligned} & \beta m_1\Omega 1A|\downarrow\uparrow|(-)\leftarrow\alpha m_2\Omega 1A|\downarrow\uparrow|(-) \quad \beta m_2\Omega 1C\uparrow|\downarrow(+)\leftarrow\alpha m_1\Omega 1C\uparrow|\downarrow(+)\beta m_1\Omega 1D\uparrow|\downarrow(-)\leftarrow\alpha m_2\Omega 1D\uparrow|\downarrow(-) \quad \beta m_2\Omega 1B|\downarrow\uparrow|(+)\leftarrow\alpha m_1\Omega 1B|\downarrow\uparrow|(+)\alpha m_1\Omega 1C\uparrow|\downarrow(+)\leftarrow\beta m_2\Omega 1C\uparrow|\downarrow(+)\quad \alpha m_2\Omega 1A|\downarrow\uparrow|(-)\leftarrow\beta m_1\Omega 1A|\downarrow\uparrow|(-)\alpha m_1\Omega 1B|\downarrow\uparrow|(+)\leftarrow\beta m_2\Omega 1B|\downarrow\uparrow|(+) \\ & \alpha m_2\Omega 1D\uparrow|\downarrow(-)\leftarrow\beta m_1\Omega 1D\uparrow|\downarrow(-)(6) \end{aligned}$$

The arrows show the direction of the information transfer; it follows from (4). After a complete four-part interaction, the following cubes receive information (bordered states in **Figure 7**):

$$\beta m1\Omega1C\uparrow||\downarrow(+),\beta m1\Omega1B|\downarrow\uparrow|(+), \quad \alpha m1\Omega1A|\downarrow\uparrow|(-),\alpha m1\Omega1D\uparrow||\downarrow(-) \\ \beta m2\Omega1A|\downarrow\uparrow|(-),\beta m2\Omega1D\uparrow||\downarrow(-), \quad \alpha m2\Omega1C\uparrow||\downarrow(+),\alpha m2\Omega1B|\downarrow\uparrow|(+)$$

The transport and fixation of the information  $\delta$  formed during oscillation in a vacuum in the memories of the basic structure takes place under the conditions of the Hamiltonian principle, which causes a balance of the information in the two masses  $m1$  and  $m2$  as a result of the interaction in the gravitons. In this process, the information is deposited in the form of a four block in each oscillation process with different signs in the active and in the non-active four blocks. In the present illustration, the same value has been used for the delta  $\delta$  for all four dimensions. For the two longitudinal oscillators, the magnitude of delta  $\delta$  is always the same due to the overlap of the two associated cubes in basic structure, while the transverse oscillators can be different because of the interaction geometry of the gravitons, [1].

During a movement in the gravitational gradient, as shown in (5), the delta  $\delta$  is added up in the form of  $O(-\pm\delta)-X(+\mp\delta)$  or  $O(+\mp\delta)-X(-\pm\delta)$  in the memories of the basic structure. The type of storage in the individual unit cubes can be found in (5).

Operation (4) leads to the following results ( $\delta=\Sigma\delta_n$ ):

Storage of information:

$$\beta m1\Omega1C\uparrow||\downarrow(+):O(++\delta)-X(-+\delta) \quad \beta m2\Omega1A|\downarrow\uparrow|(-):O(-+\delta)- \\ X(++\delta)\beta m1\Omega1B|\downarrow\uparrow|(+):O(++\delta)-X(--\delta) \quad \beta m2\Omega1D\uparrow||\downarrow(-):O(--\delta)- \\ X(+-\delta)\alpha m1\Omega1A|\downarrow\uparrow|(-):O(-+\delta)-X(++\delta) \quad \alpha m2\Omega1C\uparrow||\downarrow(+):O(++\delta)- \\ X(-+\delta)\alpha m1\Omega1D\uparrow||\downarrow(-):O(--\delta)-X(+-\delta) \quad \alpha m2\Omega1B|\downarrow\uparrow|(+):O(+-\delta)-X(--\delta)(7)$$

The delta is controlled by the oscillators of the masses and leads to a change in the action by transferring the spread of action in the same way to both masses. This is because we are ultimately looking at two equal oscillators at this point, which, according to our ideas, have the same properties in both masses and the change in the action is controlled solely by the mass oscillators, provided that the geometry of the interaction is correct. The result is determined solely by the spread  $\uparrow\downarrow$  or  $\downarrow\uparrow$  generated by the oscillators of the masses. Es can be seen from **Figure 8**, the cycle of four changes of the state leads always to the same kind of deposited information: **the generated action is added during movement in a gradient of gravitation.**

#### 6.4. Changes in Movement as a Consequence of the Change in Action

A unit oscillator in the basic structure of mass  $m1$  is considered, consisting of the two active and two non-active four blocks and their interaction with the corresponding gravitons, according to the illustration (4). The mass  $m1$  may be located in the gravitational gradient of a mass  $m2$ , which is not examined in detail at this point. We analyze the behavior of the oscillator in two consecutive points of the manifold P1 and P2. The successive interactions in the two points in the gradient lead, according to the discussion in paragraph 6.3, to the formation of the two changes in the information  $\delta1$  and  $\delta2$ , where due to the gradient  $\delta2-\delta1>0$ .

In each cube, the horizontal correlations of the active four blocks are superimposed with the horizontal correlations of the non-active four blocks with different signs at the creator and annihilator planes. The information in the non-active four blocks comes from a preceding interaction, so it contains in P2 the information  $\delta1$ . In the vertical correlations, the two active positive and correspondingly the two active negative correlations of the oscillators O and X are superimposed, and are influenced by the

superposition in the vertical correlations in P2 by superimposing the horizontal non-active currents in the creator plane with the information from P1.

$\delta_1$  is the information that has been added to the information already present in state P1 according to the oscillation described in Section 4. In the following oscillation at the location P2, a delta  $\delta_2$  is then formed again and added to the memories of the basic structure. The information originating from the interaction in P1 has no influence on the storage in state P2, because it is added once and subtracted once. The memories of the information are changed by the sum of the absorbed information  $\Sigma\delta$ . However, in the vertical correlations that cause the change in velocity, the absorbed information is modified only once, at the creator plane. The positive vertical correlations are formed by superimposing the active positive currents of O and X, and separately the negative vertical correlations are formed by superimposing the active negative currents of O and X. Since O and X contain different information after an interaction in the form of spreading, they contain only the spread of  $2\delta$  when superimposed in the vertical correlations, while the contribution of the currents of the motion is annihilated due to the two vertical correlations with different signs:

Example according to **Table 1, Figure 2** the cub  $\alpha\Omega A - Oa + \delta, +Xa - \delta$  :

positive vertical correlations negative vertical correlations

$-Oa + \delta$  : positive current:  $-Oa + \delta \uparrow$   $-Oa + \delta$  : negative current  $-Oa + \delta \uparrow$  current increases by  $\delta$

$+Xa - \delta$  : positive current  $+Xa - \delta \downarrow$   $+Xa - \delta$  : negative current  $+Xa - \delta \downarrow$  current decreases by  $\delta$

However, before the superposition of the positive and negative active currents takes place in the vertical correlations, they are superimposed by the horizontal non-active currents of O and X from the preceding state P1. The currents of the state P1 contain the information  $\delta_1$  in the form of spreading. Their effect on the information in the vertical correlations of P2 will again be considered using the example of cube  $\alpha\Omega 1-A$  (**Table 1, Figure 2**):

- The active positive currents of  $+Xa$  are superimposed by positive non-active currents of  $+Xna$ , *i.e.* added. The positive currents of  $+Xa$  are getting larger.
- The active positive currents of  $-Oa$  are superimposed, *i.e.* subtracted, by negative non-active currents of  $+Xna$ . The positive currents of  $+Xa$  are getting smaller.

The amounts of the non-active positive and negative currents in  $+Xna$  are the same: the same amount is added once to the two positive vertical currents of  $+Xa$  and  $-Oa$  and subtracted once. The positive currents of  $+Xa$  and  $-Oa$  due to the interaction with the not active currents do not change in the positive vertical correlations in state P2. The same applies to the active negative currents of  $+Xa$ , which are superimposed by the non-active currents of  $-Oa$ . The superposition of the non-active currents resulting from the preceding interaction at point P1 has no effect on the vertical correlations in the cubes of the basic structure at the oscillation at point P2.

When the mass  $m_1$  moves in a gradient of the mass  $m_2$ , the information formed during the interaction is added up in the memory of the basic structure in the form of a spread, and the information formed in the vertical correlations in the form of a spread causes an acceleration of the movement. The acceleration generated in the vertical correlations causes the energy released in the event of an impact. It is stored in the sum of the changes in the vertical correlations  $\Sigma\delta$ , *i.e.*, the change in the action passed through the gradient.

## 6.5. Cosmological Constant

The field equations describe the formation of the curvature at a point of manifold as a result of the masses present in the vacuum, described by the energy momentum tensor. This is especially also true for the cosmological constant  $+\Lambda g_{\mu\nu}$  : The method presented here for interpreting the interaction between masses suggests that the cosmological constant appearing in the field equations is to be regarded as a source or sink of information. If one wants to use the constant to describe the increase in the escape velocities of galaxy clusters, one can interpret it as an additional source of information.

The modification of movements of elementary objects always takes place under the conditions of the Hamiltonian principle within the framework of the PIT. In our model, the attraction of two masses in gravity is caused by the difference in the action in the superimposed graviton pairs. The minimization of the action is already effective in the interaction in the overlapping gravitons. If the masses are to repel each other instead of attracting, this can only be done under the conditions of the Hamiltonian principle. We obtain such conditions between two masses, if the action in the space between them is greater than both masses can absorb in their memories at a given relative velocity and given distance. If only action of the memory of movement and of masses are present in the vacuum, there will be an equilibrium of action between the present masses and the masses will be attracted. If additional action is present, this equilibrium changes the conditions of interaction. Under conditions of the Hamilton principle this results in a repulsion.

From this point of view, there is a repulsive force between galaxy clusters, if there is another source of information in the space between them. From the point of view of the PIT, [2], there are three sources of physical information (four blocks) in the universe: a part that determines the motion of objects (memory of motion), a part that determines gravity (memory of mass), and a part that was formed at the Big Bang. The increase in the escape velocity of the galaxy clusters should be due to the fraction formed during the Big Bang. This has an effect when the distances between the masses are large and outweigh the small proportion of gravity at this point. With the decrease of the relative velocity, the proportion of the action in the memories of the basic structure decreases and increases in the vacuum, therefore, so that with increasing expansion of the universe, the relative proportion of information in the vacuum increases.

## 7. Interpretations

In the PIT, the mass is described by the basic structure and the gravitons assigned to it. Simplifying, let's consider a four-dimensional oscillator of the basic structure, which consists of an active and a non-active four block. Each of the two four blocks consists of a four block with positive currents and the corresponding graviton  $G_\alpha$  and a four block with negative currents and the graviton  $G_\beta$ . We think of the density of mass as the density of these oscillators. The information contained in the oscillators is determined by a fixed amount of the action in the non-active four blocks, and by the action contained in the relative velocity in the memory of the motion (together with the memory of the masses). Information in the memories of the basic structure and in the gravitons are in equilibrium at a rest frame. From the considerations on the interaction between two masses in the preceding sections, the following properties for gravity result:

- The correlation space describes the correlation of the fields, defined on the coordinates of space time. The correlation of the fields is generated by the action, under the conditions of the Hamiltonian principle.

- All masses fall at the same rate in the gravitational gradient along the same paths, because each oscillator of the mass has the same information at the same velocity and experiences the same change of information when passing through the same change of information in the gradient.
- Inertial and heavy masses are the same, because every change in the information in the oscillator of motion undergoes the same change in the information in the oscillator of the mass; equal currents in the oscillators of motion and in the mass run simultaneously in opposite directions. Any change in the information in both oscillators occurs with the same amount at the same time.
- Inertia is caused by the oscillators of the mass: if all gravity is switched off, an object retains its inertia: if a non-gravitational force acts, then both memories react as if a gravitational force were at work: both four blocks the active and the non-active become active.
- The principle of equivalence in GRT states that a free-falling observer in a gravitational field is equivalent to a not-accelerated observer far away from a gravitational field. Since, as shown in this work, in a gravitational field between interacting masses there is an exchange of information that causes a movement of the objects towards each other, it follows in the PIT that there is a difference between a mass in a space without gravity and a mass in space with additional gravity. The principle of equivalence is nevertheless valid, because in both cases all physical laws are valid. The reason for this is that in both cases the oscillating system of masses and gravitons is complete. If external forces act, they relate to the entire system in both cases.
- In the mass oscillators and in the interaction region of gravitons, the information alternates between the alpha- and beta-four blocks. This creates a circulation of information between the sources in the basic structure and the gravitons in the vacuum. The result is a uniform distribution of the action in the oscillators of the A, B, C and D in the unit cubes of both masses (7). The circulating information is formed by minimizing the action on the formation of deltas  $\delta = \sum \delta_n$  and is the source of the energy released on impact. In order to separate the masses from each other, the state in vacuum before the interaction of the gravitons of both masses must be restored.
- In the PIT, the principle of equivalence follows from the Hamilton principle. Every change in a state of motion in one sub-area requires at the same time a change in another sub-area in such a way that the change in action is minimized.
- The model of the PIT to gravity basically agrees with the model of the GRT, because in a parallel transport the information density of the PIT leads to the same explanation as the curvature of the GRT. Physically, the density of the information differs from the curvature, but they are the same in their effect on gravity.
- The curvature in GRT is explained as the non-commutativity of the parallel transports and is determined by Einstein's field equations. In the PIT, the strength of the curvature is described by the delta  $\delta$ , the change in information.
- In this paper presented formation of gravity by information exchange, describes only the behavior of dark matter, because the basic structure also contains the formation of charges by interaction with the photons of static Maxwell fields, [1].
- On the question of quantization of the field equations, [6]: From the point of view of the PIT, the field equations lack the sources of the action, they contain only the consequences of the presence of action in the form of currents.
- The equations of motion of a force-free particle in the gradient of gravity [4] (p. 1000),

$$m\ddot{x}^\mu + m\Gamma_{\mu\lambda\nu}\dot{x}^\lambda\dot{x}^\nu = 0 \text{ with } \Gamma_{\mu\lambda\nu} = g_{\mu\rho}2(\partial_\lambda g_{\nu\rho} + \partial_\nu g_{\lambda\rho} + \partial_\rho g_{\lambda\nu})(8)$$

can be interpreted on the basis of the explanations in this thesis as follows: Let a single oscillator of the mass at the point  $x_\mu$  be considered, to which the single oscillators of the masses at the positions  $x_\lambda$  and  $x_\nu$  move relative with the velocities  $x'_\lambda$  and  $x'_\nu$ . According to our considerations in Section 3, the Christoffel symbols describe the supply of information from the gravitons  $\lambda$  and  $\nu$  generated by the oscillators in  $x_\lambda$  and in  $x_\nu$  to the graviton pair  $g_{\mu\rho}$ . We have interpreted the partial changes  $\partial_\lambda$ ,  $\partial_\nu$  and  $\partial_\rho$  as the changes in the currents in the vertical correlations of the gravitons  $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$  and  $\rho$  that occur in the graviton pairs  $g_{\nu\rho}$ ,  $g_{\lambda\rho}$  and  $g_{\lambda\mu}$ . The changes in the currents flow, according to the diagram (4), occurs back to the ground oscillators in  $x_\rho$  and in  $x_\nu$ <sup>11</sup>. The oscillator of the mass at point  $x_\mu$  thus experiences an acceleration due to the interaction of its gravitons  $g_\mu$  with the gravitons of the masses of  $x_\lambda$  and  $x_\nu$ .

- Minimizing the action determines the curvature of space: By requiring that the variation of the Einstein-Hilbert action  $\delta W[g]$  disappears, for each variation of the metric  $g_{\mu\nu}$ , the Einstein equations of the vacuum are obtained, ([4] p. 1003 ff) [6]. The action produced by the product of the graviton-pairs in the metric, generates the curvature of space. The content of the action in the gravitons causes the curvature in the deactivated Maxwell vacuum [1].

## 8. Summary and Discussion

In the preceding works, [1]-[3], a model was developed to describe the structure and interaction of elementary objects, in which electromagnetic fields, photons of light, gravitons, the vacuum, the charge and the mass can be represented by information. Three-dimensional correlation structures, generated by four-dimensional fields, formed by four unit-oscillators of the action, turned out to be the information. In the present report, the interaction between two masses is analyzed using these methods. To this end, we consider Einstein's field equations and assign the structures of mass and gravitons to the six four-dimensional coordinate systems of the field equations, by describing the six four-dimensional coordinate systems of the Ricci tensor with six four-dimensional gravitons, which exchange information in a vacuum (at the point of manifold) by common oscillation of two graviton pairs of masses and transmit it to the two interacting masses. The development of formalism takes place in three steps: 1) the oscillation of the masses is determined as the oscillation of the information of the basic structure, 2) the influence of the oscillation of the information of the masses on the gravitons in the vacuum is analyzed, and 3) the interaction of two masses is determined by superposition of the gravitons of both masses in a vacuum and their effect on the behavior of the masses is determined. It is shown that on the basis of the Hamiltonian principle, the masses exchange and store information, and that the exchange of information causes the movement of the masses towards each other. The inertia of the masses is due to their oscillator systems of the masses, oscillating against each other. Repulsive effect in gravity between masses can be interpreted by additional sources of information.

A comparison of the results describing the interaction of the masses with the help of the exchange of physical information, with the formulations of the field equations seems possible, because both: the structures of the masses and the information in the PIT, and the statement about the curvature of the space of GRT lead to a comparison of four-dimensional structures. Both formulations represent an abstraction of the statements because they represent only a section of the events in a networked four-dimensional space. In our presentation, we have neglected the influence of the

peripheral information carriers by assuming that the transmission of information takes place solely through the vertical correlations in the unit cubes. This makes it possible to easily present the exchange of information. The similarities in both cases result from the use of six four-dimensional coordinate systems.

Mass and energy are equivalent, because energy can be obtained from mass. But what is mass and what is energy? The energy obtained from the mass is detected as radiation (pair annihilation) and in pair generation radiation becomes mass and charge. In the PIT, the radiation consists of four blocks that are formed by action. It is therefore obvious to describe the mass by action. For the structure of the mass, we proposed the basic structure, which consists of four blocks, *i.e.*, of action. Mass is characterized by gravity and inertia. In the present work, it is shown that the proposed basic structure of a mass can be generated in the form of gravitons and characterized by inertia. This is done under the assumption that elementary objects, described in space-time with the Lagrange density and the communication relations of quantum mechanics, can be represented on the correlation space as three-dimensional structures, formed by four-dimensional fields and action under the conditions of the Hamiltonian principle.

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# Gravitoelectromagnetism and Electromagnetism Unified by the Theory of Informatons

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## Abstract

The theory of informatons starts from the idea that any material object at rest in an inertial reference frame is the source and the center of an expanding cloud of informatons: mass- and energy-less granular entities that are emitted by that object at a rate proportional to its rest mass and that rush away with the speed of light carrying information regarding its position ("g-information") and if this is the case, regarding its electric charge ("e-information"). Depending on the nature of the substance (g- or e-information) on which we focus, we identify that cloud as the "gravitational" or as the "electric field" of the object. In this article, we deduce from the kinematics of the informatons both the gravitoelectromagnetic description of the gravitational phenomena and laws and the classical description of electromagnetism.

## Keywords

Gravity, Gravitoelectromagnetism (GEM), Electromagnetism (EM), Informatons

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## 1. Introduction

The *classical field theory* considers the gravitational field as the entity that mediates in the gravitational interactions and the electromagnetic field as the entity that plays the same role in the electromagnetic ones.

In contemporary textbooks, the *gravitational field of a whether or not moving mass particle* is fully characterized by the vectoral quantity  $\mathbf{E}_g$  and in the same context the *electric field of an electrically charged mass particle at rest* is fully characterized by the vectoral quantity  $\mathbf{E}$ .  $\mathbf{E}_g$  and  $\mathbf{E}$  have a value at every point of space and time and are thus relative to an inertial reference frame (IRF)  $\mathbf{O}$ , regarded as functions of space and time coordinates. But the *electromagnetic field (EM-field) of a moving electrically charged mass particle* is characterized as a dual entity always having a field- and an induction-component ( $\mathbf{E}$  and  $\mathbf{B}$ ) simultaneously created by their common source: the moving particle.

Oliver Heaviside [1], Henri Poincaré [2], Oleg Jefimenko [3] e.o. made fundamental contributions to the *gravitoelectromagnetic* description of the gravitational phenomena and laws. In that context ("gravitoelectromagnetism", GEM) the kinematics of the gravitating objects are taken into account what implies that the gravitational field of a moving mass particle, just like the electromagnetic field of a moving electrically

charged particle, is a dual entity always having a field- and an induction-component ( $E_g$  and  $B_g$ ). Because the role of the kinematics of the gravitating objects is not relevant when the speed of the objects is small relative to the speed of light, this phenomenon is overlooked in the "classical" description of gravity. It should be noted that, *from the point of view of GRT*, the gravitoelectromagnetic description of the gravitational phenomena and laws is valid only in the weak field approximation. The "theory of informatons" is starting from the idea that a mass particle at rest relative to an IRF  $\mathbf{O}$  manifests its presence in space and time by the emission, at a rate proportional to its rest mass, of mass and energy less granular entities that are rushing away with the speed of light and that are carrying *information* regarding the position ("g-information") and if this is the case, regarding the electric charge of their emitter ("e-information"). Because they transport nothing else than information, we call these entities "*informatons*".

In the context of the mentioned theory, the gravitational as well as the electromagnetic field of a material object is understood as an expanding cloud of informatons that forms an indivisible whole with that object. The *g*-information stored in that cloud is the substance of the gravitational field and if this is the case, the *e*-information stored in it is the substance of the electromagnetic field. That means that "information" can be identified as the substance of gravitational and electromagnetic fields and "informatons" as the constituent elements of that substance.

## 2. Preliminary Definitions

We refer to §2 of reference [4] for the definitions of the concepts "mass", "charge", "mass particle", "space", "time" and "inertial reference frame" as they are understood in the context of the theory of informatons.

## 3. Preliminary Concepts

### 3.1. The Concept of Gravitational or *g*-Information

Newton's law of universal gravitation [5] may be expressed as follows:

*The gravitational force  $F$  between any two particles having masses  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  separated by a distance  $r$  is an attraction working along the line joining the particles and has a magnitude*

$$F = G \cdot m_1 \cdot m_2 / r^2$$

*where  $G = 6.6732 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{kg}^{-2}$  is a universal constant having the same value for all pairs of particles.*

This law expresses the basic fact of gravitation, namely that two masses are interacting "at-a-distance": they exert forces on one another even though they are not in contact.

According to Newton's law  $F_B$ , the force exerted by a particle  $A$ , with mass  $m_1$ , on a particle  $B$ , with mass  $m$ , is pointing to the position of  $A$  and has a magnitude:

$$F_B = (G \cdot m_1 / r^2) \cdot m$$

The orientation of this force and the fact that it is directly proportional to the mass of  $A$  and inversely proportional to the square of the distance from  $A$  to  $B$ , implies that particle  $B$  must receive *information* about the presence in space of particle  $A$ : particle  $A$  must send information to  $B$  about its position and about its mass. This conclusion is independent of the position and the mass of  $B$ . So we can generalize it and posit that:

*A particle manifests itself in space by emitting information about its mass and about its position. We consider that type of information as a substantial element of nature and call it "gravitational information" or "g-information".*

### 3.2. The Concept of Electrical or e-Information

Two-point charges at rest relative to an IRF in vacuum exert an electric force  $F$  on one another. Between charges of like sign, this force is repulsive and between charges of unlike sign it is attractive. The precise value of the electric force that one charged particle exerts on another is given by Coulomb's law [6]:

*The magnitude of the electric force  $F$  that a particle with charge  $q_1$  exerts on another particle with charge  $q_2$  is directly proportional to the product of their charges and inversely proportional to the square of the distance  $r$  between them. The direction of the force is along the line joining the particles.*

$$F = 14\pi\epsilon_0 \cdot |q_1| \cdot |q_2| / r^2$$

where  $\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/m}$  is the permittivity constant.

Coulomb's law expresses the basic fact of electrostatics, namely that two point charges are interacting "at-a-distance".

According to Coulomb's law  $F_B$ , the electric force exerted by a point charge  $A$ , with charge  $q_1$ , on a point charge  $B$ , with charge  $q$ , is pointing to the position of  $A$  if the signs of the charges are unlike and in the opposite direction if they are like. The magnitude of that force is:

$$F_B = (14\pi\epsilon_0 \cdot |q_1| / r^2) \cdot |q|$$

The orientation of  $F_B$  and the fact that it is directly proportional to the charge of  $A$  and inversely proportional to the square of the distance from  $B$  to  $A$ , implies that particle  $B$  must receive *information* from particle  $A$  about its electric charge and about its position. In other words: point charge  $A$  must send information to  $B$  about its position and about the magnitude and the sign of its charge.

So, we can posit that: *a point charge manifests itself in space by emitting information about its charge and about its position.* We consider this type of information as a substantial element of nature and call it "electrical information" or "e-information".

## 4. The Postulate of the Emission of Informatons

We assume that a material object manifests its presence in space by continuously emitting granular carriers of *g*-information and, if it is electrically charged, of *e*-information. These information carriers are called "informatons". The emission of informatons by a material object anchored in an IRF  $O$ , is governed by the "postulate of the emission of informatons".

**1)** *The emission of informatons by a mass particle at rest is governed by the following rules:*

a) *The emission is uniform in all directions of space, and the informatons diverge with the speed of light ( $c =$*

*$3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}$ ) along radial trajectories relative to the position of the emitter.*

b)  *$N' = dN/dt$ , the rate at which a particle emits informatons<sup>1</sup>, is time independent and proportional to the rest mass  $m_0$  of that particle. So there is a constant  $K$  so that:*

$$N' = K \cdot m_0$$

c) *The constant  $K$  is equal to the ratio of the square of the speed of light ( $c$ ) to the Planck constant ( $h$ ):*

$$K = c^2/h = 1.36 \times 10^{50} \text{ kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

**2)** We call the essential attribute of an informaton its *g-index*. The *g-index* of an informaton refers to information about the position of its emitter and equals the *elementary quantum of g-information*. It is represented by a vectoral quantity  $s_g$  :

a)  $s_g$  points to the position of the emitter.

b) The elementary quantum of *g-information* is:

$$S_g = 1K \cdot \eta_0 = h \eta_0 \cdot c^2 = 6.18 \times 10^{-60} \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

where  $\eta_0 = 14 \cdot \pi \cdot G = 1.19 \times 10^9 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{s}^2 \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$  ,  $G$  being the gravitational constant.

**3)** Informatons emitted by an electrically charged particle at rest in an IRF, carry in addition an attribute that refers to the electric charge per unit mass of their emitter, namely the *e-index*. *e-indices* are represented as  $s_e$  and defined by:

a) The *e-*

*indices are radial relative to the position of the emitter. They are centrifugal when the emitter carries a positive charge ( $q = +Q$ ) and centripetal when the charge of the emitter is negative ( $q = -Q$ ).*

b)  $s_e$ , the magnitude of an *e-*

*index depends on  $Q/m_0$ , the charge per unit of rest mass of the emitter. It is defined by :*

$$S_e = 1K \cdot \epsilon_0 \cdot Q m_0 = 8.32 \times 10^{-40} \cdot Q m_0 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \cdot \text{C}^{-1}$$

where  $\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/m}$  is the permittivity constant.

Rule 1.a is the expression of the hypothesis that the space is a homogenous and isotropic continuum in which the gravitational and electromagnetic phenomena are travelling with the speed of light. Rule 1.b posits that the rate at which a particle emits informatons is a measure for its rest mass and rule 1.c implies the fact that, when a particle absorbs (emits) a photon  $h \cdot \nu$  , its rest mass is increasing (decreasing) with an amount  $h \cdot \nu c^2$  while its emission rate is increasing (decreasing) with an amount  $\nu$  .

Rule 2.a and rule 2.b identify an informaton as the carrier of the constituent element of gravitational information.

Rule 3.a and rule 3.b identify an informaton emitted by an electrically charged mass particle as the carrier of the constituent element of electrical information linked to that particle.

To summarize, each material object manifests itself in space by the emission of informatons. Informatons are carriers of the elementary quantum of *g-information* and as such the constituent elements of gravitational fields. If their emitter is electrically charged, they are also carriers of the elementary quantity of *e-information* that depends on the charge/unit of mass of their emitter and they are as such the constituent elements of electric fields.

We will represent an informaton as a quasi-infinitely small sphere, moving with velocity  $c$  always carrying a vector  $s_g$  and if it is emitted by a charged particle in addition carrying a vector  $s_e$  .

## 5. The Emission of Informatons by a Particle at Rest

In **Figure 1**, we consider a particle, with rest mass  $m_0$  and (positive) charge  $q$ , that is anchored at the origin of an IRF  $\mathbf{O}$ .

From article 1 of the "postulate of the emission on informatons" it follows that that particle is the source and the center of a, with the speed of light, expanding spherical cloud of informatons. It is evident that the rate at which that particle emits informatons is also the rate at which it sends informatons through any closed surface surrounding it.

So, the postulate of the emission of informatons implies that the *intensity of the flow of informatons* through any closed surface that encloses the particle is:

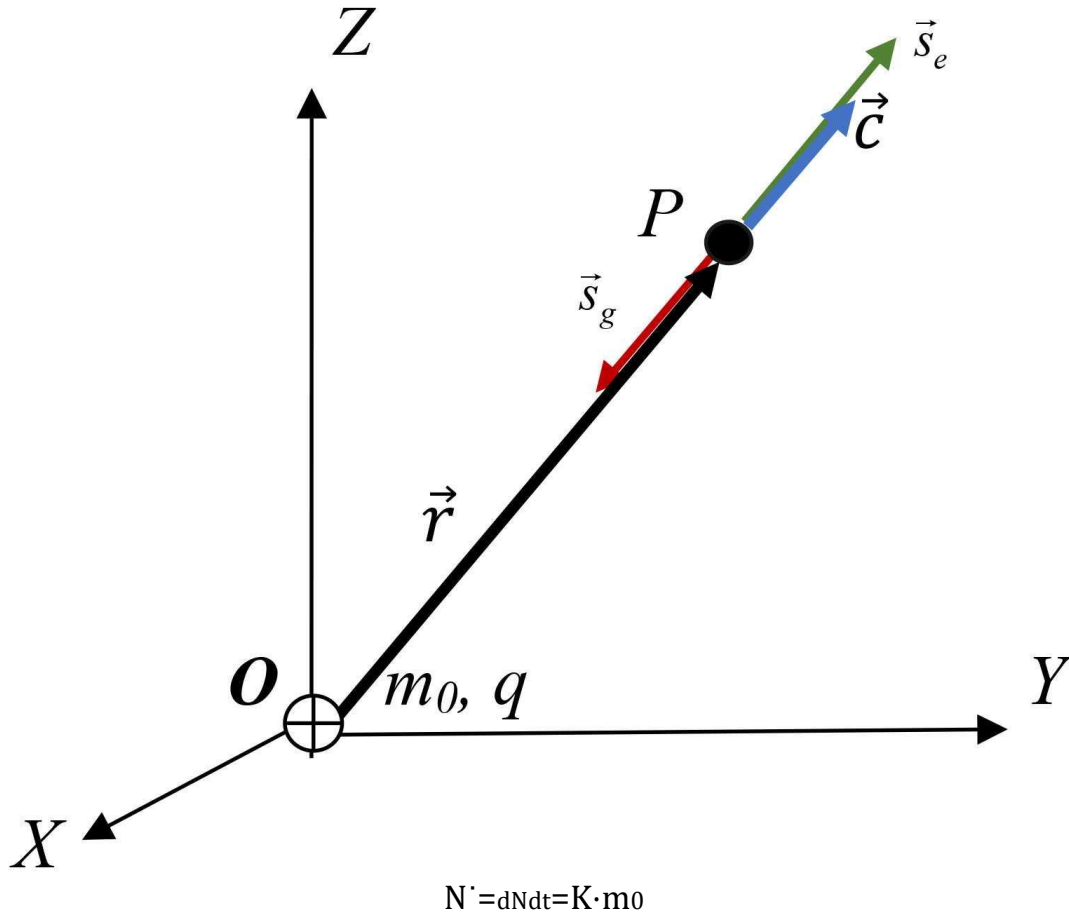


Figure 1. The emission of an informaton by an electrically charged particle. If the closed surface is a sphere with radius  $r$ , the *intensity of the flow of informatons per unit area* is given by:

$$K \cdot m_0 / 4 \cdot \pi \cdot r^2 (1)$$

This is, at any point  $P$  at a distance  $r$  from their source the “*density of the flow of informatons*”, i.e. the rate per unit area at which these informatons cross an elementary surface perpendicular to the direction in which they move.

Because for each spatial region, the inflow of informatons equals the outflow each spatial region contains an unchanging number of informatons and thus a constant quantity of  $g$ -information and a constant quantity of  $e$ -information. Moreover, the orientation of the  $g$ - and  $e$ -indices of the informatons passing near an arbitrary point is time-independent. And in addition, each spatial region contains a very large number of informatons, which makes that the cloud of informatons can be considered as a continuum. If we focus on the  $g$ -information as its substance that continuum is called the “*gravitational field*” of the particle and if we focus on the  $e$ -information it is referred to as its “*electric field*”.

## 6. The $g$ -Field and the $e$ -Field of a Particle at Rest

According to articles 1 and 2 of the postulate of the emission of informatons, the informatons that in **Figure 1** with velocity

$$\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} = \mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{e}_r$$

pass near point  $P$ , defined by the position vector  $\mathbf{r}$ , have two attributes: their  $g$ -index  $s_g$  and their  $e$ -index  $s_e$ :

$$s_g = -1K \cdot \eta_0 \cdot \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} = -1K \cdot \eta_0 \cdot \mathbf{e}_r \quad (2)$$

$$s_e = qm_0 \cdot 1K \cdot \varepsilon_0 \cdot \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} = qm_0 \cdot 1K \cdot \varepsilon_0 \cdot \mathbf{e}_r \quad (3)$$

The densities (i.e. the rates per unit area perpendicular to  $\mathbf{c}$ ) of the flows of  $g$ - and  $e$ -information at  $P$  are respectively the product of the density of the flow of informatons with  $s_g$ , the elementary  $g$ -information quantum, and with  $s_e$ , the elementary  $e$ -information quantity.

So, combining (1) and (2) with (3) we become the following expressions for respectively the density of the flow of  $g$ -information and the flow of  $e$ -information at  $P$ :

$$K \cdot m_0 \cdot 4 \cdot \pi \cdot r^2 \cdot 1K \cdot \eta_0 = m_0 \cdot 4 \cdot \pi \cdot \eta_0 \cdot r^2 \quad K \cdot m_0 \cdot 4 \cdot \pi \cdot r^2 \cdot qm_0 \cdot 1K \cdot \varepsilon_0 = q \cdot 4 \cdot \pi \cdot \varepsilon_0 \cdot r^2$$

These quantities are, together with the orientation of the  $g$ - and  $e$ -indices of the informatons that are passing near  $P$ , characteristic for the gravitational field and for the electric field at that point. Thus, at a point  $P$ , the gravitational field of a particle with mass  $m_0$  and electric charge  $q$  is unambiguously characterized by the vectoral quantity  $\mathbf{E}_g$  defined as:

$$\mathbf{E}_g = N \cdot 4 \cdot \pi \cdot r^2 \cdot s_g = -m_0 \cdot 4 \cdot \pi \cdot \eta_0 \cdot r^2 \cdot \mathbf{e}_r = -m_0 \cdot 4 \cdot \pi \cdot \eta_0 \cdot r^3 \cdot \mathbf{r}$$

And its electric field by the vectoral quantity  $\mathbf{E}$  defined as:

$$\mathbf{E} = N \cdot 4 \cdot \pi \cdot r^2 \cdot s_e = q \cdot 4 \cdot \pi \cdot \varepsilon_0 \cdot r^2 \cdot \mathbf{e}_r = q \cdot 4 \cdot \pi \cdot \varepsilon_0 \cdot r^3 \cdot \mathbf{r}$$

These quantities are the *gravitational field strength* or shortly the "*g-field*" and the *electric field strength* or shortly the "*e-field*".

We conclude:

1)  $\mathbf{E}_g$ , the magnitude of  $\mathbf{E}_g$  characterizes the density of the flow of  $g$ -information at an arbitrary point  $P$  (i.e. the rate per unit area at which  $g$ -information crosses an elementary surface perpendicular to the direction in which the informatons move at  $P$ ). And  $E$ , the magnitude of  $\mathbf{E}$  characterizes at  $P$  the density of the flow of  $e$ -information (i.e. the rate per unit area at which  $e$ -information crosses an elementary surface perpendicular to the direction in which the informatons move).

2) At any point of the gravitational field of a particle with rest mass  $m_0$  (whether or not electrically charged), the orientation of  $\mathbf{E}_g$  corresponds to the orientation of the  $g$ -indices of the informatons that are passing near that point. So  $\mathbf{E}_g$  is pointing to the position of the source of the field. That applies also to  $\mathbf{E}$  in the case of the electric field of a particle with negative charge, but in the case of a particle with a positive charge  $\mathbf{E}$  is pointing in the opposite direction.

Let us note that the role played by the factor  $(-m_0 \eta_0)$  in the definition of  $\mathbf{E}_g$  is taken over by the factor  $(q \varepsilon_0)$  in the definition of  $\mathbf{E}$ .

## 7. The Laws of Conservation of $g$ - and $e$ -Information

Let us consider a surface-element  $dS$  at  $P$  (**Figure 2(a)**). Its orientation and its magnitude are completely determined by the surface-vector  $d\mathbf{S}$  (**Figure 2(b)**).

By  $-d\Phi_g$ , we represent the rate at which  $g$ -information flows through  $dS$  in the sense of the positive normal  $\mathbf{e}_n$  and we call the scalar quantity  $d\Phi_g$  defined as

$$d\Phi_G = \vec{E}_g \cdot d\vec{S} = E_g \cdot dS \cdot \cos\alpha$$

the elementary  $g$ -flux through  $dS$ .

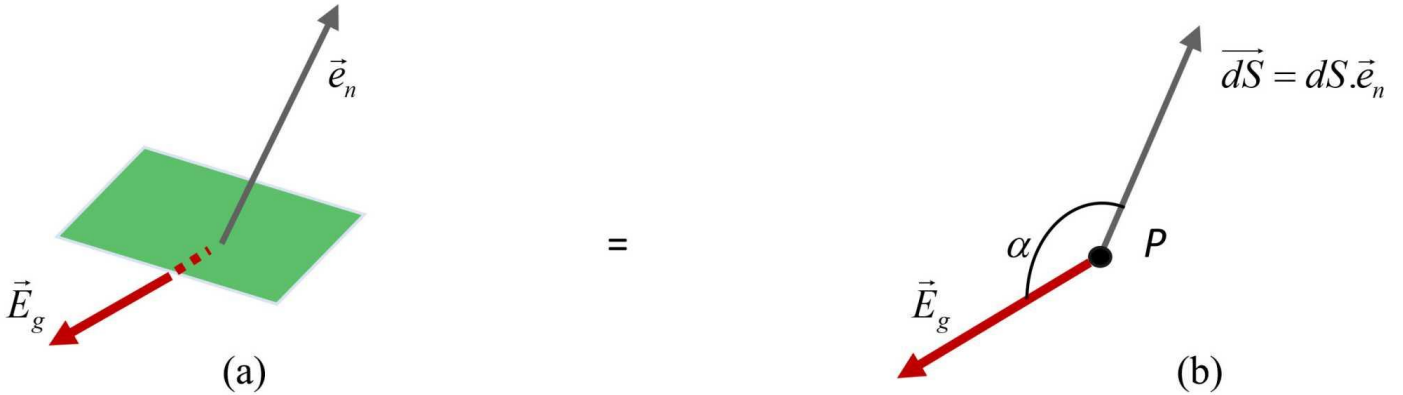


Figure 2. The flux through a surface element.

For an arbitrary closed surface  $S$  that surrounds a particle with rest mass  $m_o$ , the outward  $g$ -flux  $\Phi_G$  (that we obtain by integrating the elementary contributions  $d\Phi_g$  over  $S$ ) must be equal to the rate at which the particle emits  $g$ -information. Thus:

$$\Phi_G = \oint \vec{E}_g \cdot d\vec{S} = -m_o \eta_o (4)$$

In an analogous manner it can be shown that for an arbitrary closed surface that surrounds a particle with charge  $q$ , the outward  $e$ -flux  $\Phi_E$  is equal to the rate at which the particle emits  $e$ -information. Thus:

$$\Phi_E = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = q \epsilon_o (5)$$

(4) and (5) (Gauss's laws) express *the laws of the conservation of  $g$ - and of  $e$ -information*.

## 8. The Gravitational Field and the Electric Field of a Set of Particles at Rest

We consider a set of particles with rest masses  $m_1, \dots, m_i, \dots, m_n$  that are anchored in an IRF  $\mathbf{O}$ . At an arbitrary point  $P$ , the flows of  $g$ -information that are emitted by the distinct masses are defined by the gravitational fields  $E_{g1}, \dots, E_{gi}, \dots, E_{gn}$ .  $-d\Phi_g$ , the rate at which  $g$ -information flows through a surface-element  $dS$  at  $P$  in the sense of the positive normal, is the sum of the contributions of the distinct masses:

$$-d\Phi_G = \sum_{i=1}^n (E_{gi} \cdot d\vec{S}) = -(\sum_{i=1}^n E_{gi}) \cdot d\vec{S} = -\vec{E}_g \cdot d\vec{S}$$

So, the *effective density of the flow of  $g$ -information at  $P$*  (the effective  $g$ -field) is completely defined by:

$$\vec{E}_g = \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{E}_{gi}$$

If the particles are electrically charged with charges  $q_1, \dots, q_i, \dots, q_n$  they will in addition create an  $e$ -field that at an arbitrary point is determined by:

$$\vec{E} = \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{E}_i$$

We conclude: *At a point in space, the g-field (e-field) of a set of (electrically charged) particles at rest is completely defined by the vector sum of the g-fields (e-fields) caused by the distinct particles.*

It's easy to show that the conservations laws (4) and (5) in the case of a set of particles take the following form:

$$\Phi_G = \oint E_g \cdot dS = -m_{in} \eta_0 \quad \text{and} \quad \Phi_E = \oint E \cdot dS = q_{in} \epsilon_0$$

where  $m_{in}$  and  $q_{in}$  are respectively the surrounded mass and the surrounded charge.

## 9. The g-Field and the e-Field of a Mass Continuum at Rest

We call an object in which the matter in a time independent manner is spread over the occupied volume, a *mass continuum*.

At each point  $Q$  in such a continuum, the accumulation of mass is characterized by the (mass) *density*  $\rho_G$ . To define this scalar quantity one considers the mass  $dm$  of a volume element  $dV$  that contains  $Q$ . The accumulation of mass in the vicinity of  $Q$  is defined by the mass density  $\rho_G$ :

$$\rho_G = dm/dV$$

If the mass continuum is electrically charged, in addition, it is characterized by the *charge density*  $\rho_E$ . This scalar quantity is defined by considering the charge  $dq$  in the volume element  $dV$ :

$$\rho_E = dq/dV$$

A mass (charge) continuum, anchored in an IRF, is equivalent to a set of infinitely many infinitesimal small mass (charge) elements  $dm$  ( $dq$ ). The contribution of each of them to the  $g$ - ( $e$ -)field at an arbitrary point  $P$  is  $dE_g$  ( $dE$ ).  $E_g$  ( $E$ ), the effective  $g$ - ( $e$ -)field at  $P$ , is the result of the integration over the volume of the continuum of all these contributions.

It is evident that the outward  $g$ - ( $e$ -)flux through a closed surface  $S$  only depends on the mass (charge) enclosed by that surface (the enclosed volume is  $V$ ):

$$\oint_S E_g \cdot dS = -1/\eta_0 \cdot \iiint_V \rho_G \cdot dV \quad \text{and} \quad \oint_S E \cdot dS = 1/\epsilon_0 \cdot \iiint_V \rho_E \cdot dV$$

This is Gauss's law in the case of a mass (electrically charged) continuum. *It is the expression of the conservation of g- ( $e$ -)information.*

These relations are equivalent with (theorem of Ostrogradsky [7]):

$$\text{div} E_g = -\rho_G \eta_0 \quad \text{and} \quad \text{div} E = \rho_E \epsilon_0$$

Furthermore, one can show that in any matter free point  $\text{rot} E_g = \text{rot} E = 0$ , what implies the existence of a gravitational (electric) potential function  $V_g$  ( $V$ ) for which:

$$E_g = -\text{grad} V_g \quad \text{and} \quad E = -\text{grad} V$$

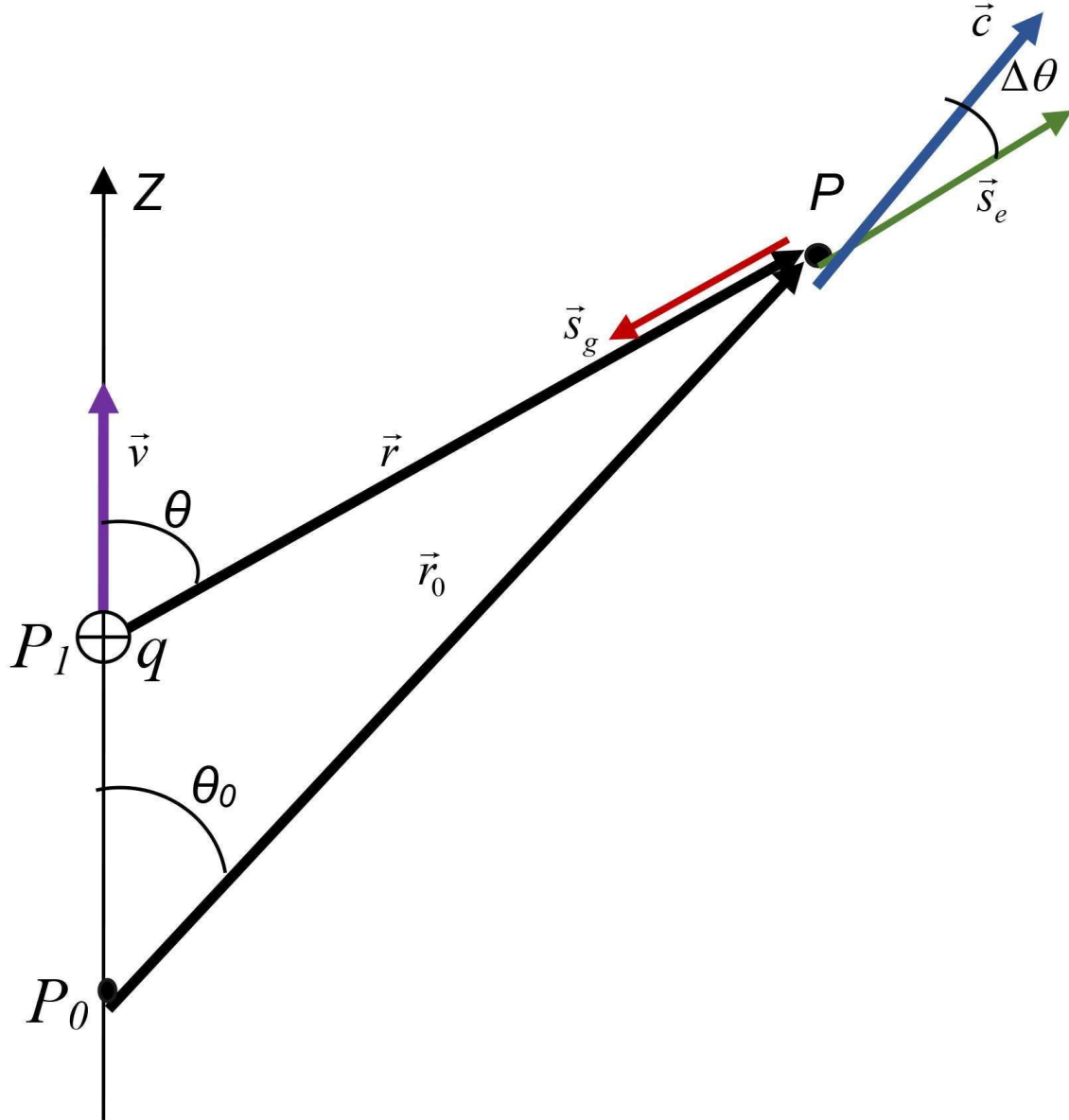
Let us note that the role played by the factor  $(-\rho_G \eta_0)$  in the definition of  $E_g$  is taken over by the factor  $(\rho_E \epsilon_0)$  in the definition of  $E$ .

## 10. The Emission of Informatons by a Particle Moving with Constant Velocity

We extend rule 1.b of the postulate of the emission of informatons with the following proposition:  $N'$ , *the rate at which a mass particle emits informatons is independent of its of motion.*

In **Figure 3** we consider a particle, with rest mass  $m_0$  and (positive) charge  $q$  moving with constant velocity  $v$  along the  $Z$ -axis of an IRF  $\mathcal{O}$ . At the arbitrary moment  $t$  it passes at  $P_1$ . The position of  $P$ , an arbitrary fixed point in space, is defined by the vector  $\vec{r} = \vec{P_1P}$ . Because the position of  $P_1$  is continuously changing,  $\vec{r} \rightarrow$ , just like the distance  $r$  and the angle  $\theta$ , is time dependent.

Figure 3. The emission of an informaton by an electrically charged particle.



The informatons that, with the speed of light, at the moment  $t$  are passing near  $P$ , are emitted when the particle was at  $P_0$ . Bridging the distance  $P_0P = r_0$  took the time interval  $\Delta t = r_0/c$ . During their rush from  $P_0$  to  $P$  their emitter, the particle, moved from  $P_0$  to  $P_1$ :  $P_0P_1 = v \cdot \Delta t$ .

1) Rule 1.a of the postulate of the emission of informatons implies that  $c$  the velocity of these informatons, points in the direction of their movement, thus along the radius  $P_0P$ ;

2) Rules 2.a and 3.a of that postulate imply that  $s_g$ , their  $g$ -index, points to  $P_i$ , the position of the (positive) particle at the moment  $t$  and that  $s_e$ , their  $e$ -index, points in the opposite direction.

The line carrying the indices  $s_g$  and  $s_e$  and those carrying  $c$  form an angle  $\Delta\theta$ . We call this angle, that is characteristic for the speed of the mass particle, the "*characteristic angle*" or the "*characteristic deviation*" of the informaton. The quantity  $s_\beta = s_g \cdot \sin(\Delta\theta)$ , referring to the speed of the emitter, is called the "*characteristic  $g$ -information*" or the " *$\beta$ -information*" carried by the informaton and the quantity  $s_b = s_e \cdot \sin(\Delta\theta)$  its "*characteristic  $e$ -information*" or " *$b$ -information*".

We conclude that an informaton emitted by a moving particle, is a carrier of information referring to the velocity of that particle. This information may be represented by  $s_\beta$ , its "*gravitational characteristic vector*" or " *$\beta$ -index*" - and if the particle is electrically charged in addition by  $s_b$  its "*electrical characteristic vector*" or " *$b$ -index*". These vectoral quantities are defined as:

$$s_\beta = c \times s_{gC} \quad \text{and} \quad s_b = c \times s_{eC}$$

1) The  $\beta$ - ( $b$ -)index is perpendicular to the plane formed by the path of the informaton and the straight line that carries the  $g$ - ( $e$ -)index, thus it is perpendicular to the plane formed by the point  $P$  and the path of the emitter.

2) Its orientation relative to that plane is defined by the "rule of the corkscrew".

3) The magnitude of the  $\beta$ -index is  $s_\beta = s_g \cdot \sin(\Delta\theta)$  and the magnitude of the  $b$ -index is  $s_b = s_e \cdot \sin(\Delta\theta)$ .

In the case of **Figure 3** the  $\beta$ -index has the orientation of the positive  $X$ -axis and the  $b$ -index points in the opposite direction. In the case of a negatively charged particle both indices would have the same orientation.

## 11. Generalization: The Gravitational and the Magnetic Induction

If they are emitted by a *moving* electrically charged particle, all elements of the cloud of informatons in the volume element  $dV$  at  $P$  (**Figure 3**) carry, besides  $g$ - and  $e$ -information, also  $\beta$ - and  $b$ -information that depends on the state of movement of the emitting particle and is represented by the  $\beta$ -indices  $s_\beta$  and the  $b$ -indices  $s_b$  defined as:

$$s_\beta = c \times s_{gC} \quad \text{and} \quad s_b = c \times s_{eC}$$

If  $n$  is the density at  $P$  of the cloud of informatons (number of informatons per unit volume) at the moment  $t$ , the densities of the cloud of  $\beta/b$ -information (characteristic information per unit volume) at  $P$  is determined as:

$$n \cdot s_\beta = n \cdot c \times s_{gC} \quad \text{and} \quad n \cdot s_b = c \times s_{eC}$$

We call these (time dependent) vectoral quantities, that will be represented by  $B_g$  and  $B$ , respectively the "*gravitomagnetic induction*" or " *$\beta$ -induction*" and the "*magnetic induction*" or " *$b$ -induction*" at  $P$ . The magnitude  $B_g/B$  characterizes the density of the  $\beta/b$ -information cloud at  $P$  and the orientation of  $B_g/B$  refers to the orientation of the  $\beta/b$ -indices  $s_\beta/s_b$  of the informatons passing near that point. So, the  $\beta$ - and the  $b$ -induction caused at  $P$  by an electrically moving particle with rest mass  $m_0$  and charge  $q$  are:

$$B_g = n \cdot c \times s_{gC} = cc \times (n \cdot s_g) \quad \text{and} \quad B = n \cdot c \times s_{eC} = cc \times (n \cdot s_e)$$

$N$ , the density of the flow of informatons at  $P$  (the rate per unit area at which the informatons cross an elementary surface perpendicular to the direction of their

movement), and  $n$ , the density of the cloud of informatons at that point (number of informatons per unit volume), are connected by the relation:  $n = Nc$ .

With  $E_g = N \cdot s_g$  and  $E = N \cdot s_e$  we can express the  $\beta$ - and the  $b$ -induction at  $P$  as:

$$B_g = cc^2 \times (N \cdot s_g) = c \times E_g c^2 \quad \text{and} \quad B = cc^2 \times (N \cdot s_e) = c \times E c^2$$

We

conclude: *A moving mass particle manifests itself in space by its "gravitoelectromagnetic (GEM) field": a dual entity always having a field- and an induction-component ( $E_g$  and  $B_g$ ). If the particle is electrically charged it is, in addition, the source of an "electromagnetic (EM) field": also a dual entity with a field- and an induction-component ( $E$  and  $B$ ). The source of the GEM field is the rest mass  $m_0$  of the particle, its electric charge  $q$  is the source of the EM field.*

## 12. The Field- and Induction Component of the Gravitational and of the Electromagnetic Field of a Mass Particle Moving with Constant Velocity

### 12.1. The $g$ -Field and $e$ -Field of a Mass Particle Moving with Constant Velocity

In **Figure 4(a)**, we consider a particle with rest mass  $m_0$  and (positive) charge  $q$  that is moving with constant velocity  $v = v \cdot e_z$  along the  $Z$ -axis of an IRF  $\mathbf{O}$ . At the moment  $t = 0$ , it passes through the origin  $O$  and at the moment  $t = t$  through the point  $P_1$ . It is evident that:

$$OP_1 = z_{P_1} = v \cdot t$$

$P$  is an arbitrary fixed point in  $\mathbf{O}$ . Its position relative to the moving particle is determined by the time dependent position vector  $r = P_1P$ .

We introduce  $\mathbf{O}'$ , the proper IRF of the particle (**Figure 4(b)**), i.e. the IRF whose origin is anchored to the particle and we assume that  $t = t' = 0$  when its origin  $O'$  passes through  $O$ . Relative to  $\mathbf{O}'$ , the position of  $P$  is determined by the time dependent position vector  $r' = O'P$ .

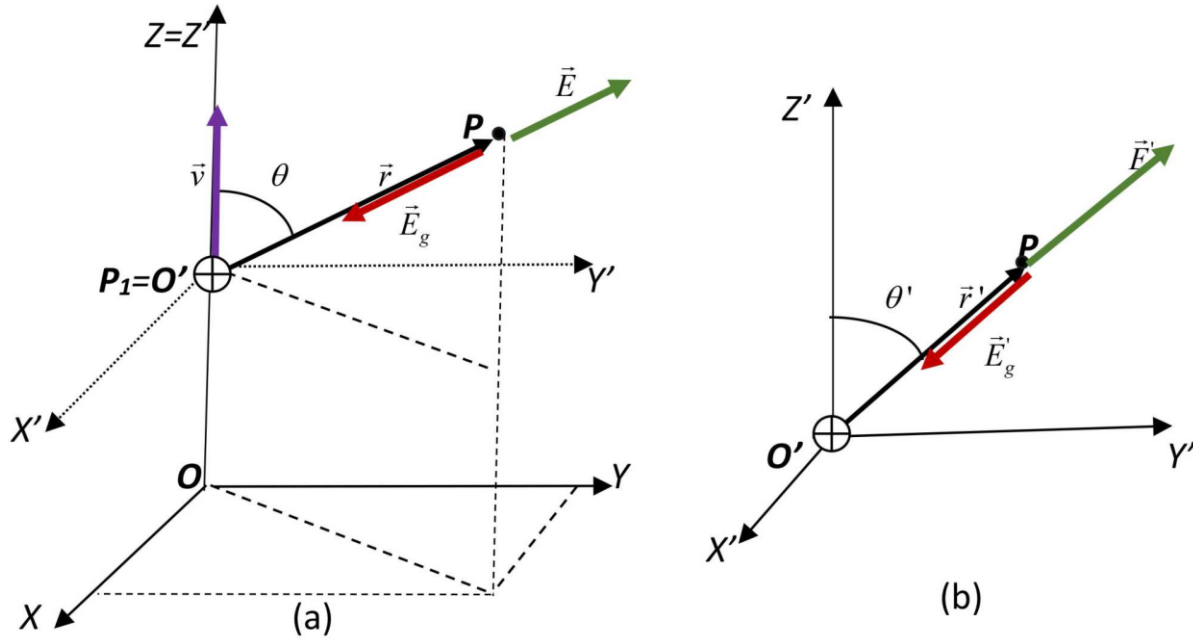


Figure 4. The  $g$ -field of an electrically charged mass particle moving with constant velocity.

The particle is at rest in  $\mathbf{O}'$ . So according to §.6,  $\mathbf{E}'_g$ , its  $g$ -field relative to  $\mathbf{O}'$ , is completely defined by the vectoral quantity:

$$\mathbf{E}'_g = -\frac{dN}{dt'} \cdot S_g 4 \cdot \pi \cdot r'^2 \cdot \mathbf{e}_{r'}$$

$dN$  is the number of informatons that during the time interval  $dt'$  pass through an elementary surface  $dS'$  that in  $\mathbf{O}'$  is perpendicular to  $c$ , the velocity of these informatons.

By definition,  $\mathbf{E}'_g$  is, relative to  $\mathbf{O}'$ , the density of the  $g$ -information flow at  $P$  and the magnitude of  $\mathbf{E}'_g$  is the rate per unit area at which, relative to  $\mathbf{O}'$ ,  $g$ -information flows through an elementary surface  $dS'$  that at  $P$  is perpendicular to the velocity  $c$  of the informatons that carry that information.

The Lorentz transformation equations [8] provide the key for the mathematical deduction of  $\mathbf{E}_g$ , the  $g$ -field at  $P$  relative to  $\mathbf{O}$ , from  $\mathbf{E}'_g$ , the  $g$ -field relative to  $\mathbf{O}'$ . In §3 of [9] one can find the detailed calculations. They lead to the following result:

$$\mathbf{E}_g = -m_0 4 \pi \eta_0 r^3 \cdot 1 - \beta^2 (1 - \beta^2 \cdot \sin^2 \theta)^{3/2} \cdot \mathbf{r} = -m_0 4 \pi \eta_0 r^2 \cdot 1 - \beta^2 (1 - \beta^2 \cdot \sin^2 \theta)^{3/2} \cdot \mathbf{e}_r \quad (6)$$

It is evident that one, in an analogous manner, can deduce  $\mathbf{E}$ , the electric field at  $P$  relative to  $\mathbf{O}$ , from  $\mathbf{E}'$ , the electric field at that point relative to  $\mathbf{O}'$ .

As earlier mentioned this implies the substitution of the factor  $(-m_0 \eta_0)$  in formula (6) by the factor  $(q \epsilon_0)$ . Thus:

$$\mathbf{E} = q 4 \pi \epsilon_0 r^3 \cdot 1 - \beta^2 (1 - \beta^2 \cdot \sin^2 \theta)^{3/2} \cdot \mathbf{r} = q 4 \pi \epsilon_0 r^2 \cdot 1 - \beta^2 (1 - \beta^2 \cdot \sin^2 \theta)^{3/2} \cdot \mathbf{e}_r \quad (7)$$

We conclude: *An (electrically charged) mass particle describing a uniform rectilinear movement relative to an inertial reference frame  $\mathbf{O}$ , creates in the space linked to that frame a time dependent gravitational (electric) field.*

1)  $\mathbf{E}_g$ , the  $g$ -field at an arbitrary point  $P$ , points at any moment to the actual position of the particle<sup>2</sup> and its magnitude is:

$$E_g = m_0 4 \pi \eta_0 r^2 \cdot 1 - \beta^2 (1 - \beta^2 \cdot \sin^2 \theta)^{3/2}$$

2) If the charge of the particle is negative,  $E$ , the  $e$ -field at  $P$ , also points at any moment to the actual position of the particle. If it is positive,  $E$  points in the opposite direction. The magnitude of  $E$  is:

$$E = |q| 4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2 \cdot 1 - \beta^2 (1 - \beta^2 \sin^2 \theta)^{3/2}$$

If the speed of the particle is much smaller than the speed of light, the expressions (6) and (7) reduce to that valid in the case of a particle at rest. This non-relativistic result could directly be obtained if one assumes that the displacement of the mass particle during the time interval that the informations need to move from the emitter to  $P$  can be neglected compared to the distance they travel during that period.

Finally let us note that the fact that the rate at which  $g$ - (e-information) that escapes from an enclosed space is completely determined by the rate at which it is generated inside that space (*conservation of  $g$ /e-information*) can be expressed as:

$$\oint E_g \cdot dS = -m_0 \eta_0 \quad \text{and} \quad \oint E \cdot dS = q \epsilon_0$$

## 12.2. The $\beta$ -Induction and the $b$ -Induction of a Mass Particle Moving with Constant Velocity

We refer to the situation of §10 (**Figure 3**). Applying the sine-rule to the triangle  $P_0 P_1 P$ , we obtain:

$$\sin(\Delta\theta) v \cdot \Delta t = \sin\theta c \cdot \Delta t$$

From which it follows:

$$s_\beta = s_g \cdot v c \cdot \sin\theta \quad \text{and} \quad s_b = s_e \cdot v c \cdot \sin\theta$$

Thus, taking into account the orientation of the different vectors, the  $\beta/b$ -index of an informaton emitted by an electrically charged point mass moving with constant velocity, can also be expressed as:

$$s_\beta = v \times s_g c \quad \text{and} \quad s_b = v \times s_e c$$

From the general definitions in §11 of  $B_g$  and  $B$  it follows that in the particular case of an electrically charged particle moving with constant velocity  $v$  :

$$B_g = v c^2 \times (N \cdot s_g) = v \times E_g c^2 \quad \text{and} \quad B = v c^2 \times (N \cdot s_e) = v \times E c^2$$

Taking (6) and (7) into account, we become the  $\beta$ - and the  $b$ -induction at  $P$ :

$$B_g = v_0 \cdot m_0 4\pi r^3 \cdot 1 - \beta^2 (1 - \beta^2 \sin^2 \theta)^{3/2} \cdot (r \times v) \quad (8)$$

$$B = \mu_0 \cdot q 4\pi r^3 \cdot 1 - \beta^2 (1 - \beta^2 \sin^2 \theta)^{3/2} \cdot (v \times r) \quad (9)$$

$$\text{With: } v_0 = 1 c^2 \cdot \eta_0 = 9.34 \times 10^{-27} \text{ m} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \mu_0 = 1 c^2 \cdot \epsilon_0 = 1.26 \times 10^{-6} \text{ H/m}$$

We conclude: An (electrically charged) mass particle describing a uniform rectilinear movement relative to an IRF  $\mathbf{O}$ , creates in the space linked to that frame a time dependent gravitomagnetic (magnetic) induction field characterized by (8) [(9)], the  $\beta$ -induction (the  $b$ -induction).

1) The orientation of  $B_g$ , the  $\beta$ - or gravitomagnetic induction at an arbitrary point  $P$ , is determined by the orientation of the vectoral product  $(r \times v)$  and the magnitude is:

$$B_g = v_0 \cdot m_0 4\pi r^2 \cdot 1 - \beta^2 (1 - \beta^2 \sin^2 \theta)^{3/2} \cdot v \cdot \sin\theta$$

2) If the charge of the particle is negative, the orientation of  $B$ , the  $b$ - or magnetic induction at  $P$ , is also at any moment determined by the orientation of the vectoral product  $(r \times v)$ . If it is positive,  $B$  points in the opposite direction. The magnitude of  $B$  is:

$$B = \mu_0 \cdot |q| 4\pi r^2 \cdot 1 - \beta^2 (1 - \beta^2 \sin^2 \theta)^{3/2} \cdot v \cdot \sin\theta$$

If the speed of the mass is much smaller than the speed of light, the expressions for the gravitomagnetic and magnetic induction reduce to:

$$B_g = v_0 \cdot m_0 4\pi r^3 \cdot (r \times v) \text{ and } B = \mu_0 \cdot q 4\pi r^3 \cdot (v \times r)$$

This non-relativistic results (Biot-Savart law) could directly be obtained if one assumes that the displacement of the point mass during the time interval that the informatons need to move from the emitter to  $P$  can be neglected compared to the distance they travel during that period.

Finally from the fact that  $s_\beta$  ( $s_b$ ) is always perpendicular to both  $c$  and  $s_g$  ( $s_e$ ) it follows that:

$$\oint B_g \cdot dS = 0 \text{ and } \oint B \cdot dS = 0$$

## 13. Summary and Generalization

### 13.1. The Gravitoelectromagnetic and the Electromagnetic Field of a Mass Particle Moving with Constant Velocity

An electrically charged particle with rest mass  $m_0$  and charge  $q$ , moving with constant velocity  $v = v \cdot e_z$  along the  $Z$ -axis of an IRF, creates and maintains an expanding cloud of informatons that are carriers of  $g$ -/ $\beta$ - and  $e$ -/ $b$ -information.

1) Focusing on the  $g$ -/ $\beta$ -information, that cloud manifests itself as a time dependent continuum: the *gravitoelectromagnetic field* (*GEM-field*) of the particle. It is characterized by two time dependent vectoral quantities: the "gravitational field" (short: *g-field*)  $E_g$  and the "gravitomagnetic induction" (short:  *$\beta$ -induction*)  $B_g$ . With  $N$  and  $n$  respectively the density of the flow and the density of the cloud of informatons at an arbitrary point  $P$ :

$$E_g = N \cdot s_g = -m_0 4\pi \eta_0 r^3 \cdot 1 - \beta^2 (1 - \beta^2 \sin^2 \theta)^{3/2} \cdot r$$

$$B_g = n \cdot s_\beta = v_0 \cdot m_0 4\pi r^3 \cdot 1 - \beta^2 (1 - \beta^2 \sin^2 \theta)^{3/2} \cdot (r \times v)$$

If  $v \ll c$ , these expressions reduce to:

$$E_g = -m_0 4\pi \eta_0 r^3 \cdot r \text{ and } B_g = v_0 \cdot m_0 4\pi r^3 \cdot (r \times v)$$

2) Focusing on the  $e$ -/ $b$ -information, that cloud manifests itself as a another time dependent continuum: the *electromagnetic field* (*EM-field*) of the particle. It is, just like the GEM-field characterized by two time dependent vectoral quantities: the "electric field" (short: *e-field*)  $E$  and the "magnetic induction" (short: *b-induction*)  $B_g$ :

$$E = N \cdot s_e = q 4\pi \epsilon_0 r^3 \cdot 1 - \beta^2 (1 - \beta^2 \sin^2 \theta)^{3/2} \cdot r$$

$$B = n \cdot s_b = \mu_0 \cdot q 4\pi r^3 \cdot 1 - \beta^2 (1 - \beta^2 \sin^2 \theta)^{3/2} \cdot (v \times r)$$

If  $v \ll c$ , these expressions reduce to:

$$E = q 4\pi \epsilon_0 r^3 \cdot r \text{ and } B = \mu_0 \cdot q 4\pi r^3 \cdot (v \times r)$$

Let us notice that the role played by the factor  $(-v_0 \cdot m_0)$  in the definition of  $B_g$  is taken over by the factor  $(\mu_0 \cdot q)$  in the definition of  $B$ .

One can verify that:

$$1) \operatorname{div} E_{(g)} = 0$$

$$2) \operatorname{div} B_{(g)} = 0$$

$$3) \operatorname{rot} E_{(g)} = -\partial B_{(g)} / \partial t$$

$$4) \operatorname{rot} B_{(g)} = 1/c^2 \cdot \partial E_{(g)} / \partial t$$

These relations are the *laws of Maxwell-Heaviside*.

### 13.2. The GEM and the EM Field of a Set of Electrically Charged Particles Moving with Constant Velocities

We consider a set of particles with rest masses  $m_1, \dots, m_i, \dots, m_n$  and electric charges  $q_1, \dots, q_i, \dots, q_n$  that move with constant velocities  $v_1, \dots, v_i, \dots, v_n$  relative to an IRF  $\mathbf{O}$ . It creates and maintains a GEM and an EM field that in  $\mathbf{O}$  at each point is characterized by the vector pair  $(E_g, B_g)$ , respectively  $(E, B)$ .

1) Each particle continuously emits  $g$ - ( $e$ -)information and contributes with an amount  $E_{gi}$  ( $E_i$ ) to the  $g$ - ( $e$ -)field at an arbitrary point  $P$ . As in §8 we conclude that the effective  $g$ - ( $e$ -)field  $E_g$  ( $E$ ) at  $P$  is:

$$E_g = \sum E_{gi} \text{ and } E = \sum E_i$$

2) Because it is moving, each particle emits also  $\beta$ - ( $b$ -)information, contributing to the  $\beta$ - ( $b$ -)induction at  $P$  with an amount  $B_{gi}$  ( $B_i$ ). It is evident that the  $\beta$ -information in the volume element  $dV$  at  $P$  at each moment  $t$  is:

$$\sum (B_{(g)i} \cdot dV) = (\sum B_{(g)i}) \cdot dV$$

Thus, the effective  $\beta$ - ( $b$ -)induction  $B_{(g)}$  at  $P$  is:

$$B_g = \sum B_{gi} \text{ and } B = \sum B_i$$

On the basis of the superposition principle we can conclude that the laws of Maxwell-Heaviside mentioned in §13, a remain valid in the case of the gravitational field of a set of particles describing uniform rectilinear motions.

### 13.3. The Gravitational and the Electromagnetic Field of Stationary Flows of Mass and Charge

The term "stationary flow" refers to the movement of an, either or not electrically charged, homogeneous and incompressible fluid that, in an invariable way, flows relative to an IRF. The intensity of a mass flow (charge flow) at an arbitrary point  $P$  is characterized by the flow density  $J_G$  ( $J_E$ ). The magnitude of this vectoral quantity at  $P$  equals the rate per unit area at which the mass (charge) flows through a surface element that is perpendicular to the flow at  $P$ . The orientation of  $J_G$  ( $J_E$ ) corresponds to the direction of that flow. So, the rate at which the flow transports, in the positive sense (defined by the orientation of the surface vectors  $dS$ ), mass (charge) through an arbitrary surface  $\Delta S$ , is:

$$i_G = \iint_{\Delta S} J_G \cdot dS \text{ and } i_E = \iint_{\Delta S} J_E \cdot dS$$

$i_G/E$  is the *intensity of the mass/charge flow through  $\Delta S$* .

Since a stationary mass (charge) flow is the macroscopic manifestation of moving mass (charge) elements  $\rho_G \cdot dV$  ( $\rho_E \cdot dV$ ), it creates and maintains a GEM- (EM-) field. And since the velocity  $v$  of the mass (charge) element at a certain point is time independent, *the GEM- (EM-) field of a stationary mass flow will be time independent*. It is evident that the rules for a static  $g$ - ( $e$ -)field (§9) also apply for this time independent  $g$ - ( $e$ -)field:

$$1) \operatorname{div} E_g = -\rho_G \epsilon_0 \text{ and } \operatorname{div} E = \rho_E \epsilon_0 .$$

$$2) \operatorname{rot} E_g = \operatorname{rot} E = 0 \text{ what implies: } E_{(g)} = -\operatorname{grad} V_{(g)} .$$

It can be proven that the rules for the time independent  $g$ - ( $e$ -)induction are:

$$1) \operatorname{div} B_g = 0 \text{ what implies the existence of a gravitational vector potential function } A_g \text{ for which } B_g = \operatorname{rot} A_g .$$

$$2) \operatorname{rot} B_g = -v_0 \cdot J_G \text{ and } \operatorname{rot} B = v_0 \cdot J_E .$$

In this context let us also note that *an electric current-carrying conductor is the source of an EM-field that only consists of the magnetic field that is generated by the flow of the conduction electrons*. Because a current-carrying conductor is an electrically neutral

structure, at an arbitrary point in its vicinity the e-field generated by the negative conduction electrons is equal and opposite to the e-field generated by the positive lattice of the conductor.

## 14. Forces between Objects at Rest

### 14.1. The Interactions between Mass Particles at Rest

We consider a set of mass particles anchored in an IRF  $\mathbf{O}$ . They create and maintain a gravitational field that at each point of the space linked to  $\mathbf{O}$  is completely determined by the vector  $\mathbf{E}_g$ . Each particle is "immersed" in a cloud of  $g$ -information. At every point, except at its own position, each particle contributes to the construction of that cloud.

Let us consider the particle with rest mass  $m_0$  anchored at  $P$ . If the other particles were not there, then  $m_0$  would be at the center of a perfectly spherical cloud of  $g$ -information. In reality this is not the case: the emission of  $g$ -information by the other particles is responsible for the disturbance of that "characteristic symmetry" of the proper  $g$ -field of  $m_0$ . Because  $\mathbf{E}_g$  at  $P$  is the density of the flow of  $g$ -information sent to  $P$  by the other particles, it is a measure for the extent to which the characteristic symmetry of the proper  $g$ -field of  $m_0$  at  $P$  is disturbed.

If it was free to move, the particle could restore the characteristic symmetry of the  $g$ -information cloud in its immediate vicinity by accelerating with an amount  $a = \mathbf{E}_g$ .

Indeed, accelerating this way has the effect that the extern field disappears in the origin of the reference frame anchored to  $m_0$ . In other words, if it accelerates with an amount  $a = \mathbf{E}_g$ ,  $m_0$  would become "blind" for the  $g$ -information sent to its immediate vicinity by the other particles, it would only "see" its proper spherical  $g$ -information cloud.

So, from the point of view of a particle at rest at a point  $P$  in a gravitational field  $\mathbf{E}_g$ , the characteristic symmetry of the  $g$ -information cloud in its immediate vicinity is conserved if it accelerates with an amount  $a = \mathbf{E}_g$ . A particle that is anchored in a gravitational field cannot accelerate. In that case, it *tends* to move.

The insight is expressed in the following postulate:

*A particle anchored at a point in a gravitational field is subjected to a tendency to move in the direction defined by  $\mathbf{E}_g$ , the  $g$ -field at that point. Once the anchorage is broken, the particle acquires an acceleration  $a$  that equals  $\mathbf{E}_g$ .*

If the particles under consideration are electrically charged, they create in addition an electric field  $\mathbf{E}$  in the space linked to  $\mathbf{O}$ . The particle with charge  $q$  anchored at  $P$  reacts on the disturbance by  $\mathbf{E}$  of the characteristic symmetry of its proper e-field in the same way as it reacts on the disturbance by  $\mathbf{E}_g$  of the symmetry of its proper  $g$ -field: it tends to accelerate with the aim to become blind for the e-field created by the other particles. This insight is expressed in the following postulate:

*A particle with rest mass  $m_0$  and electrical charge  $q$  anchored at a point in an electric field is subjected to a tendency to move in the direction defined by  $\mathbf{E}$ , the e-field at that point. Once the anchorage is broken, the particle acquires a vectoral acceleration  $a$  that equals  $q m_0 \mathbf{E}$ .*

### 14.2. The Force Concept, The Gravitational and the Electric Force

A particle with rest mass  $m_0$ , anchored at a point  $P$  in a gravitational field, experiences an action because of that field, an action that is compensated by the anchorage.

1) That action is proportional to the extent to which the characteristic symmetry of the proper gravitational field of  $m_0$  in the immediate vicinity of  $P$  is disturbed by the extern  $g$ -field, thus to  $E_g$  at  $P$ .

2) It depends also on the magnitude of  $m_0$ . Indeed, the  $g$ -information cloud created and maintained by  $m_0$  is more compact as  $m_0$  is greater. That implies that the disturbing effect on the characteristic symmetry around  $m_0$  by the extern  $g$ -field  $E_g$  is smaller when  $m_0$  is greater. Thus, to impose the acceleration  $a=E_g$ , the action of the gravitational field on  $m_0$  must be greater as  $m_0$  is greater.

We can conclude that the action that tends to accelerate a particle anchored in a gravitational field must be proportional to  $E_g$ , the  $g$ -field to which the particle is exposed, and to  $m_0$ , the rest mass of the particle. We represent that action by  $F_G$  and we call this vectorial quantity "*the force developed by the  $g$ -field on the particle*" or the *gravitational force*. We define it as follows:

$$F_G = m_0 \cdot E_g \quad (10)$$

If an electrically charged particle is anchored in an electric field  $E$ , it is, for similar reasons as in the case of gravitation, subject to an additional action that proportional is to the  $e$ -field  $E$  and to  $q$ , the charge of the particle. That action is represented by  $F_E$ . It is "*the force developed by the  $e$ -field on the particle*" or the *electric force*. It is defined as:

$$F_E = q \cdot E \quad (11)$$

From (10) and (11) it follows:

$$E_g = F_G / m_0 \quad \text{and} \quad E = F_E / q$$

So, according to the conclusions of §14.a, the acceleration  $a$  imposed to a mass particle by a gravitational or an electric force  $F$  is:

$$a = F / m_0$$

As shown in [9] Newton's law of universal gravitation can be easily derived from what precedes and the same applies to the law of Coulomb.

Finally, let us compare the magnitude  $F_E$  of the electric force and the magnitude of the gravitational force  $F_G$  between two identical mass particles with rest mass  $m_0$  and charge  $q$ :

$$F_E / F_G = \eta_0 \epsilon_0 \cdot (q m_0)^2 = 1.34 \times 10^{20} \cdot (q m_0)^2$$

In the concrete case of two spheres with a mass of  $1 \text{ kg}$  and charged with  $1 \mu\text{C}$  this means that the electric force is  $1.34 \times 10^8$  times bigger than the gravitational force, what implies that  $F_G$  is masked by  $F_E$ .

## 15. Forces between Moving Objects

### 15.1. The Interactions between Moving Mass Particles

We consider a number of mass particles moving relative to an IRF  $\mathbf{O}$ . They create and maintain a GEM field that at each point of the space linked to  $\mathbf{O}$  is defined by the vectors  $E_g$  and  $B_g$ . Each particle is "immersed" in a cloud of informations carrying both  $g$ - and  $\beta$ -information. At each point, except at its own position, each particle contributes to the construction of that cloud.

Let us consider the particle with rest mass  $m_0$  that, at the moment  $t$ , goes with velocity  $v$  through the point  $P$ .

1) If the other particles were not there  $E'_g$ , the  $g$ -field in the immediate vicinity of  $m_0$ , would, according to §12.a, be symmetric relative to the carrier line of the

velocity  $v$  of  $m_0$ . In reality that symmetry is disturbed by the  $g$ -information that the other particles send to  $P$ .  $E_g$ , the instantaneous value of the  $g$ -field at  $P$ , is a measure for the extent to which this occurs.

2) If the other particles were not there  $B'_g$ , the  $\beta$ -induction in the immediate vicinity of  $m_0$ , would, according to §12.b, "rotate" around the carrier line of the vector  $v$ . This implies that the pseudo-gravitational-field  $E''_g = v \times B'_g$  defined by the vector product of  $v$  with the  $\beta$ -induction that characterizes the proper  $\beta$ -field of  $m_0$ , would also be symmetric relative to that carrier line. In reality, this symmetry is disturbed by the  $\beta$ -information send to  $P$  by the other particles. The vector product  $(v \times B_g)$  is a measure for the extent to which this occurs.

So, the *characteristic symmetry* of the cloud of  $g$ -/ $\beta$ -information around a moving particle (the proper GEM field) is in the immediate vicinity of that particle disturbed by  $E_g$  regarding the proper  $g$ -field and by  $(v \times B_g)$  regarding the proper  $\beta$ -induction. If it is free to move, the particle  $m_0$  could restore the characteristic symmetry in its immediate vicinity by accelerating, relative to its proper IRF  $\mathbf{O}'$ , with an amount  $a' = E_g + (v \times B_g)$ . In that manner, it would become "blind" for the disturbance of the symmetry of its proper GEM field in its direct vicinity.

These insights form the basis of the following postulate.

*A particle with rest mass  $m_0$ , moving with velocity  $v$  in a GEM-field  $(E_g, B_g)$ , tends to become blind for the influence of that field on the symmetry of its proper GEM-field. If it is free to move, it will acquire an acceleration  $a'$  relative to its proper IRF that equals  $E_g + (v \times B_g)$ .*

If the particles under consideration are electrically charged, they create in addition an EM field in the space linked to  $\mathbf{O}$ . The particle with charge  $q$  that, at the moment  $t$ , goes through  $P$  with velocity  $v$ , reacts on the disturbance of the characteristic symmetry of its proper EM-field in the same way as it reacts on the disturbance of the symmetry of its proper GEM-field: it accelerates with the aim to become blind for the EM-field created by the other particles. This insight is expressed in the following postulate:

*A particle with charge  $q$ , moving with velocity  $v$  in an EM-field  $(E, B)$  tends to become blind for the influence of that field on the symmetry of its proper EM field. If it is free to move, it will acquire an acceleration  $a'$  relative to its proper IRF that equals  $q m_0 \cdot [E + (v \times B)]$ .*

## 15.2. Lorentz Force Law

The action of the GEM field  $(E_g, B_g)$  [the EM field  $(E, B)$ ] on a particle with rest mass  $m_0$  and charge  $q$  that is moving with velocity  $v$  relative to the IRF  $\mathbf{O}$  is called the *gravitational force*  $F_G$  [the *electromagnetic force* or *Lorentz force*  $F_{EM}$ ] on that particle. In extension of §14.b we define  $F_G$  and  $F_{EM}$  as:

$$F_G = m_0 \cdot [E_g + (v \times B_g)] \text{ and } F_{EM} = q \cdot [E + (v \times B)]$$

According §15.a, if it is free to move the effect of  $F_G$  ( $F_{EM}$ ) on that particle is that it will be accelerated relative to its proper IRF  $\mathbf{O}'$  with an amount  $a'$ :

$$a' = E_g + (v \times B_g) \text{ and } a' = q m_0 \cdot [E + (v \times B)]$$

Using the appropriate transformation formulas [8],  $a'$ , the acceleration relative to its proper IRF  $\mathbf{O}'$ , can be expressed in function of the characteristics of the motion of the particle relative to IRF  $\mathbf{O}$ . In §10 of [9] it is shown that:

$$a' = \frac{da}{dt} [v \sqrt{1 - \beta^2}] \text{ with } \beta = \frac{v}{c}$$

We can conclude that the effect on the movement of the particle on as well  $F_G$  as  $F_{EM}$  is described by:

$$F = dp/dt \text{ with } p = m \cdot v$$

$p$  is the *linear momentum of the particle* relative to the IRF  $\mathcal{O}$ . It depends on its *relativistic mass*  $m$ :

$$m = m_0 \sqrt{1 - \beta^2}$$

In §2 of [9] it is shown that  $m$  determines the rate at which the particle emits informations when the time is read on the clock of its proper IRF. The relativistic mass  $m$  of a particle is a measure for its inertia *i.e.* its resistance to changes in its state of motion, while its rest mass  $m_0$  is a measure for its power to gravitate.

### 15.3. The Interaction between Two Moving Particles

Two particles with rest masses  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  (Figure 5) are anchored in the IRF  $\mathcal{O}'$  that is moving relative to IRF  $\mathcal{O}$  with constant velocity  $v = v \cdot e_z^-$ .

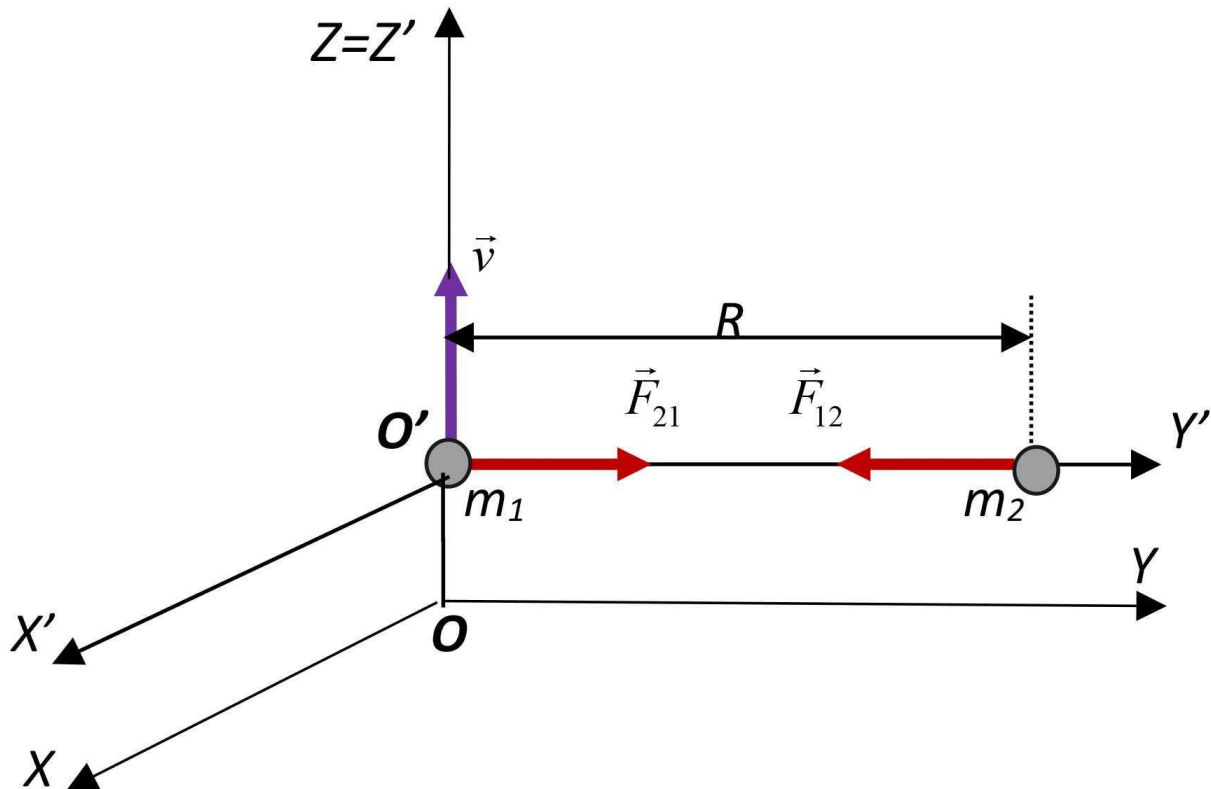


Figure 5. The gravitational interaction between two moving particles.

According to §13.a, the components of the gravitational field created and maintained by  $m_1$  at the position of  $m_2$  are, in magnitude, determined by:

$$E_{g2} = m_1 4\pi\eta_0 R_2 \cdot \sqrt{1 - \beta^2} \quad B_{g2} = m_1 4\pi\eta_0 R_2 \cdot \sqrt{1 - \beta^2} \cdot v/c^2$$

$E_{g2}$  points to the position of  $m_1$  and  $B_{g2}$  points in the direction of the  $X$ -axis.

And according to the force law  $F_{12}$ , the magnitude of the force exerted by the gravitational field ( $E_{g2}, B_{g2}$ ) on  $m_2$ , this is the attraction force of  $m_1$  on  $m_2$  is:

$$F_{12} = m_2 \cdot (E_{g2} - v \cdot B_{g2})$$

After substitution:

$$F_{12} = 14\pi\eta_0 \cdot m_1 m_2 R_2 \cdot \sqrt{1 - \beta^2} = F'_{12} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \beta^2}$$

with

$$F'_{12} = 14\pi\eta_0 \cdot m_1 m_2 R_2$$

the magnitude of the force that  $m_1$ , according Newtons universal law of gravitation, in the IRF  $\mathbf{O}'$ , where both particles are at rest, exerts on  $m_2$ .

In the same way, we find:

$$F_{21} = 14\pi\eta_0 \cdot m_1 m_2 R_2 \cdot 1 - \beta^2 = F'_{12} \cdot 1 - \beta^2$$

We conclude that the moving masses attract each other with a force:

$$F = F_{12} = F_{21} = F' \cdot 1 - \beta^2$$

This result perfectly agrees with that based on S.R.T. Indeed, relative to  $\mathbf{O}'$  the particles are at rest. According to Newton's law of universal gravitation, they exert on each other equal but opposite forces:

$$F' = F'_{12} = F'_{21} = 14 \cdot \pi \cdot \eta_0 \cdot m_1 \cdot m_2 R_2$$

Relative to  $\mathbf{O}$  both masses are moving with constant speed  $v$  in the direction of the  $Z$ -axis. From the transformation equations between an inertial frame  $\mathbf{O}$  and another inertial frame  $\mathbf{O}'$ , in which a point mass experiencing a force  $F'$  is instantaneously at rest, we can immediately deduce the force  $F$  that the point masses exert on each other in  $\mathbf{O}$  [8]:

$$F = F_{12} = F_{21} = F' \cdot 1 - (v/c)^2 = F' \cdot 1 - \beta^2$$

If the particles under consideration are electrically charged, there is in addition an EM force. A reasoning analogous to the preceding shows the magnitude of the force that two mass particles with charges  $q_1$  and  $q_2$  exert on one another is:

$$F_{12} = 14\pi\epsilon_0 \cdot |q_1| \cdot |q_2| R_2 \cdot 1 - \beta^2 = F'_{12} \cdot 1 - \beta^2$$

with  $F'_{12} = 14\pi\epsilon_0 \cdot |q_1| \cdot |q_2| R_2$  the "Coulomb force". Between charges of like sign these force is repulsive and between charges of unlike sign it is attractive.

From the above we can conclude *that the component of the gravitational (electromagnetic) force due to the  $\beta$ - (b-) induction is  $\beta$ -times smaller than that due to the  $g$ - (e-)field*. This implies that, for speeds much smaller than the speed of light, the effects of the  $\beta$ /b-information are masked. This is not the case for EM fields generated by an electric current-carrying conductor where the source of the field is the flow of (negative) conduction electrons that are moving in a fixed positive lattice. Because the conductor as such is an electrically neutral structure, at an arbitrary point in its vicinity the  $e$ -field generated by the negative conduction electrons is equal and opposite to the  $e$ -field generated by the positive lattice what implies that there is only a magnetic induction field.

Finally, we mention that it can be shown that the  $\beta$ -information emitted by moving gravitating objects is responsible for deviations (as the advance of Mercury Perihelion) of the real orbits of planets with respect to these predicted by the classical theory of gravitation [10].

## 16. Epilogue

From what precedes, we conclude that a moving electrically charged particle is the source and the center of an expanding cloud of informatons that on the macroscopic level manifests itself, depending on the viewpoint, as its gravitoelectromagnetic (GEM) or as its electromagnetic (EM) field.

In [11] the Maxwell-Heaviside equations for the GEM field are deduced from the kinematics of the informatons and in [12] the GEM field of an accelerated mass particle is studied. In the light of the foregoing, it is evident that the mentioned equations and

the conclusions regarding gravitational waves and gravitons also apply for EM-fields. It is sufficient to substitute  $m_0$  by  $q$ , the factor  $-\rho_G \eta_0$  by  $\rho_E \epsilon_0$  and the factor  $-v_0 \cdot J_G$  by  $\mu_0 \cdot J_E$ .

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## Quantum Wave Entropy

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### Abstract

In quantum mechanics, particles have a new type of probabilistic property, which is quantum wave probability. Corresponding to this new probability, the particle has the property of quantum wave entropy, and it has the property of quantum wave temperature. Based on the quantum wave entropy, the Unruh formula, the black hole entropy formula, and the Verlinde entropy gravitational formula can be easily derived. It proves that these three formulas are not independent of each other, but are related to each other. These three formulas have the same physical origin, which is quantum wave entropy. The quantum wave temperature has similar properties to the Unruh temperature. The quantum wave temperature is not only directly proportional to acceleration, but also inversely proportional to velocity. The Unruh temperature is just a light speed case of quantum wave temperatures. Compared to the Unruh temperature, the quantum wave temperature is significantly larger and easier to test experimentally. All experiments to test the Unruh effect can be used to test the theory of quantum wave entropy. We can use experiments to test whether the theory is true. The quantum wave entropy can solve the contradiction between the time reversal symmetry of the dynamical equation and the law of entropy increase. The action corresponds to quantum wave entropy. The least action principle corresponds to the stationary quantum wave entropy principle. The quantum wave entropy creates a bridge between the dynamical equations and thermodynamics.

### Keywords

Particle Wave, Quantum Wave Probability, Intrinsic Degrees of Freedom, Quantum Wave Entropy, Quantum Wave Temperature, Unruh Effect, Black Hole Entropy, Verlinde Entropy Gravity, Planck Quantum Gravity Theory, Time Reversal Symmetry, Entropy Increase, Time Arrow, Least Action Principle, Stationary Quantum Wave Entropy Principle

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## 1. Introduction

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We all know that in quantum mechanics, there is a correlation between particle waves and the probability of distribution of particles. In quantum mechanics, particles do not exist fixedly at a certain point in space, particles exist in space in the form of probability waves. The amplitude of a probability wave represents the probability of a particle appearing in space. For a monochromatic plane wave, the probability of particles appearing at every point in space is the same. This is the current understanding of particle waves [1]. But, does this understanding already represent the whole probabilistic property of particle waves? Is there an unknown probabilistic property of particle waves?

On the other hand, the relationship between gravity and entropy has been ambiguous since Beckenstein and Hawking proposed the concept of black hole entropy [2] [3]. Next, Unruh proposed the Unruh effect [4]. Later, Verlinde proposed the entropy gravity theory [5]. What is the relationship between black hole entropy, the Unruh effect, and the Verlinde hypothesis formula, we have not yet been able to give a clear answer. How can the problem of quantum gravity be solved? None of these questions have a definitive answer. In the field of quantum gravity, any new idea is worth thinking about and discussing.

In the author's previous paper on quantum gravity, the author proposed a new concept that the wavelength of particle waves represents a new kind of distribution probability [6]. Although the object of this concept is the wavelength of particles in the fourth spatial dimension, the author boldly proposes that the concept is a general concept. This new probabilistic property exists in particle waves in 3-dimensional space also. This paper is an in-depth explanation of this concept in 3-dimensional space. In this paper, the authors will elaborate entirely new concepts and perspectives that lead to completely unexpected results.

## 2. Quantum Wave Entropy and Unruh Effect

The wavelength of the particle wave represents a new kind of distribution probability. In a fixed-length spatial range, for a free particle (monochromatic plane wave), the smaller the wavelength, the greater the probability of particle excitation; Conversely, the larger the wavelength, the smaller the probability of particle excitation. That is, for this new probability, the probability density is inversely proportional to the wavelength. This is a new type of probability. For this new type of probability, its probability density is expressed by the following formula (1.1).

$$dp = \alpha dr \lambda \quad (1.1)$$

The  $\alpha$  is a proportionality constant. The  $\lambda$  is the wavelength of the particle.

The  $dp$  actually represents the probability density within the length of  $dr$ . The value of the probability constant  $\alpha$  needs to be measured experimentally.

Since the distance  $r$  in full space can be seen as infinity, the probability of a particle in full space is infinite for this new type of probability. That is, the sum of the probabilities of the excitation of particles in full space is infinite. This is an obvious conclusion.

This is a new type of probabilistic property of particles, which is completely different from the probabilistic amplitude properties of existing particle waves. Unless otherwise specified, the probabilities described later are all those of this new type. Readers need to pay attention to the distinction.

Because the probability density of this new type is determined by wavelength, the authors named this new type of probability by quantum wave probability.

With this new probabilistic object, we can discover very interesting and surprising results. Using this new probabilistic object, we can simply derive the Unruh formula, we

can simply derive the Verlinde formula, and we can simply derive the black hole entropy formula.

In quantum mechanics, a particle has intrinsic properties, such as the spin of a particle. For example, the spin of a particle has two possibilities,  $+1/2$  and  $-1/2$ , that is, it has two degrees of freedom. This degree of freedom is the intrinsic degree of freedom of the particle. This is a special type of freedom in quantum mechanics. There must be other unknown intrinsic degrees of freedom in particles. We uniformly use  $n$  to identify the sum of all intrinsic degrees of freedom of a particle. The degrees of freedom and the number of microstates are correlated. The intrinsic degrees of freedom of a particle also represent a new number of microscopic states of the particle. Each particle excited in space has intrinsic degrees of freedom  $n$ , and the probability of excitation of the particle in the range of the  $dr$  length is Equation (1.1). So, the sum of the number of microstates of the particles in the length of  $L$  is Equation (1.2).

$$N = n \int_0^L dp \quad (1.2)$$

Since having the number of microstates, entropy can be defined.

$$S = k_B \ln N = k_B \ln(n \int_0^L dp) = \int_0^L dp \times k_B \times \ln(n) = D k_B \int_0^L dp \quad (1.3)$$

where  $D = \ln(n)$ , which is related to the intrinsic degrees of freedom of the particle.  $k_B$  is the Boltzmann constant. For the same type particles,  $D$  is a constant value. Different types of particles may have different  $D$  values. For example, if we consider only the spin of the particle,  $n = 2$ ,  $D = \ln 2$ .

This is a new type of entropy that corresponds to the new type probability. The new type probability is the quantum wave probability of the particle, so the author named it by quantum wave entropy.

The basis of quantum wave entropy is the intrinsic degree of freedom  $D$  of the particle. In classical physics, a particle does not have intrinsic degrees of freedom,  $n = 1$ ,  $D = 0$ . So in classical physics, particles do not have this entropy. Only in quantum mechanics, the particles have intrinsic degrees of freedom, and  $D$  is not equal to zero, so the particle has quantum wave entropy. So, this entropy only exists in quantum mechanics, which is a special property of quantum mechanics.

For monochromatic plane waves, the integral range is infinity, so the quantum wave entropy is infinity. Monochromatic plane waves correspond to free particles. Therefore, the quantum wave entropy of a free particle is infinity.

Physically, the entropy of infinity has no physical significance. However, the differentiation of entropy has a physical significance. By Equation (1.3), we can get the differential form of entropy as Equation (1.4).

$$dS = D k_B dp = D k_B \alpha dr \quad (1.4)$$

To particles, where  $D$ ,  $k_B$  and  $\alpha$  are constants. In the previous paper [6], the authors derived  $\pi\alpha = 1$ . This is just a rough estimate. The specific value needs to be determined through experiments. To simplify the explanation, we defined a new constant  $\kappa_p$ . There is only one constant difference between this new constant and the Boltzmann constant  $k_B$ . Readers need to pay attention to the distinction.

$$\kappa_p = D \alpha k_B$$

So Equation (1.4) is simplified to Equation (1.5).

$$dS = \kappa_p dr \quad (1.5)$$

Note that the  $dr$  here is derived from Equation (1.1) and is only derived from the quantum wave probability within the length of  $dr$ , which is only a differential form of the distance length  $r$ , and has no correlation with the increase or decrease of the length  $r$ . Regardless of whether the length  $r$  increases or decreases,  $dr$  is a positive value, and

there is no negative  $dr$  value. So, the  $dS$  here is always positive. Please pay attention to the distinction.

The  $dS$  here is actually an entropy density, which represents the magnitude of the quantum wave entropy that the particle has over the length of the  $dr$ .  $dS$  here does not actually mean a value of  $S$  increasing or decreasing. However, if the length range changes, bringing  $dr$  and  $dS$ , the actual  $dS$  can also be regarded as the value of the change in  $S$ . Since quantum wave entropy is represented by Equation (1.5) and is related to  $dr$ ,  $dS$  actually has a double meaning, which is both the value of  $S$  change and the entropy density. This is the peculiarity of quantum wave entropy that differs from existing thermodynamic entropy. Readers need to pay special attention to this peculiarity.

In addition,  $dS$  only involves the value of wavelength  $\lambda$ , and does not involve the value of wavelength change  $d\lambda$ . This is because Equation (1.5) is derived from Equation (1.1). Equation (1.1) only deals with the wavelength  $\lambda$  and has no correlation with  $d\lambda$ . Therefore,  $dS$  is only related to the wavelength  $\lambda$  and not to  $d\lambda$ . It can be understood in this way. In quantum mechanics, if the wavelength of a particle changes, the particle is no longer the original particle, but a new particle, so the entropy of a particle must not be correlated with  $d\lambda$ .

We apply quantum wave entropy to the below equation of thermodynamics [7].

$$T = dEdS$$

So we get formula (1.6).

$$T = dEdS = \lambda \kappa_p dE dr \quad (1.6)$$

This is the temperature corresponding to the quantum wave entropy. This is a new type of temperature. We named this new type of temperature by quantum wave temperature.

The following formula exists.

$$dE dr = F$$

In the case of an approximation at low speeds.

$$F = ma$$

$$\lambda = h/mv$$

Take above three formulas into (1.6), we can get formula (1.7).

$$T = h \kappa_p v a \quad (1.7)$$

If we do the same for photons, assume that the above equation is also valid for photons. Considering where  $m$  is the equivalent mass of the photon, and the photon energy  $E = mc^2$ , so we get Equation (1.8).

$$T = h \kappa_p c a \quad (1.8)$$

Equation (1.8) is the Unruh formula, with only constant differences. We found that based on the equation of quantum wave entropy (1.5), the Unruh formula can be easily derived. This is a very surprising result.

It can be found that the quantum wave entropy defined in Equation (1.5) has important physical significance, and it is not a concept made up randomly.

The Unruh formula only works in the case of photons. However, we found that there is another, more generally-applicable formula (1.7). Equation (1.7) is valid for all particles. The Unruh formula is just a special case of Equation (1.7).

Similar to the Unruh effect, for an accelerated observer, the observer will see the same background acceleration for all other particles. Therefore, all other particles have a temperature as defined by Equation (1.7). So, this temperature can be seen as a background radiation temperature. But the background radiation temperature here is

the quantum wave temperature of all other particles, not the vacuum radiation temperature. Compared with Unruh temperature, the two have different physical origins. The background radiation temperature caused by quantum wave entropy is not directly related to vacuum, and is not a property of vacuum. This is very different from the Unruh temperature. In addition, other particles do not move at the same speed, so the quantum wave temperature exhibited by different particles is not the same. However, looking at the statistical average of all particles, Equation (1.7) can be thought of as an average background radiation temperature.

Because the velocity in the Unruh formula is the speed of light  $C$ , the temperature is very small, so it is very difficult to measure experimentally. Conversely, the velocity in Equation (1.7) may be small, the temperature will be large, and it will be easier to measure experimentally. For example, if the velocity of the experimental instrument is in the range of 1 - 10 m/s and the acceleration is about 10 m/ss, the quantum wave temperature measured by the instrument will be about  $10^{-10}$  degrees according to Equation (1.7). Under the same conditions, according to Equation (1.8), the Unruh temperature is about  $10^{-18}$  degrees. The quantum fluctuation temperature is about  $10^8$  times to the Unruh temperature. Obviously, quantum wave temperatures are easier to test experimentally. Therefore, the experiment used to test the Unruh temperature can also be used to test the quantum wave temperature, and the effect of the quantum wave temperature is more significant.

Therefore, we need to take a closer look at the experiments that detect the Unruh effect. Experimental data may be more consistent with Equation (1.7). If the accelerating instrument only detects the phenomenon of background radiation temperature, it does not prove the Unruh effect. The measured temperature values must also conform to the Unruh formula in order to prove the Unruh effect. If the accelerating instrument only detects the temperature phenomenon of background radiation, but the measured temperature value is significantly larger than the value calculated by the Unruh effect, and the temperature value is more consistent with the result of Equation (1.7), then the experiment is not proving the Unruh effect. Instead, the experiment is proving Equation (1.7). Therefore, the concept of quantum wave entropy brings new thinking and new physical meaning to the experiment of the Unruh effect.

If the instrument is accelerating from rest with the same acceleration, in this case,  $V = at$ , take it into formula (1.7), get the following result.

$$T = h_{\text{Kpt}}(1.9)$$

The quantum fluctuation temperature decreases with time. There is no correlation between this formula and acceleration, and all cases of acceleration follow this formula. Experiments can also be designed according to Equation (1.9) to test whether the formula is consistent with the actual situation and whether the quantum wave entropy is valid. However, it is important to note here that the temperature is not infinity when  $t = 0$ . The formula  $V = at$  holds only in the case of macroscopic classical physics. If the time interval  $t$  is very small, it is already a microscopic state, and according to quantum mechanics, the formula  $V = at$  is no longer true. It's just that in the case of approximation of macroscopic classical physics, the above formula is valid.

According to Equation (1.7), we can get a result. If the acceleration remains constant, the speed of the experimental instrument will continue to increase as the acceleration continues, and the value of the background radiation temperature measured by the instrument will continue to decrease. Conversely, if the acceleration remains constant, the temperature predicted by the Unruh effect is a constant value. Based on this

difference, we can also use experiments to check whether the results are consistent with Equation (1.7) or the Unruh effect.

Based on Equation (1.5), we can also find that the Verlinde entropy gravitational formula can be easily derived. From formula (1.5), we can get formula (1.10).

$$dS_{dr} = \kappa_p \lambda = \kappa_{phm} V = \kappa_{pm} V h \quad (1.10)$$

Similarly, if we generalize the  $V$  in Equation (1.10) to the speed of light  $C$ , we get Equation (1.11).

$$dS_{dr} = \kappa_{pm} C h \quad (1.11)$$

Equation (1.11) differs only from Verlinde's entropy gravitational equation by constants. So, we can see that the Verlinde entropy gravitational formula is also only a special case of Equation (1.10). More generally, it is the formula (1.10). The Verlinde entropy gravitational formula is also only a derivation of quantum wave entropy. The entropy in Verlinde's entropy gravitational formula is not a conventional thermodynamic entropy, but a quantum wave entropy.

From the above derivation process, we can also see that there is a correlation between the Verlinde entropy gravitational formula and the Unruh formula. The two formulas do not stand on their own. Both formulas are actually the results of quantum wave entropy. This is a completely new realization. We need to be cautious about using both of these formulas. If we use both formulas, we may be using the same concept repeatedly, thus forming a logical loop that makes the derivation deceptive. The above derivation process does not involve any specific type of force, and is a general derivation result that is valid for all forces.

### 3. Derive Black Hole Entropy

Based on the quantum fluctuation entropy, we can also very easily derive the black hole entropy formula. We apply Equation (1.7) to the case of gravitational force in a 3-dimensional space (4-dimensional space-time). Gravitational acceleration is

$$a = dE_{dr} = GM/r^2$$

Take the result into formula (1.7), and get formula (2.1)

$$T = h \kappa_p V a = h \kappa_p V G M / r^2 \quad (2.1)$$

This is the quantum wave temperature of the particle in the gravitational field generated by the gravitational source  $M$ . Equation (2.1) is a common situation. We generalize the Equation (2.1) to the speed of light  $C$ ,  $V = C$ , and we get the following formula.

$$T = h \kappa_p C G M / r^2$$

Then set  $r$  to the radius of the black hole  $R$  of the gravitational source  $M$ . In Planck gravity theory, the radius of a black hole is expressed by the following formula [8]. In general relativity, the radius of a black hole is twice that of this formula [9], with only a constant difference. We use the radius of a black hole in Planck gravity theory to calculate.

$$r = R = G M C^2$$

So can get

$$T = h \kappa_p C G M / r^2 = h C \kappa_p R \quad (2.2)$$

Equation (2.2) differs only from the black hole temperature formula by constants. This is yet another surprising result. By applying the quantum wave entropy to a particle located at the radius of a black hole, we can deduce the quantum wave temperature of the particle, and we get the result of the temperature of the black hole.

Directly from Equation (1.8), assuming that the gravitational acceleration at the radius of the black hole still satisfies  $a=GM/r^2$ , the same temperature formula can be obtained.

$$T = h\kappa_p C a = h\kappa_p C G M / r^2 = h\kappa_p C R$$

If we assume that the temperature of the particles at the radius of the black hole is the same as the temperature of the black hole, it is a temperature equality condition. Then the temperature of the black hole should also be equal to the result of Equation (2.2). If we then assume that the energy of the black hole satisfies.

$$E = MC^2$$

We can get the black hole entropy formula (2.3). This formula differs from the Hawking-Beckenstein black hole entropy formula only by a constant.

$$S = ET = MC^2 h\kappa_p C R = \kappa_p R^2 L_{2p} \quad (2.3)$$

This is a very obvious result. Now that we have the black hole temperature formula, we must be able to get the black hole entropy formula.

Let's look at Equation (2.1) again. If we assume that the velocity of a particle is obtained entirely by gravity, it is the particle that is initially at rest that begins to accelerate under the gravitational force. In the case of a low-speed approximation, the velocity  $V$  satisfies the following equation.

$$V = \sqrt{2GM/r}$$

Take the formula into formula (2.1), then can get formula (2.4).

$$T = hV^2 \kappa_p R \quad (2.4)$$

Equation (2.4) is the quantum wave temperature formula for the motion of a particle in a gravitational field at a low velocity approximation. It has a similar form to the black hole temperature formula. Comparing Equations (2.4) and (2.2), it can be seen that the black hole temperature is the highest temperature.

Why is it possible to derive the same form of black hole temperature formula and black hole entropy formula based on quantum wave entropy? What is the real physical meaning of black hole entropy? We need to re-examine the physical meaning of black hole entropy and black hole temperature. What is the physical meaning of black hole radiation? Quantum wave entropy is the result of a new type of quantum probability. This new type of probability is the probability represented by the wavelength of the quantum wave. Any particle with quantum wave properties has this quantum wave entropy, which is not directly related to a black hole. Black hole entropy, on the other hand, is just a special case of this quantum wave entropy. Can we understand the entropy of black holes in this way? Is the new understanding correct? We need to think new about the physical meaning of black hole radiation. This is a subject that needs to be studied in depth.

Another method can be used to derive the entropy of a black hole. According to Equation (1.5), we assume that the wavelength of a particle is equal to its Compton wavelength, and then assume that the value of  $dr$  is the diameter of the particle's black hole.

$$\lambda = h/MC$$

$$dr = 2R = 2GMC^2$$

Take the two formulas into (1.5), then can get

$$dS = \kappa_p dr \lambda = \kappa_p 2GMC^2 h/MC = 2\kappa_p R^2 L_{2p} \quad (2.5)$$

There is only a constant difference between this Equation and (2.3). In this derivation, the particle wavelength is easily understood. If a black hole is treated as a single particle, then the particle wavelength of the black hole is equal to the Compton wavelength of the black hole. For a black hole, the quantum wave entropy within the

length of its diameter is just the black hole entropy. How to understand this result needs to be further studied.

As can be seen from Equation (2.5), the black hole entropy formula is just a differential form of the quantum wave entropy of a black hole. The black hole entropy formula (2.5) does not represent the full entropy of a black hole. At the full-space scale, the total quantum wave entropy of the black hole is the integral of  $dS$  in the full-space, so it is infinity. Therefore, the derivation process of Equation (2.5) has prompted us to rethink the physical meaning of black hole entropy. This is a topic that needs to be studied in depth.

From the above derivation process, we can find a result. Using the concept of quantum wave entropy to derive does not require the assumption that a black hole has an internal structure, nor does it need to assume that the black hole event horizon emits radiation. Treating a black hole as a particle, we can derive the black hole entropy and the black hole temperature. So, we need to revisit the concepts of black hole entropy and black hole temperature. Does black hole entropy really mean that black holes have an internal structure?

From the above derivation process, we can see that the black hole entropy formula, the Unruh formula, and the Verlinde entropy gravitational formula are actually related to each other, and they are not independent of each other, and all three can be derived based on quantum wave entropy. Therefore, the Verlinde entropy gravitational hypothesis is not correct. In fact, in the process of deriving the black hole entropy formula, the radius or diameter of the black hole must be introduced in order to derive the result of the black hole entropy formula. And the radius of the black hole is actually already the result of gravity. Without gravity, there is no black hole radius. Therefore, the derivation of gravity from the entropy of a black hole is a logical cycle, and such a derivation process cannot be established.

Let's look at the problem of black hole information loss. A particle falls into a black hole B, forming a larger black hole C, and there seems to be a loss of information. However, from the perspective of quantum wave entropy, there is no problem of information loss. Based on Equation (1.5), for particle A falling into a black hole, its velocity is approximately equal to the speed of light. We identify its equivalent mass by  $M_1$ .

$$E=M_1C^2$$

$$\lambda=hM_1C$$

Take into formula (1.5), so get

$$dS_1=\kappa_p d r \lambda=\kappa_p C d r M_1 h$$

To the black hole, there exists formula

$$\lambda=hM_2C$$

So get

$$dS_2=\kappa_p d r \lambda=\kappa_p C d r M_2 h$$

So get

$$dS_1+dS_2=\kappa_p C d r (M_1+M_2) h=\kappa_p C d r M h=dS$$

Therefore, if the particle falls into the black hole, the total quantum wave entropy does not decrease. So there is no problem of information loss.

Of course, the above is only a rough derivation process, and this is only a rough proof. For rigorous proof, further in-depth research is needed.

We can also rethink the argument about whether entropy increases or decreases under gravitational attraction. The particles automatically move closer to the center of gravity in the gravitational field, and there seems to be a decrease in entropy. However, if the quantum wave entropy of the particle is considered, the speed of the particle's motion

increases, its quantum wavelength decreases, and according to Equation (1.5), the quantum wave entropy  $dS$  of the particle will increase. So, the entropy of the particle does not decrease. There is no problem of entropy reduction under gravitational attraction. Therefore, we find that by introducing the concept of quantum wave entropy, many of the original fuzzy and confused problems become clear, and the law of entropy increases in thermodynamics can be clearly proved.

## 4. Time Reversal Symmetry and Time Arrow

The basic dynamical equations have the time reversal symmetry. For example, Newton equation of mechanics and Schrödinger equation both have time reversal symmetry. However, in the natural state where there is no external work, a physical system always evolves in the direction of entropy increase, which is called the arrow of time. There seems to be a contradiction between the two. This has always been a big problem in physics and has not been answered definitively. From the perspective of quantum wave entropy, there is a clear answer. For the time inversion operation, the momentum  $P$  is required to be converted to  $-P$ . Only when this condition is met can the time reversal be established.

$$P(-t) = -P \quad (3.1)$$

For example, if the momentum is increasing in real physics, the momentum is decreasing during time reversal.

But there exists formula (1.5) in quantum mechanics. And the wavelength satisfies the formula (3.2).

$$\lambda = h/P \quad (3.2)$$

From (1.5) and (3.2), so we can get formula (3.3).

$$P = h k_p dS/dr \quad (3.3)$$

We assume that the momentum changes from  $P_1$  to  $P_2$  during the time inversion, and the momentum is decreasing during time reversal, so  $P_1 > P_2$ . The quantum wave entropy corresponding to momentum are  $S_1$  and  $S_2$ . Obviously, during this time reversal, the quantum wave entropy is decreasing, so  $S_1 > S_2$ . That is  $\Delta S < 0$  during the time inversion. But this necessarily violates the law of entropy increase. Therefore, the probability of this time reversal process occurring is less than that of the real physical process. Including quantum wave entropy, we find that the probability of the forward evolution process is not equal to the probability of the inversion process, and the dynamical equation does not have true time-inversion symmetry.

Therefore, the quantum wave entropy is the key to solving this problem. Why there is a contradiction between the time reversal symmetry and the law of increasing entropy.

That's because there is a missing logical link in the whole reasoning process. The quantum wave entropy is just the missing logical link. When we consider this new concept of the quantum wave entropy, this contradiction disappears. The quantum wave entropy adds an additional limit to the evolution of the dynamical equations. Although the dynamical equation has the time reversal symmetry, but the probability of the direction of the quantum wave entropy increase is greater, so a time arrow is brought to the dynamical equation.

Here we can discover an important value of this new concept of quantum wave entropy. In formula (3.3), the momentum is associated with dynamical equations, and the entropy is associated with thermodynamics. The quantum wave entropy creates a bridge between the dynamical equations and thermodynamics. This aspect deserves in-depth study.

## 5. Action and Quantum Wave Entropy

In classical mechanics, the formula for the action is (4.1)

$$I = \int L dt = \int (T - \phi) dt \quad (4.1)$$

$$T = P^2/2m$$

$$I = \int (P^2/2m - \phi) dt = \int P^2/2m dt - \int \phi dt \quad (4.2),$$

For the first item, there is a derivation process below.

$$\int P^2/2m dt = \int P^2/m P dt = \int P^2/m m v dt = \int P^2 dr$$

Take formula (3.3) into the formula above, so we get

$$\int P^2/2m dt = \int 1/2 h \kappa_p dS dr dr = h/2 \kappa_p \int dS \quad (4.3)$$

So we can found an amazing result. The first item is just an integral about quantum wave entropy.

To the second item, there exists formula (4.4).

$$dP/dt = -d\phi/dr \quad (4.4)$$

$$dr dP/dt = v dP = P m dP = d(P^2/2m) = -d\phi$$

$$P^2/2m = -\phi \quad (4.5)$$

It is just the first item, so the second item is formula (4.6).

$$-\int \phi dt = \int P^2/2m dt = h/2 \kappa_p \int dS \quad (4.6)$$

So we get

$$I = h/2 \kappa_p \int dS + h/2 \kappa_p \int dS = h \kappa_p \int dS \quad (4.7)$$

So we can found an amazing result. The action corresponds to quantum wave entropy.

The action of each motion curve is actually the quantum wave entropy of that curve.

There is an unknown connection between quantum wave entropy and dynamical equations. This is a very surprising result and well worth further study.

The least action principle is

$$\delta I = 0 \quad (4.8)$$

So correspondingly exist stationary quantum wave entropy principle.

$$\delta S = 0 \quad (4.9)$$

So the actual physical process is the fastest way to increase or decrease quantum wave entropy. If the momentum increases, it is the maximum entropy principle. If the momentum decreases, it is the minimum entropy principle.

Conversely, we can derive the least action principle from the entropy increase principle.

Quantum wave entropy comes from the probability of a particle wave. The path of the actual physical process is the path of probability maximization. The path that maximizes probability is the path where quantum wave entropy grows the fastest. The path with the fastest growth in quantum wave entropy is the path with the least action. If the quantum wave entropy decreases, it is the opposite path. The path of the actual physical process is the path where the quantum wave entropy decreases the fastest.

Again, we find the probabilistic origin of the least action principle in quantum mechanics. The least action principle is the result of the evolution of probability.

Again, we find that although the dynamical equation of the action has time-inversion symmetry, the actual physical process does not have time-inversion symmetry because the action corresponds to quantum wave entropy. Quantum wave entropy is also a type of entropy, which is still limited by the entropy increase principle. If there is no external work done, quantum wave entropy also follows  $\Delta S \geq 0$ . Such it brings the time arrow.

The dynamical equation is not only the dynamical equation, but also contains the property of quantum wave entropy. By including the properties of quantum wave

entropy, the dynamical equations no longer have time-inverse symmetry. If the time reversal process is to be realized, work must be done on it. This aspect deserves in-depth study.

## 6. Conclusion

In quantum mechanics, there is a new type of probability. It is the quantum wave probability of the particle, which is expressed by Equation (1.1). This new probability corresponds to a new type of entropy, the quantum wave entropy of the particle, which is represented by Equation (1.5). Based on the concept of quantum wave entropy, it is possible to deduce the result that particles that are moving at an accelerated rate have a new temperature property. It is the quantum wave temperature, which is represented by Equation (1.7). The quantum wave temperature is inversely proportional to the velocity of the particle and directly proportional to the acceleration of the particle. The quantum wave temperature at the speed of light is just the Unruh temperature. The Unruh effect can be derived from the concept of quantum wave entropy. At very small particle velocities, the quantum wave temperature is much larger than the Unruh temperature. Therefore, the quantum wave temperature can be more easily tested experimentally. Therefore, it is easier to judge the correctness of the concept of quantum wave entropy through experiments. Based on the quantum wave entropy, the Verlinde entropy gravitational formula and the black hole entropy formula can be simply derived. There is actually a correlation between the black hole entropy formula, the Unruh formula, and the Verlinde entropy gravitational formula. The three are not independent of each other, but all three actually originate from quantum wave entropy. Therefore, the theory of entropy gravitational force does not hold. The quantum wave entropy can solve the contradiction between the time reversal symmetry of the dynamical equation and the law of entropy increase. The quantum wave entropy creates a bridge between the dynamical equations and thermodynamics. The action corresponds to quantum wave entropy. The least action principle corresponds to the stationary quantum wave entropy principle. The actual physical process is the fastest way to increase or decrease quantum wave entropy. Quantum wave entropy is a new concept that needs to be studied in depth.

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JUNE 12, 2025

# Trapped-ion advances break new ground in quantum computing

by Owen Poindexter, [Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory](#) edited by [Sadie Harley](#),  
reviewed by [Robert Egan](#)

The Enchilada Trap, manufactured in Sandia National Laboratories' Microsystems Engineering, Science and Applications fabrication facility. Credit: Craig Fritz  
Research at the Quantum Systems Accelerator has been steadily breaking new ground, quickening the pace toward flexible, stable quantum computers with capabilities well beyond those of today's classical machines.

While the principles underlying [quantum systems](#) have been understood for decades, building machines that leverage those ideas requires precision engineering. At this scale, many of the same properties that give quantum computing its unprecedented power also create unique challenges to harnessing it.

Trapped-ion systems have become one of the most established platforms for advancing [quantum technology](#). These systems use electric fields to trap and move ions in a quantum processor, as well as lasers to manipulate their atomic and motional quantum states.

This architecture allows for long chains of interconnected qubits that remain in a state of quantum coherence for long periods of time, providing some of the most promising capabilities in [quantum research](#). Recent research at QSA has advanced the capabilities of trapped ion designs to enable holding larger numbers of qubits.

## Enchilada architecture

A group of QSA researchers at Sandia National Laboratories, led by Jonathan Sterk, designed, fabricated, and performed preliminary tests on a trap chip capable of storing up to 200 ions. This device, called the "enchilada trap," incorporated novel features to reduce radiofrequency (RF) power dissipation and multiple operational zones connected via junctions.

These features can be used in future traps that may need to store orders-of-magnitude more qubits, as shown in a [study](#) published on the *arXiv* pre-print server.

This work is done in collaboration with other QSA researchers at Duke University and Cornell University, where an enchilada trap has been delivered and is currently in operation.

By raising the RF electrodes and removing insulating dielectric material below them, the design reduces capacitance and subsequently lowers power losses on the device when the necessary 150 V to 300 V are applied. Combined, these innovations allow for scaled-up quantum computers that sidestep power dissipation issues, which can limit the size and complexity of the trap. This enables larger traps, which can be exponentially more powerful than smaller ones.

"We are focused on building the technologies necessary for large-scale quantum systems. The QSA has been instrumental in our ability to collaborate with world-class scientists to push the boundaries of what is achievable," said Jonathan Sterk.

## Parallel power

While trapped-ion arrangements offer robust control and long coherence times, one bottleneck is that their physical gate operations are performed sequentially. A QSA team at the University of Maryland, led by Yingyue Zhu, tackled this challenge by performing parallel gate operations in a trapped-ion system, as explained in their [paper](#), published in *Advanced Quantum Technologies*.

Previous setups had faced the issue that parallel qubit operations interfered with each other, because all gates were using the same set of motional modes. Zhu and colleagues were able to solve this issue by simultaneously controlling qubits along different directions in space, and hence different vibrational patterns, allowing them to be operated on concurrently without interference and with minimal overhead.

This is a key innovation for scaling quantum computing operations because it allows for higher information throughput. This not only improves speed and processing power, with the potential for more complex operations, but can also improve stability.

Quantum operations are time-sensitive, due to decoherence, in which qubits lose their quantum properties due to unintended interactions with the surrounding environment. By performing more operations in a given timespan, Zhu's team's progress could produce more reliable systems.

"We explored a previously unutilized degree of freedom in the system to enable high-fidelity parallel operations at very low cost. This work also inspires further investigation into more powerful frequency-separated parallel operations," said Yingyue Zhu.

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## Squeezing and scaling

Working on multiple entangled pairs is one method by which quantum processors can scale up. Another method is to entangle more than one ion at once. A QSA group at Duke University, led by Or Katz from Chris Monroe's team and collaborating with Marko Cetina's group, adopted this strategy, as detailed in their research published in [Physical Review Letters](#), [PRX Quantum](#), and [Nature Physics](#).

Katz developed a technique in which specific qubits can be controlled and paired efficiently using precise laser pulses. A key innovation in this work was to entangle many qubits in a single group, using a method known as "squeezing."

This tactic alters the scale of ions' motion or position in a spin-dependent manner, while conceding greater uncertainty in the complementary variable (the product of the uncertainties must remain constant, according to the Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle).

Squeezing allowed the team to entangle the spins of many ions at once, rather than the typical entangled pairs of other systems. By interacting with the ions in a single step, this new technique enabled the efficient generation of quantum entangling operations whose structure, using standard pairwise techniques, is rather challenging. This technique opens new avenues for quantum information applications.

"This technique expands the toolbox for entanglement by enabling manipulation of interactions beyond the pairwise limit. It opens new opportunities for engineering classes of

entangling gates and complex many-body Hamiltonians that might otherwise be out of reach," said Katz.

## Measuring quantum advantage

Measuring the performance of quantum machines has typically been done at the end step of their operations. However, mid-circuit measurements, while more challenging in some respects, present unique opportunities to measure a system's efficacy and control it interactively.

That was the approach taken by Daiwei Zhu and colleagues at the University of Maryland's QSA research group, in a [study](#) published in *Nature Physics*.

They spatially separated certain ions to facilitate mid-circuit measurements. Mid-circuit measurements are challenging in many quantum computing architectures because if qubits are not properly isolated, measuring one can unintentionally affect nearby qubits, potentially disrupting the rest of the computations.

To overcome this challenge, the group separated certain segments of a chain of ions using precise voltage adjustment. Once isolated, these ions can be shuttled away from the others in their chain to be measured without interfering with the others. This delicate operation allows for measurements and tests more typical of classical systems.

With this procedure in place, the researchers implemented two interactive protocols that provide classically verifiable evidence of quantum advantage: one based on the Learning With Errors (LWE) problem and the other based on a Computational Bell Test.

The two problems define tasks that are hard for classical computers to solve alone, but become verifiable when a classical verifier interacts with the quantum computer during the computation via mid-circuit measurements. Zhu's team used it to show that the quantum computer is indeed acting in a quantum way.

While tests of quantum activity are typically physical in nature, this experiment demonstrated it computationally for the first time, or, as the authors put it, this is the first instance of quantifying quantumness.

"This work provides a blueprint for using mid-circuit measurements in cryptographic protocols to provide classically verifiable evidence of quantumness," said Daiwei Zhu

Mid-circuit measurements have clear utility in understanding and debugging quantum architectures. They could also be instrumental in making quantum operations more efficient, allowing researchers to perform computations using fewer resources.

The work being developed to make quantum computers more efficient, scalable, reliable, and interactive is accelerating us toward the day when once-intractable problems become solvable.

The work at QSA is making some of the most important breakthroughs in advancing this futuristic technology. With each engineering and technical breakthrough, we move closer to a new era of computing.

**More information:** J. D. Sterk et al, Multi-junction surface ion trap for quantum computing, *arXiv* (2024). DOI: [10.48550/arxiv.2403.00208](https://doi.org/10.48550/arxiv.2403.00208)

**Journal information:** [Advanced Quantum Technologies](#) , [PRX Quantum](#) , [Nature Physics](#) , [arXiv](#) , [Physical Review Letters](#)

Provided by [Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory](#)

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JUNE 12, 2025

# Symmetrical crystals can absorb light asymmetrically: Discovery could lead to new technologies that control light

by [Northwestern University](#) edited by [Sadie Harley](#), reviewed by [Robert Egan](#)

Structure of the crystal made of lithium, cobalt, selenium and oxygen, with lines indicating centrosymmetric relations between atoms. Light (arrows) passing through the crystal is rotated as a result of differential absorption of circular polarizations. Credit: Mark Seniw / Center for Regenerative / Nanomedicine / Northwestern University  
Just when scientists thought they knew everything about crystals, a Northwestern University and University of Wisconsin-Madison collaboration has uncovered a hidden secret.

Centrosymmetric [crystals](#) are a special type of material that is fully symmetrical in every direction from a central point. Previously, scientists thought only non-centrosymmetric materials could exhibit chiral behavior—a property in which an object acts differently from its mirror reflection. But, for the first time, researchers have found a centrosymmetric crystal can act "chiral" despite its symmetry.

In the new study, [published](#) in *Science*, the research team investigated how a specific centrosymmetric crystal interacts with circularly polarized light, which twists like a corkscrew in either a clockwise or counterclockwise direction.

Previously, scientists assumed a centrosymmetric material would absorb both directions of light equally. Instead, the crystal absorbed light in one direction more than the other—exhibiting apparent chiral behavior.

Not only does this finding challenge long-held assumptions about crystals and chirality, it also opens new opportunities for exploring common centrosymmetric materials to develop new technologies that control light. Potential applications could include brighter optical

displays, more sensitive sensors and new types of faster, more secure light-based communication.

"This discovery is surprising to many in the scientific community who, for a long time, thought this principle was impossible," said Northwestern's Roel Tempelaar, who supervised the theoretical exploration leading to this work.

"Crystals are really categorical because of their symmetry. You can infer a lot about their behaviors—without doing complicated calculations or measurements—just by looking at their symmetry. Now, we realize that sometimes there is more than meets the eye."

Tempelaar is an assistant professor of chemistry at Northwestern's Weinberg College of Arts and Sciences. He co-led the study with Kenneth Poeppelmeier, the Charles E. and Emma H. Morrison Professor of Chemistry at Weinberg, and Randall Goldsmith, a professor of chemistry at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Optical microscope image of a representative crystal that possesses centrosymmetry, yet shows differential absorption of circularly polarized light. The crystal is made of lithium, cobalt, selenium and oxygen, with the cobalt giving rise to the crystal's purple color. Credit: Kendall Kamp/Northwestern University

## Two 'flavors' of molecules

A fundamental aspect of the molecular world, chirality occurs when an object and its [mirror image](#) cannot be perfectly superimposed on top of one another.

A pair of shoes, for example, are a mirror image of one another. Consequently, a person cannot wear their left shoe on their right foot. It simply wouldn't fit because feet and shoes are both chiral. On the other hand, a sphere and its mirror image do perfectly match, which is an example of achiral behavior.

Although it might seem like an obtuse concept, chirality profoundly influences how molecules interact with each other and with [biological systems](#)—affecting everything from the flavors of foods, the effectiveness of medicine and the very nature of life itself.

The pharmaceutical drug thalidomide is a tragic example of how chirality can critically affect human health. While thalidomide can be effective for treating morning sickness during pregnancy, the mirror image of the same compound can [cause severe birth defects](#).

"Many molecules come in two 'flavors,'" Tempelaar said. "They have a 'right-handed' form and a 'left-handed' form. By studying their interactions with chiral light, you can diagnose what type of molecule you have. Sometimes the right-handed version is a powerful drug, but the left-handed version is poison."

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## An unexpected twist

After previously developing computational chemistry methods for studying the chirality of molecules, Tempelaar and his team were curious if they could apply their calculations to crystals. Their modeling suggested that a mechanism could lead to apparent chirality in crystals under specific conditions, ultimately showing that it could work even under centrosymmetry.

"Owing to its high degree of symmetry, a centrosymmetrical crystal traditionally is not expected to exhibit chirality," Tempelaar said. "But we were optimistic about our level of predictivity because we had already rationalized this particular phenomenon in a variety of molecular samples. We didn't expect the physics in a crystal to behave any differently."

Tempelaar and his group predicted that a centrosymmetrical crystal made from lithium, cobalt and selenium oxide should be able to absorb light in a chiral manner. To test this theory, Poeppelmeier's team synthesized the crystal. According to long-accepted principles, the crystal should not absorb clockwise and counterclockwise spinning light differently.

But the scientists found it did.

"To our knowledge, no centrosymmetrical crystal has been reported to do this," Tempelaar said. "But we had success with the first material we tried. We are very excited about this. It's opened our eyes to start looking at a variety of centrosymmetric materials in a new way."

**More information:** Katherine A. Parrish et al, Differential absorption of circularly polarized light by a centrosymmetric crystal, *Science* (2025). DOI: [10.1126/science.adr5478](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.adr5478). [www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.adr5478](https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.adr5478)

**Journal information:** *Science*  
Provided by [Northwestern University](#)

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JUNE 13, 2025

## A high-resolution spectrometer that fits into smartphones

by [The Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology \(KAIST\)](#)

edited by [Sadie Harley](#), reviewed by [Robert Egan](#)

Schematic of reconstructive spectrometer based on double-layer disordered metasurfaces. Credit: *Science Advances* (2025). DOI: [10.1126/sciadv.adv2376](https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.adv2376)  
Color, as the way light's wavelength is perceived by the human eye, goes beyond a simple aesthetic element, containing important scientific information like a substance's composition or state.

Spectrometers are [optical devices](#) that analyze [material properties](#) by decomposing light into its constituent wavelengths, and they are widely used in various scientific and industrial fields, including material analysis, chemical component detection, and life science research.

Existing high-resolution spectrometers were large and complex, making them difficult for widespread daily use. However, thanks to the ultra-compact, high-resolution spectrometer developed by KAIST researchers, it is now expected that light's color information can be utilized even within smartphones or wearable devices.

Professor Mooseok Jang's research team at the Department of Bio and Brain Engineering has successfully developed a reconstruction-based spectrometer technology using double-layer disordered metasurfaces. The work is published in [Science Advances](#).

Existing high-resolution spectrometers have a large form factor, on the order of tens of centimeters, and require complex calibration processes to maintain accuracy. This fundamentally stems from the operating principle of traditional dispersive elements, such as gratings and prisms, which separate light wavelengths along the propagation direction, much like a rainbow separates colors.

Consequently, despite the potential for light's color information to be widely useful in daily life, spectroscopic technology has been limited to laboratory or industrial manufacturing environments.

The research team devised a method that departs from the conventional spectroscopic paradigm of using diffraction gratings or prisms, which establish a one-to-one correspondence between light's color information and its propagation direction, by utilizing designed disordered structures as optical components.

In this process, they employed metasurfaces, which can freely control the light propagation process using structures tens to hundreds of nanometers in size, to accurately implement "complex random patterns (speckle)".

Specifically, they developed a method that involves implementing a double-layer disordered metasurface to generate wavelength-specific speckle patterns and then reconstructing precise color information (wavelength) of the light from the random patterns measured by a camera.

As a result, they successfully developed a new concept spectrometer technology that can accurately measure light across a broad range of visible to infrared (440–1,300 nm) with a high resolution of 1 nanometer (nm) in a device smaller than a fingernail (less than 1 cm) using only a single image capture.

Dong-gu Lee, a lead author of this study, stated, "This technology is implemented in a way that is directly integrated with commercial image sensors, and we expect that it will enable easy acquisition and utilization of light's wavelength information in daily life when built into mobile devices in the future."

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Professor Mooseok Jang said, "This technology overcomes the limitations of existing RGB three-color-based machine vision fields, which only distinguish and recognize three color components (red, green, blue), and has diverse applications.

"We anticipate various applied research for this technology, which expands the horizon of laboratory-level technology to daily-level machine vision technology for applications such as food component analysis, crop health diagnosis, skin health measurement, environmental pollution detection, and bio/medical diagnostics.

"Furthermore, it can be extended to various advanced optical technologies such as [hyperspectral imaging](#), which records [wavelength](#) and spatial information simultaneously with high resolution, 3D optical trapping technology, which precisely controls light of multiple wavelengths into desired forms, and ultrafast imaging technology, which captures phenomena occurring in very short periods."

This research was collaboratively led by Dong-gu Lee (Ph.D. candidate) and Gookho Song (Ph.D. candidate) from the KAIST Department of Bio and Brain Engineering as co-first authors, with Professor Mooseok Jang as the corresponding author.

**More information:** Dong-gu Lee et al, Reconstructive spectrometer using double-layer disordered metasurfaces, *Science Advances* (2025). DOI: [10.1126/sciadv.adv2376](https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.adv2376)

**Journal information:** [Science Advances](#)

Provided by [The Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology \(KAIST\)](#)

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JUNE 13, 2025

## Decoding high-energy physics with AI and machine learning

by [Argonne National Laboratory](#) edited by [Gaby Clark](#), reviewed by [Robert Egan](#)

A high-energy collision probes the internal structure of subatomic particles, depicted as a neural-network-like web of quantum connections. This graphic highlights how physicists use AI/ML to map the quark-gluon structure inside particles and search for new physics beyond the standard model. Credit: Brandon Kriesten/Argonne National Laboratory.

In the world of particle physics, where scientists unravel the mysteries of the universe, artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) are making waves with how they're increasing understanding of the most fundamental particles. Central to this exploration are parton distribution functions (PDFs). These complex mathematical models are crucial for predicting outcomes of high energy physics experiments that test the Standard Model of particle physics.

PDFs are mathematical models that help scientists understand the inner workings of protons, which are particles found in the nucleus of an atom. Protons are made up of even smaller particles called quarks and gluons, collectively known as partons. PDFs describe how these partons are distributed within a proton, essentially providing a map of where these tiny particles are likely to be found and how much momentum they carry.

This information helps scientists predict the outcomes of high energy physics experiments, such as those conducted at the Large Hadron Collider, where protons are smashed together to explore fundamental forces and particles.

Modeling these functions is difficult due to their complexity and limited availability of experimental data. However, AI and ML offer new ways to analyze and understand these complex functions by processing large sets of data gathered by collider facilities.

At the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Argonne National Laboratory, theoretical physicists Tim Hobbs and Brandon Kriesten are pioneering the use of AI/ML to tackle the challenges of modeling PDFs, improving both the accuracy of the PDFs derived from data as well as the interpretability of the ML models used to do so. This means that scientists can more easily identify patterns, relationships and underlying principles within PDFs and the techniques used to extract them, leading to more informed and reliable conclusions.

"Particle physics deals with elementary or fundamental particles," Hobbs explained. "The current focus is on finding cracks in the Standard Model, which was completed in the 1970s. Despite its strength, we know it's incomplete due to hints like dark matter from cosmology."

## PDF Decoder: Bridging theory and data

A recent study by Hobbs and Kriesten, published in [Physical Review D](#), introduced the "PDFdecoder" framework. It uses encoder-decoder models, which are types of neural network architectures. These models simplify complex data into a more manageable form and then reconstruct the original data from this simplified version.

The reconstruction of PDFs is crucial because it allows scientists to predict the behavior of particles in high energy physics experiments. The key properties of a PDF are captured through "Mellin moments," which are mathematical expressions that summarize the distribution of these particles.

"The model uses generative AI to fill in gaps and recreate [initial conditions](#)," said Kriesten. In this context, "initial conditions" refer to the starting parameters or configurations needed to accurately model the distribution of quarks and gluons within protons.

"We looked at how PDFs can be decoded from Mellin moments and explored different possible solutions," he added.

This approach enhances the accuracy of predictions in particle physics by ensuring that reconstructed PDFs closely match real-world data. It can make PDF models more precise, particularly in lattice gauge calculations—a computational technique that delves into the

complexities of quantum chromodynamics, the theory describing the strong force binding quarks and gluons.

By incorporating Mellin moment data, the PDFdecoder framework provides a new way to integrate lattice information into PDF studies, strengthening the connection between theoretical models and experimental findings.

High energy physics experiments seek to reveal signs of unknown particles or interactions beyond the Standard Model (BSM). However, persistent uncertainties in theoretical predictions, experimental data and parton distribution functions can obscure these findings. AI/ML methods offer solutions to untangle these complexities in particle physics. Credit: Tim Hobbs/Argonne National Laboratory.

## Unraveling AI's decision-making in theoretical models

In another study, published in the [Journal of High Energy Physics](#), Hobbs and Kriesten unveiled another framework called "XAI4PDF." This framework uses explainable AI techniques, which are methods designed to make AI models' decision-making processes more transparent and understandable.

The XAI4PDF framework uses ResNet architectures—a type of neural network that relies on shortcuts to improve training efficiency. These shortcuts allow the network to bypass certain layers, making it easier to train deep networks without losing important information.

This framework classifies PDFs based on their underlying theoretical assumptions. It not only determines which theoretical model best fits a given set of PDFs but also traces how specific assumptions affect the behavior of these PDFs. This provides valuable insights into the factors that guide AI decisions, helping researchers understand the influence of different theoretical parameters.

By adapting techniques originally developed for image recognition, the researchers have created a powerful tool for analyzing complex [theoretical models](#) in particle physics.

"We repurposed tools from computer vision," Kriesten explained. "This helps us understand how different theoretical assumptions change the features of PDFs."

Together, these frameworks represent a significant step forward in the application of AI/ML in particle theory.

## Transforming the future of high energy physics

"Our work focuses on using AI/ML to unravel complex problems in particle physics," Hobbs said. "By enhancing the understanding and accuracy of PDFs, we're paving the way for more precise predictions in high energy physics experiments."

As AI continues to advance, its role in particle physics is expected to deepen, potentially revealing more of the universe's secrets. Hobbs and Kriesten are optimistic about AI/ML's transformative potential in theoretical physics. They plan to expand their frameworks to

encompass a wider range of particle interactions and explore foundation models to fully capture the complexity of particle physics.

By pushing the boundaries of AI/ML applications, they are not only advancing high energy physics but also setting the stage for future discoveries that could redefine our understanding of the universe.

Other contributors to this work include Jonathon Gomprecht from the University of Arizona.

**More information:** Brandon Kriesten et al, Learning PDFs through interpretable latent representations in Mellin space, *Physical Review D* (2025). DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevD.111.014028](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.111.014028)

Brandon Kriesten et al, Explainable AI classification for parton density theory, *Journal of High Energy Physics* (2024). DOI: [10.1007/JHEP11\(2024\)007](https://doi.org/10.1007/JHEP11(2024)007)

**Journal information:** [Physical Review D](#)  
Provided by [Argonne National Laboratory](#)

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JUNE 13, 2025

## First quantum-mechanical model of quasicrystals reveals why they exist

by [University of Michigan](#) edited by [Gaby Clark](#), reviewed by [Robert Egan](#)

To calculate the stability of a solid whose atoms don't repeat in a sequence, the researchers simulated scoops of quasicrystal that were randomly sampled out of a larger block. The energy within each nanoparticle can be calculated using quantum mechanics because the particle has defined boundaries. Repeating the calculations over a range of scoop sizes allows the researchers to extrapolate their energy calculations to the bulk quasicrystal. Credit: Woohyeon Baek, Sun Research Group, University of Michigan.

A rare and bewildering intermediate between crystal and glass can be the most stable arrangement for some combinations of atoms, according to a study from the University of Michigan.

The findings come from the first quantum-mechanical simulations of quasicrystals—a type of solid that scientists once thought couldn't exist. While the atoms in quasicrystals are arranged in a lattice, as in a crystal, the pattern of atoms doesn't repeat like it does in conventional crystals. The new simulation method suggests quasicrystals—like crystals—are fundamentally [stable materials](#), despite their similarity to disordered solids like glass that form as a consequence of rapid heating and cooling.

"We need to know how to arrange atoms into specific structures if we want to design materials with desired properties," said Wenhao Sun, the Dow Early Career Assistant Professor of Materials Science and Engineering, and the corresponding author of the paper [published](#) today in *Nature Physics*. "Quasicrystals have forced us to rethink how and why certain materials can form. Until our study, it was unclear to scientists why they existed."

Quasicrystals seemed to defy physics when they were [first described](#) by Israeli scientist Daniel Shechtman in 1984. While experimenting with alloys of aluminum and manganese, Shechtman realized that some of the metals' atoms were arranged in [an icosahedral structure](#) resembling many 20-sided dice joined at their faces. This shape gave the material five-fold symmetry—identical from five different vantage points.

Scientists at the time thought that the atoms inside crystals could only be arranged in sequences repeating in each direction, but five-fold symmetry precluded such patterns. Shechtman initially faced intense scrutiny for suggesting the impossible, but other labs later [produced their own quasicrystals](#) and found them in [billion-year-old meteorites](#).

Shechtman eventually earned the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2011 for his discovery, but scientists still couldn't answer fundamental questions on how quasicrystals formed. The roadblock was that density-functional theory—the quantum-mechanical method for calculating a crystal's stability—relies on patterns that infinitely repeat in a sequence, which quasicrystals lack.

"The first step to understanding a material is knowing what makes it stable, but it has been hard to tell how quasicrystals were stabilized," said Woohyeon Baek, a U-M doctoral student in materials science and engineering and the study's first author.

While the symmetry of quasicrystals preclude sequential patterns, their atoms still form repeating motifs similar to the patterns in traditional islamic tile art. This panel on the Tomb of I'timād-ud-Daulah in Agra, India is one example—each individual building block doesn't repeat in a regular sequence from left to right, nor up and down, but the ten-pointed star repeats across the panel. Photo credit: [Wikimedia commons](#).

The atoms in any given material usually arrange into crystals so that the chemical bonds achieve the lowest possible energy. Scientists call such structures enthalpy-stabilized crystals. But other materials form because they have high entropy, meaning there are a lot of different ways for its atoms to be arranged or vibrate.

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Glass is one example of an entropy-stabilized solid. It forms when melted silica quickly cools, flash-freezing the atoms into a patternless form. But if the cooling rates slow, or a [base](#) is added to heated silica, the atoms can arrange into quartz crystals—the preferred, lowest energy state at room temperature.

Quasicrystals are a puzzling intermediate between glass and crystal. They have locally ordered atomic arrangements like crystals, but like glass, they do not form long-range, repeating patterns.

To determine if quasicrystals are enthalpy- or entropy-stabilized, the researcher's method scoops out smaller nanoparticles from a larger simulated block of [quasicrystal](#). The researchers then calculate the [total energy](#) in each nanoparticle, which doesn't require an infinite sequence because the particle has defined boundaries.

Since the energy in a nanoparticle is related to its volume and surface area, repeating the calculations for nanoparticles of increasing sizes allows the researchers to extrapolate the total energy inside a larger block of quasicrystal. With this method, the researchers discovered that two well-studied quasicrystals are enthalpy-stabilized. One is an alloy of scandium and zinc, the other of ytterbium and cadmium.

The most accurate estimates of quasicrystal energy require the largest particles possible, but scaling up the nanoparticles is difficult with standard algorithms. For nanoparticles with only hundreds of atoms, doubling the atoms increases the computing time eightfold. But the researchers found a solution for the computing bottleneck, too.

"In conventional algorithms, every [computer processor](#) needs to communicate with one another, but our algorithm is up to 100 times faster because only the neighboring processors communicate, and we effectively use GPU acceleration in supercomputers," said study co-author Vikram Gavini, a U-M professor of mechanical engineering and [materials science](#) and engineering.

"We can now simulate glass and amorphous materials, interfaces between different crystals, as well as crystal defects that can enable quantum computing bits."

**More information:** Baek, W et al. Quasicrystal stability and nucleation kinetics from density functional theory. *Nature Physics* (2025). DOI: [10.1038/s41567-025-02925-6](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41567-025-02925-6), [www.nature.com/articles/s41567-025-02925-6](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41567-025-02925-6)

**Journal information:** [Nature Physics](#)  
Provided by [University of Michigan](#)

# 15 Enigmatic Facts About States Of Matter

Modified & Updated: 02 Mar 2025

## All State of Matter



Source: Chemicalslearning.com

The study of matter and its various states has always intrigued scientists and curious minds alike. From solid to liquid, gas to plasma, matter exhibits fascinating properties that shape our everyday experiences. In this article, we will delve into the enigmatic world of states of matter and explore 15 incredible facts that will leave you in awe of the fundamental nature of the universe. From the mysterious behavior of supercritical fluids to the mind-boggling concept of Bose-Einstein condensates, we will uncover the [extraordinary](#) characteristics that make each state of matter unique. Along the way, we will explore the applications of these states in various fields, including physics, chemistry, engineering, and even [astrophysics](#). So buckle up and prepare to embark on

a [journey](#) through the hidden wonders of matter and its states, as we unravel the secrets of the microscopic world that surrounds us.

## Key Takeaways:

- Matter can exist in different states like solids, liquids, gases, and even plasma! Each state has unique properties and behaviors, shaping the world around us.
- Quantum mechanics helps us understand how matter behaves at the atomic level, expanding our knowledge of the universe and driving technological advancements.

Table of Contents

## Solids, liquids, and gases are the three primary states of matter.

These states differ in terms of the arrangement and movement of their particles. Solids have a fixed shape and volume, liquids have a definite volume but no fixed shape, while gases have neither a fixed shape nor volume.

## Did you know that plasma is the fourth state of matter?

[Plasma](#) is a highly energetic state of matter where electrons are separated from their parent atoms, resulting in a collection of charged particles. It is often found in stars, lightning, and neon lights.

## Bose-Einstein Condensate (BEC) is another unique state of matter.

Formed at extremely low temperatures near absolute zero, BEC occurs when a large number of particles occupy the same [quantum state](#), creating a distinct and fascinating phase of matter.

## **Have you ever heard of superfluidity?**

Superfluidity is a phenomenon observed in certain substances at extremely low temperatures where they flow with zero viscosity. They can even climb the walls of their container and escape due to their remarkable behavior!

## **The strength of intermolecular forces determines the physical properties of matter.**

Intermolecular forces such as hydrogen bonding, dipole-dipole interactions, and [dispersion forces](#) play a crucial role in determining properties like melting point, boiling point, and solubility.

## **The phase transition from a solid to a gas is called sublimation.**

Sublimation occurs when a solid directly converts into a gas without passing through the liquid phase. Dry ice, which is solid carbon dioxide, is a common example of sublimation.

## **Water is an exceptional substance in terms of its phase transitions.**

Unlike most substances, water expands when freezing, making ice less dense than liquid water. This unique property allows ice to float on water, enabling aquatic life to survive in [freezing temperatures](#).

## **The triple point of a substance is the temperature and pressure at which all three states of matter coexist in equilibrium.**

At the triple point, the solid, liquid, and gas phases can all exist simultaneously and maintain a balance between evaporation and [condensation](#).

## **Quantum mechanics plays a significant role in understanding the behavior of matter at the atomic and subatomic levels.**

Quantum mechanics provides insights into phenomena such as wave-particle duality, electron orbitals, and the Pauli exclusion principle, expanding our understanding of how matter behaves in different states.

## **Glass is considered an amorphous solid.**

Unlike [crystalline](#) solids, which have a well-defined and ordered atomic structure, glass lacks long-range order in its molecular arrangement. This gives it unique properties like transparency and the ability to undergo significant deformation before breaking.

## **Plasma is used in many technological applications.**

Plasma is essential in technologies such as plasma TVs, fluorescent lighting, and plasma cutting. Its unique properties make it a versatile tool in various industrial and [scientific fields](#).

## **The concept of the critical point is crucial in understanding phase transitions.**

The critical point is the [temperature and pressure](#) at which the distinction between liquid and gas phases becomes negligible. At this point, substances exhibit properties that are intermediate between liquid and gas.

## **The movement of atoms and molecules increases with temperature.**

As temperature rises, the [kinetic energy](#) of particles increases, leading to higher molecular motion.

This increase in [motion](#) causes the expansion of matter, allowing it to change its state.

## **Matter can undergo a phase transition known as the supercritical fluid state.**

In the supercritical fluid state, a substance exists at temperatures and pressures beyond its critical point, displaying properties of both a liquid and a gas. Supercritical carbon dioxide is widely used for its [solvent](#) properties.

## **The study of matter and its properties is at the heart of physics and chemistry.**

Understanding the behavior and interactions of matter in different states has contributed to advancements in various scientific and technological fields, shaping our understanding of the universe.

## **Conclusion**

In conclusion, the states of matter are fascinating and play a fundamental role in our everyday lives. From the solid structure of ice to the unpredictable behavior of plasma, each state offers unique properties and characteristics. Understanding these states is crucial in fields such as [physics](#), chemistry, and engineering.

Whether you're learning about the three common states – solid, liquid, and gas, or exploring the more exotic states like Bose-Einstein condensate and [quark-gluon plasma](#), there is always more to discover. The study of states of matter continues to push the boundaries of scientific understanding and has profound implications for technological advancements.

By diving deeper into the enigmatic world of states of matter, we gain a deeper appreciation for the intricate nature of the universe and the remarkable phenomena that occur within it.

## FAQs

### 1. What are the three common states of matter?

The three common states of matter are solid, liquid, and gas. Solids have a fixed shape and volume, liquids have a fixed volume but can change their shape, and gases have neither a fixed shape nor volume.

### 2. Can matter exist in other states?

Yes, matter can exist in other states. There are several exotic states of matter, including Bose-Einstein condensate, plasma, and quark-gluon plasma.

### 3. What is Bose-Einstein condensate?

Bose-Einstein condensate is a state of matter that occurs at extremely low temperatures. At this state, a large number of particles behave like a single collective entity, exhibiting unique wave-like properties.

#### **4. What is plasma?**

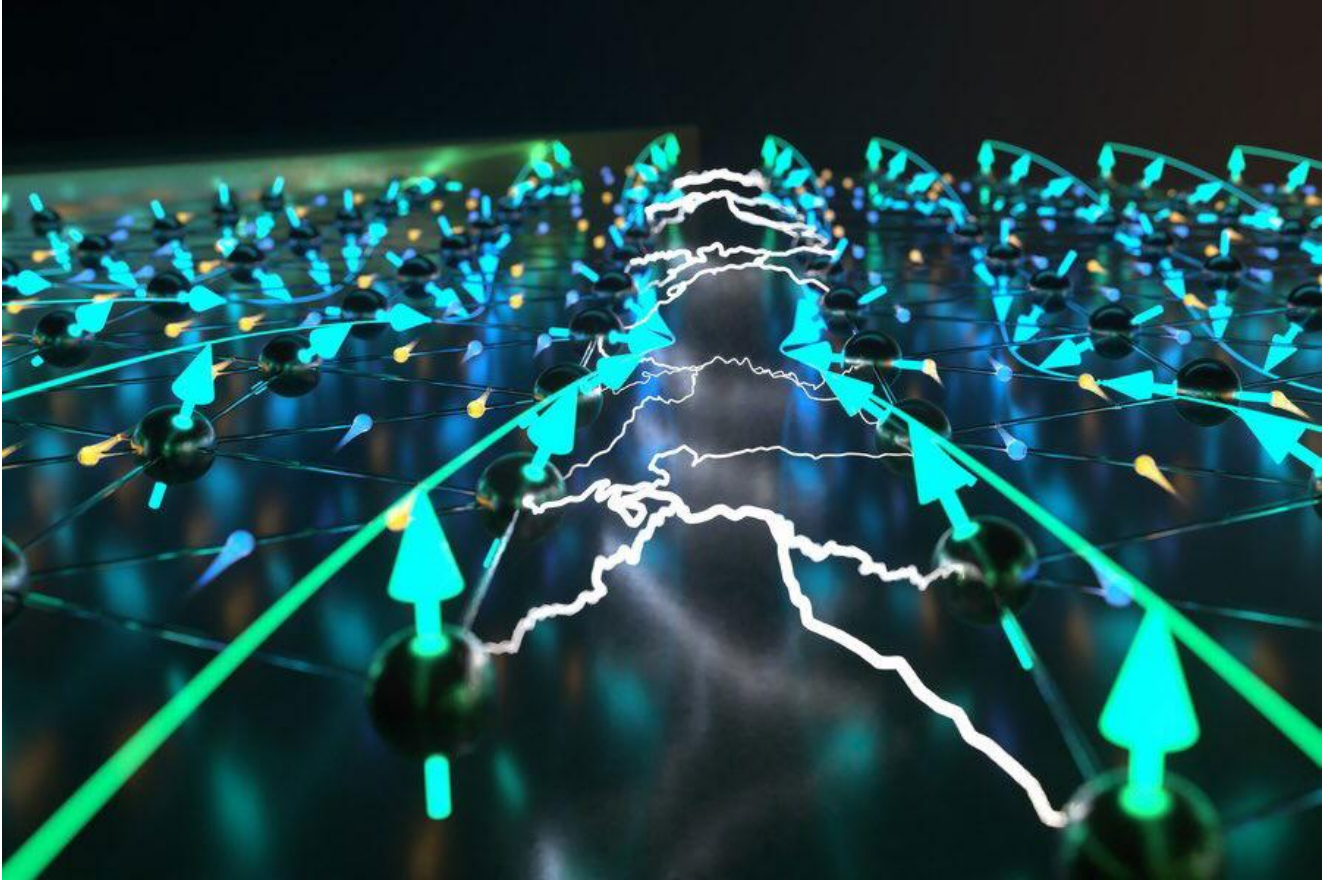
Plasma is a state of matter in which atoms and molecules are highly ionized, resulting in the presence of charged particles. Plasma is often found in stars, lightning, and fluorescent lights.

#### **5. What is quark-gluon plasma?**

Quark-gluon plasma is a state of matter that exists at extremely [high temperatures](#) and densities. It is believed to have existed in the early universe, shortly after the Big Bang.

#### **6. Why are states of matter important to study?**

Studying states of matter is essential for understanding how different materials behave and interact. It also has practical applications in various fields, including materials science, engineering, and medicine.



Credit: MIT

## ***SCIENTISTS DISCOVER A NEW TYPE OF MAGNETISM THAT COULD IMPROVE COMPUTER MEMORY BY “ORDERS OF MAGNITUDE”***

RYAN WHALEN • JUNE 15, 2025

MIT physicists have demonstrated a new form of magnetism, marking a significant step toward developing “spintronic” memory chips that could potentially increase [computing](#) speed and power efficiency by orders of magnitude.

The phenomenon, known as “p-wave magnetism,” is a hybrid of two well-known magnetic behaviors: ferromagnetism—the force behind everyday [magnets](#) like those found in compasses or refrigerators—and [antiferromagnetism](#), where magnetic properties exist only at the microscopic level and cancel out on the macroscopic scale.

## MAGNETISM EXPLAINED

In ferromagnets, electrons spin in the same orientation, generating a strong, unified magnetic field. In contrast, antiferromagnetic materials feature alternating spins that neutralize each other at the larger scale. The MIT team discovered p-wave magnetism using a lab-synthesized, two-dimensional nickel iodide ( $\text{NiI}_2$ ) material.

In this material, electrons preferred a particular spin orientation, similar to a ferromagnet, but were also balanced by opposing spins, as in antiferromagnetism. Uniquely, the spins arranged themselves in mirrored spirals, allowing the electrons to “spin switch” and reverse direction when exposed to a small electric field.

This spin-switching process consumes less energy than traditional charge-based data storage, making it a more efficient way to store binary information. If scalable, it could dramatically reduce power consumption while vastly increasing storage capacity.

“We showed that this new form of magnetism can be manipulated electrically,” [says Qian Song](#), a research scientist in MIT’s Materials Research Laboratory. “This breakthrough paves the way for a new class of ultrafast, compact, energy-efficient, and nonvolatile magnetic memory devices.”

## YEARS OF PROGRESS

Riccardo Comin, one of the study’s collaborators, had previously worked with nickel iodide, examining its magnetic properties in 2022. That earlier research revealed spiral spin patterns in the nickel atoms within a triangular lattice structure, separated by non-magnetic iodine. Although mirrored spins were observed then, the possibility of precise spin switching had not yet been considered.

That idea came from outside the original group, proposed by researcher Rafael Fernandes, who theorized that aligning opposing

spins could produce a p-wave magnetic state. In Comin's work, Fernandes and colleagues saw potential to realize this by applying an electric field to manipulate the spin configuration for spintronic applications.

“It was a completely new idea at the time, and we decided to test it experimentally because we realized nickel iodide was a good candidate to show this kind of p-wave magnet effect,” Comin says.

## **TESTING P-WAVE MAGNETISM**

In the study, the researchers synthesized single-crystal flakes of nickel iodide. They placed powdered elements on a crystalline substrate and baked them in a high-temperature furnace, where the atoms arranged into the necessary triangular lattice.

“What comes out of the oven are samples that are several millimeters wide and thin, like cracker bread,” Comin says. “We then exfoliate the material, peeling off even smaller flakes, each several microns wide, and a few tens of nanometers thin.”

To test for p-wave behavior, the team first examined whether spiral spin patterns caused electrons traveling in opposite directions to exhibit mirrored spins. They did this by exposing the material to a polarized light beam, which rotates in a single direction and creates an electric field. The spins of the nickel atoms matched the beam's polarization, confirming the expected resonance.

Next, they applied an electric field aligned with the direction of the spin spiral. The electrons responded by spinning in unison along the path, producing a polarized current.

## **BRINGING SPINTRONICS TO LIFE**

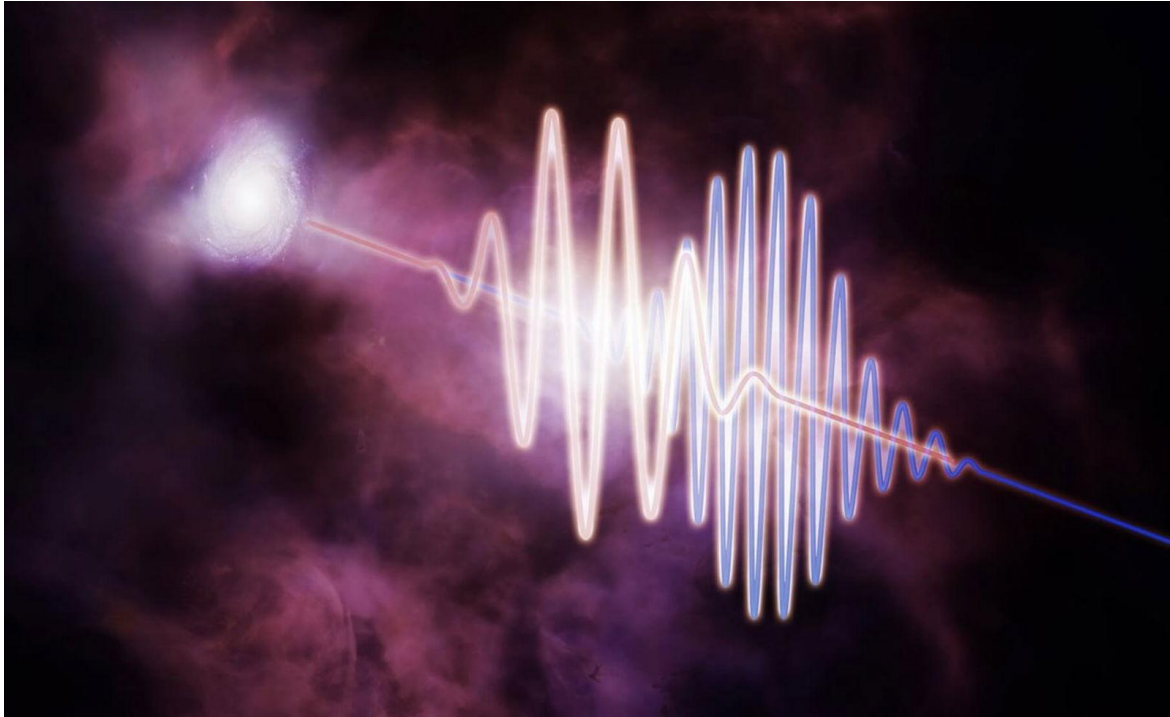
Currently, the p-wave magnetism effect only occurs at extremely low temperatures—around 60 kelvins—making it impractical for real-

world applications. However, the team is now focused on finding materials that exhibit similar properties at room temperature, a critical step toward realizing viable spintronic devices.

“With such a current of spin, you can do interesting things at the device level, for instance, you could flip magnetic domains that can be used for control of a magnetic bit,” Comin explains. “These spintronic effects are more efficient than conventional electronics because you’re just moving spins around, rather than moving charges. That means you’re not subject to any dissipation effects that generate heat, which is essentially the reason computers heat up.”

“We just need a small electric field to control this magnetic switching,” Song adds. “P-wave magnets could save five orders of magnitude of energy. Which is huge.”

The paper “[Electrical Switching of a P-Wave Magnet](#)” appeared on May 28, 2025, in *Nature*.



Artist's depiction of an FRB (Credit: Melissa Weiss/CfA).

# ***CALTECH'S DSA-110 RADIO TELESCOPE HELPS TEAM SOLVE LONGSTANDING MYSTERY OF UNIVERSE'S MISSING MATTER***

RYAN WHALEN • JUNE 18, 2025

**Fast Radio Bursts** (FRBs) have helped determine where the “missing” half of the universe’s expected **matter** resides, in new research from Caltech and the Center for Astrophysics scientists, with implications for future research into **neutrinos**.

**Matter** only makes up 16% of the universe, vastly eclipsed by invisible **antimatter**, which is known only through its **gravitational effects**. Yet, until now, scientists have only accounted for half of the matter that should exist in the universe, a long-standing cosmic mystery.

## FAST RADIO BURSTS LIGHT THE WAY

Designed to capture and identify the source of FRBs, Caltech's DSA (Deep Synoptic Array)-110, a network of 110 radio telescopes funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF), sourced 39 of the bursts used in the study, with their distances measured by instruments at the Palomar Observatory outside of San Diego and the W. M. Keck Observatory in Hawaii.



Caltech's DSA-110 radio telescope array (Credit: Vikram Ravi/Caltech/OVRO).

Australia's Square Kilometre Array Pathfinder and other instruments across the globe observed the other 30 FRBs, which illuminated the missing matter as they travelled great distances across the cosmos to reach Earth.

“The FRBs shine through the fog of the intergalactic medium, and by precisely measuring how the light slows down, we can weigh that fog,

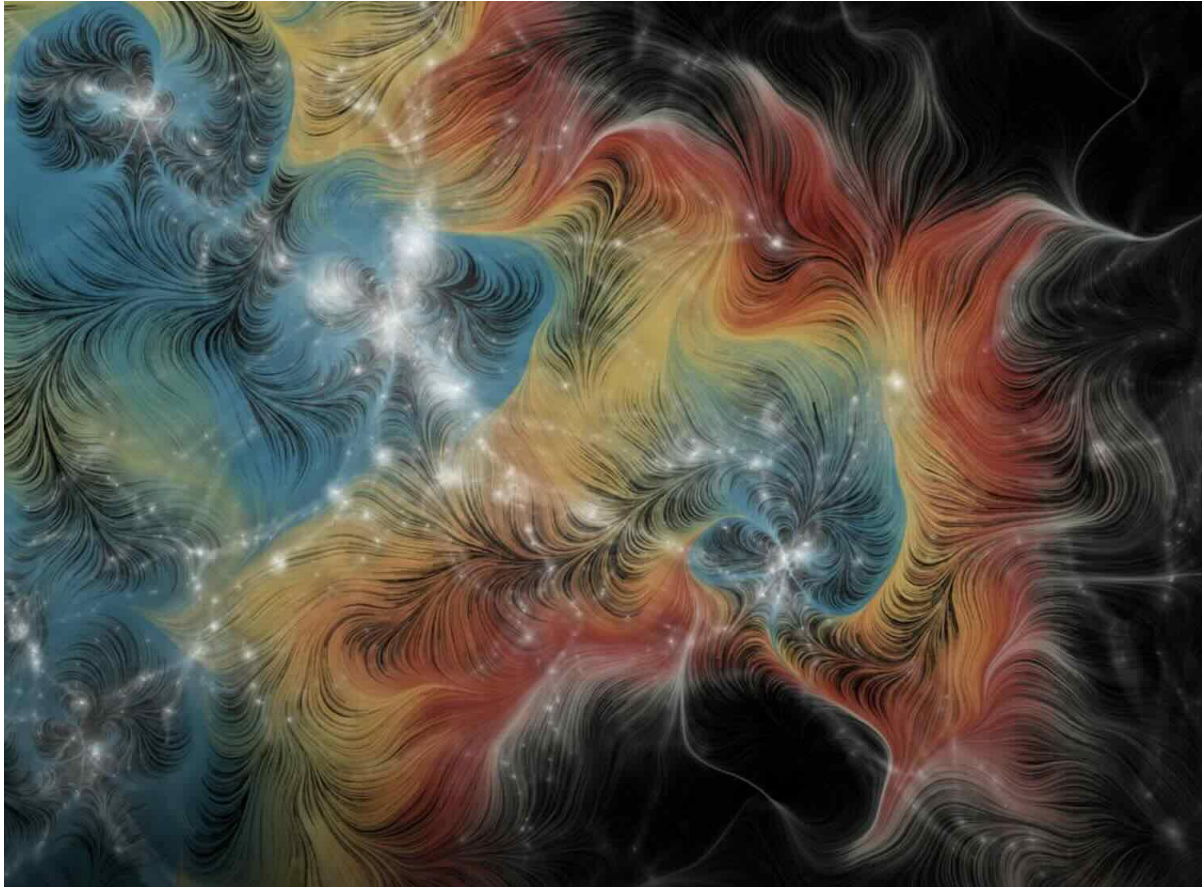
even when it's too faint to see," [says lead author Liam Connor](#), assistant professor at Harvard.

The 69 FRBs observed in the study are located at distances ranging from 11.74 million to 9.1 billion light years from Earth. The object at the farthest end of that range, FRB 20230521B, is the most distant FRB on record. For the study, researchers needed to work with FRBs with known locations, which limited their pool as only roughly one hundred of the over one thousand FRBs have been traced to their source.

## **VIEWING MATTER THROUGH A COSMIC PRISM**

On the long journey to Earth, light from FRBs spreads out into different wavelengths, in a manner similar to how a prism creates a rainbow. Where this becomes important to the new study is in how the amount of matter that the light comes into contact with affects the degree of light dispersion.

"It's like we're seeing the shadow of all the baryons, with FRBs as the backlight," says co-author Vikram Ravi, an assistant professor of astronomy at Caltech. "If you see a person in front of you, you can find out a lot about them. But if you just see their shadow, you still know that they're there and roughly how big they are."



Artist's concept of matter distribution throughout the universe, with the most dense regions depicted in blue, by comparison to more empty regions in red (Credit: Jack Madden, IllustrisTNG, Ralf Konietzka, Liam Connor/CfA).

After analyzing the light dispersion, the researchers concluded that 76% of the matter in the universe resides in the intergalactic medium, the vast expanses between galaxies. The next most significant amount belongs to galaxy halos, accounting for approximately 15%. What remains makes up galaxies, in forms such as burning stars or cold gas.

## **FAST RADIO BURSTS CONTINUE TO OFFER CLUES**

While the results of the new study do correlate with earlier theoretical expectations, this is the first time observations have confirmed the expected distribution of matter in the universe. Broadly, the new work will aid astronomers in understanding how FRBs can be used to

address other cosmic questions, as well as providing new insights into galaxy growth.

Neutrinos, in particular, are an area where FRBs may be able to provide substantial clues. Those subatomic particles should have no mass according to the standard model of physics, yet a minuscule amount of mass has been detected in them. If FRBs can enable astronomers to measure the mass of neutrinos precisely, that data would be crucial to developing new physics that extends beyond the standard model.

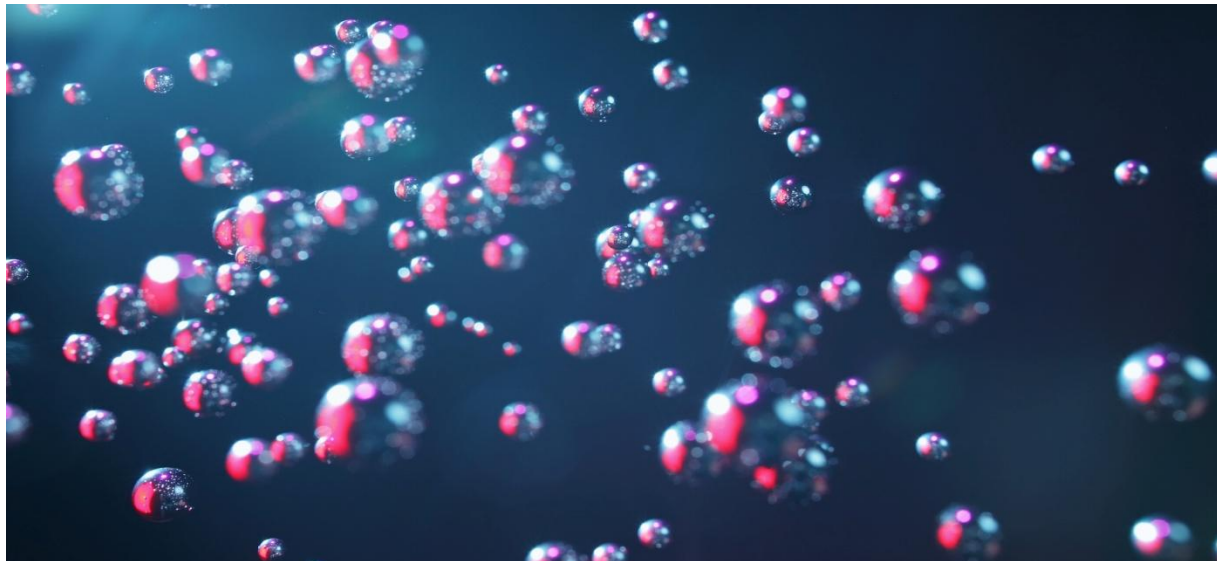
Caltech is presently working on a follow-up to DSA-110, DSA-2000. From the Nevada desert, the radio telescope is expected to identify and locate 10,000 FRBs a year, filling in scientific understanding of the bursts and significantly enhancing their utility as matter probes.

The paper “[A Gas-Rich Cosmic Web Revealed by the Partitioning of the Missing Baryons](#)” appeared on June 16, 2025, in *Nature*.

# A first, physicists spot elusive 'free-range' atoms — confirming a century-old theory about quantum mechanics

News By [Joanna Thompson](#) published May 6, 2025

Physicists have used a novel technique to observe individual atoms interacting in free space for the first time ever. The new technique confirms a century-old quantum mechanical theory.



An illustration of atoms floating freely in the air. (Image credit: Stanislaw Pytel via Getty Images)

For the first time, scientists have observed solo atoms floating freely and interacting in space. The discovery helps to confirm some of the most basic principles of [quantum mechanics](#) that were first predicted more than a century ago but were never directly verified.

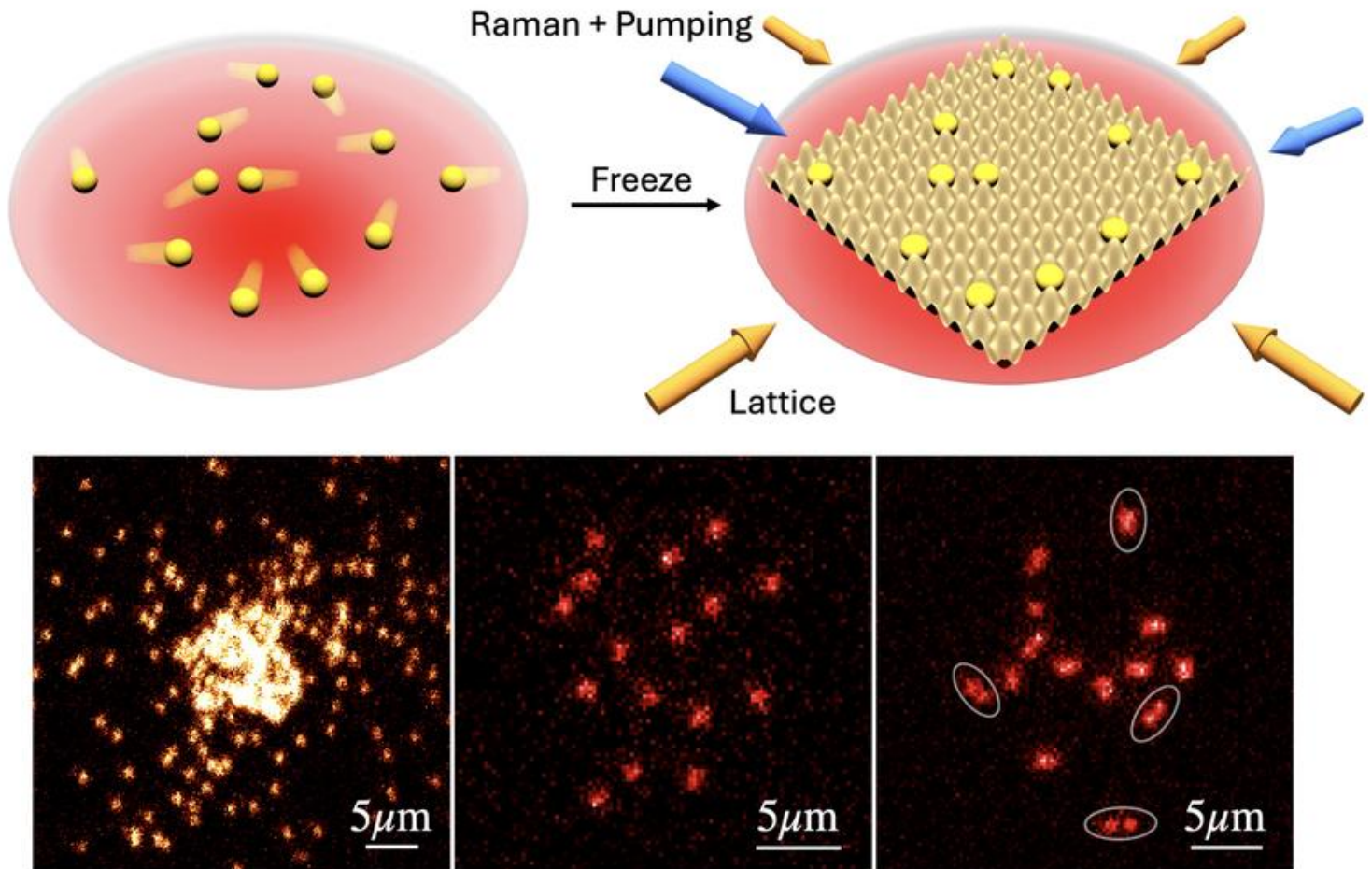
Individual atoms are notoriously difficult to observe due to their quantum nature. Researchers cannot, for example, know both an atom's position and its velocity at the same time, due to quantum weirdness. But using certain laser techniques, they have captured [images of clouds of atoms](#).

"It's like seeing a cloud in the sky, but not the individual water molecules that make up the cloud," [Martin Zwierlein](#), a physicist at MIT and co-author of the new research, said in a [statement](#).

The new method goes one step further, allowing scientists to capture images of "free-range" atoms in free space. First, Zwierlein and his colleagues corralled a cloud of sodium atoms in a loose trap at ultracold temperatures. Then, they shot a lattice of laser light

through the cloud to temporarily freeze the atoms in place. A second, fluorescent laser then illuminated the individual atoms' positions.

The observed atoms belong to a group called bosons. These particles share the same quantum mechanical state and, as a result, behave like a wave, bunching together. This concept was first [proposed by French physicist Louis de Broglie](#) in 1924 and has subsequently become known as a "de Broglie wave."



Top: Two illustrations show how atoms in an atom trap (red) are suddenly frozen in place via an optical lattice. Bottom: Three microscope images show (left to right) bosonic  $^{23}\text{Na}$  forming a Bose-Einstein condensate; a single spin state in a weakly interacting  $^6\text{Li}$  Fermi mixture; and both spin states of a strongly interacting Fermi mixture, directly revealing pair formation. (Image credit: Yao et al.)

Sure enough, the bosons Zwierlein and his team observed displayed de Broglie wave behavior. The researchers also captured images of lithium fermions — a type of particle that repels similar particles rather than bunching together.

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The results were published May 5 in the journal [Physical Review Letters](#). Two other groups reported using a similar technique to observe pairs of bosons and fermions in the same issue of the journal.

"We are able to see single atoms in these interesting clouds of atoms and what they are doing in relation to each other, which is beautiful," Zwierlein said.

In the future, the team plans to use the new technique — called "atom-resolved microscopy" — to investigate other quantum mechanical phenomena. For example, they may use it to try observing the "quantum Hall effect," in which electrons sync up under the influence of a strong magnetic field.

## Government scientists discover new state of matter that's 'half ice, half fire'

[News](#) By [Alan Bradley](#) published April 1, 2025

U.S. government scientists have developed a new phase of matter dubbed 'half ice, half fire,' which unites opposing electron spins in a unique magnet.



A conceptual illustration of electrons spinning up and down. Scientists have described a 'half ice, half fire' state of matter that takes advantage of opposing electron spins. (Image credit: THOM LEACH / SCIENCE PHOTO LIBRARY via Getty Images)

Physicists have discovered a new phase of matter, dubbed "half ice, half fire," that could open the door to new advancements in fields such as quantum computing.

The new phase combines a number of "up" spins of electrons within an atom, which are highly ordered and referred to as cold cycles, with a number of "down" spins, which are highly disordered and referred to as hot cycles — lending the phase its nickname, "half ice, half fire."

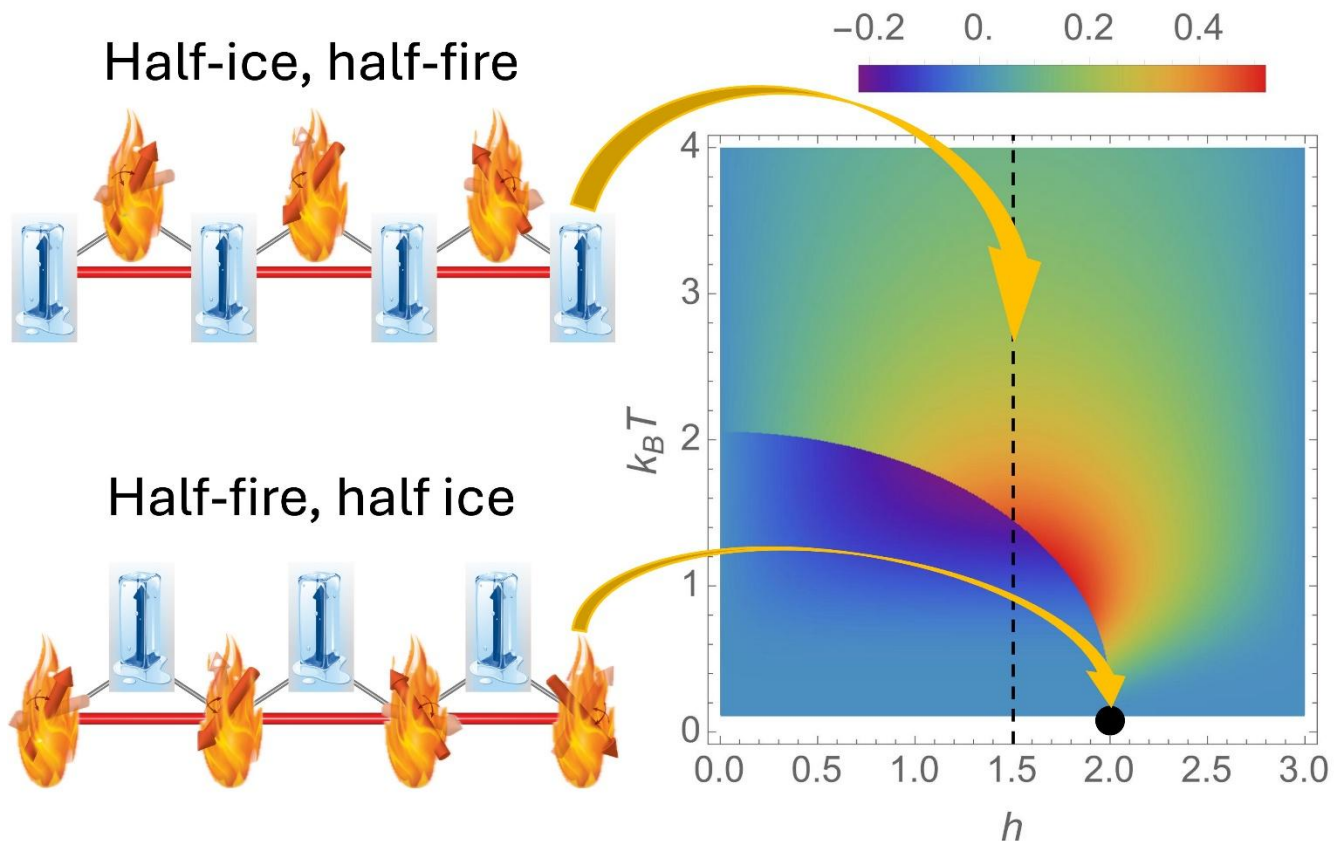
"Half ice, half fire" is a significant discovery not only because of its novelty but also because it can produce sharp switching between phases at reasonable temperatures. It's the twin of the "half fire, half ice" state first observed by the same team at Brookhaven National Laboratory — physicists [Weiguo Yin](#) and [Alexei Tsvelik](#), alongside their then intern, Christopher Roth — back in 2016.

These discoveries provide insight into some of the central questions in physics and the materials sciences, according to the team, as well as advance the ability to identify new [states of matter](#) with exotic properties and manipulate the transition between those states.

"Solving those problems could lead to great advances in technologies like [quantum computing](#) and spintronics," Yin said in a [statement](#) from Brookhaven National Lab. Tsvelik added that the team's findings "may open a new door to understanding and controlling phases and phase transitions in certain materials."

Yin and Tsvelik first discovered "half ice, half fire" when performing research on a type of magnetic material called a ferrimagnet. Ferrimagnets have populations of atoms with opposing magnetic moments, but because the populations are unequal, some magnetization remains.

The specific ferrimagnet in which "half ice, half fire" was observed is  $\text{Sr}_3\text{CuIrO}_6$ , a compound that consists of strontium, copper, iridium and oxygen. It's the same material in which the team originally discovered "half fire, half ice," which they induced, or caused to occur within the ferrimagnet, by exposing the material to an external [magnetic field](#). In "half fire, half ice," hot spins occurred on the copper sites and had smaller magnetic movements, while the iridium sites yielded cold spins with larger magnetic movements.



This image shows a graphical interpretation of the "half-ice, half-fire" and "half-fire, half-ice" states (left). The plot (right) shows the magnetic entropy change in the magnetic field ( $h$ ) versus temperature ( $T$ ) plane. The black dot at zero temperature indicates where the half-fire, half-ice state appears. The dashed line indicates where the half-ice, half-fire state hides. (Image credit: Brookhaven National Laboratory)

Although it was an exciting discovery, Tsvelik admitted that it was only a first step.

"Despite our extensive research, we still didn't know how this state could be utilized," he said. "We were missing pieces of the puzzle."

Now, the recent work, spearheaded by Yin, has revealed that "half fire, half ice" has a hidden and opposite state in which the hot and cold spins swap positions. The team identified an extremely narrow temperature range in which the switch between phases takes place, which has promising implications for a number of fields.

Commercially, this kind of ultrasharp phase switching could lead to advances in refrigeration technology. It may even be possible to utilize the phases themselves as bits in a novel approach to quantum information storage. "The door to new possibilities is now wide open," Yin said.

The team's research into the new phase was published in the journal [Physical Review Letters](#) in December 2024.

# Scientists observe new quantum phase that could have major implications for quantum computing

News By [Alan Bradley](#) published April 17, 2025

The exotic quantum phase, predicted over half a century ago, could lead to advances in quantum computing, sensors and communication technology.



(Image credit: koto\_feja/Getty Images)

Researchers have observed an elusive quantum phenomenon that was first predicted more than 50 years ago. This process, which forms a new state of matter, may have ramifications for future [quantum computing](#).

The phase, called a superradiant phase transition (SRPT), is the result of two independent groups of quantum particles beginning to fluctuate in a way that's both coordinated and collective, the scientists said in a new study published April 4 in the journal [Science Advances](#).

In this case, the two groups of particles were iron ions and erbium ions inside a crystal. Researchers were able to induce the phenomenon by applying a magnetic field — over 100,000 times stronger than the Earth's — to a crystal made of erbium, iron and oxygen after cooling it to -457 °F (-271.67 °C), temperatures nearing [absolute zero](#).

Under those conditions, the team was able to observe unmistakable signatures of an SRPT within the crystal. Their observations exactly matched predictions of what an SRPT would look like according to a famous model formulated by [Robert H. Dicke](#) in 1954.

The so-called [Dicke model](#) was the first to describe the phenomenon of superradiance — where excited atoms emit light faster than normal atoms — and laid the groundwork for understanding the superradiant phase transition as a distinct state of matter arising from strong interactions between light and matter. It was further elaborated on by [Klaus Hepp and Elliot H. Lieb in 1973](#) who formally demonstrated the existence of this phase transition.

**Related: [Government scientists discover new state of matter that's 'half ice, half fire'](#)**

"Originally, the SRPT was proposed as arising from interactions between quantum vacuum fluctuations — quantum light fields naturally existing even in completely empty space — and matter fluctuations," said co-lead author [Dasom Kim](#), a doctoral student in applied physics at Rice University, in a [statement](#). "However, in our work, we realized this transition by coupling two distinct magnetic subsystems — the spin fluctuations of iron ions and of erbium ions within the crystal."

Spin describes the angular momentum of an elementary particle or atom. It dictates the behavior in magnetic fields and is important for determining the statistical properties of collections of particles, which, in turn, influence the structure of matter and the nature of fundamental forces. When excitation created by thermal fluctuations, alternating magnetic fields or other sources causes a wave-like disturbance across a pattern of spins in a material, it's called a magnon.

In the past, SRPT was branded a "no-go theorem" because it violated a [fundamental limitation of light-based systems](#). But creating a magnonic version of the phenomenon allowed the team to bypass this restriction. In their experiment, the iron ions' magnons play the role normally occupied by vacuum fluctuations, and the erbium ions' spins fill in for matter fluctuations.

Researchers were able to clearly observe the disappearance of one spin mode's energy signal and a shift in the other — unmistakable evidence of an SRPT.

"We established an ultrastrong coupling between these two spin systems and successfully observed a SRPT, overcoming previous experimental constraints," Kim said.

The unique characteristics of an SRPT could have important implications for a diverse number of quantum technologies. This is due to a phenomenon called quantum squeezing, where fluctuations are reduced in one measurable property of a quantum system below the standard quantum limit (though fluctuations increase in another property).

"Near the quantum critical point of this transition, the system naturally stabilizes quantum-squeezed states — where quantum noise is drastically reduced — greatly enhancing measurement precision," Kim said in the statement. "Overall, this insight could revolutionize quantum sensors and computing technologies, significantly advancing their fidelity, sensitivity and performance."

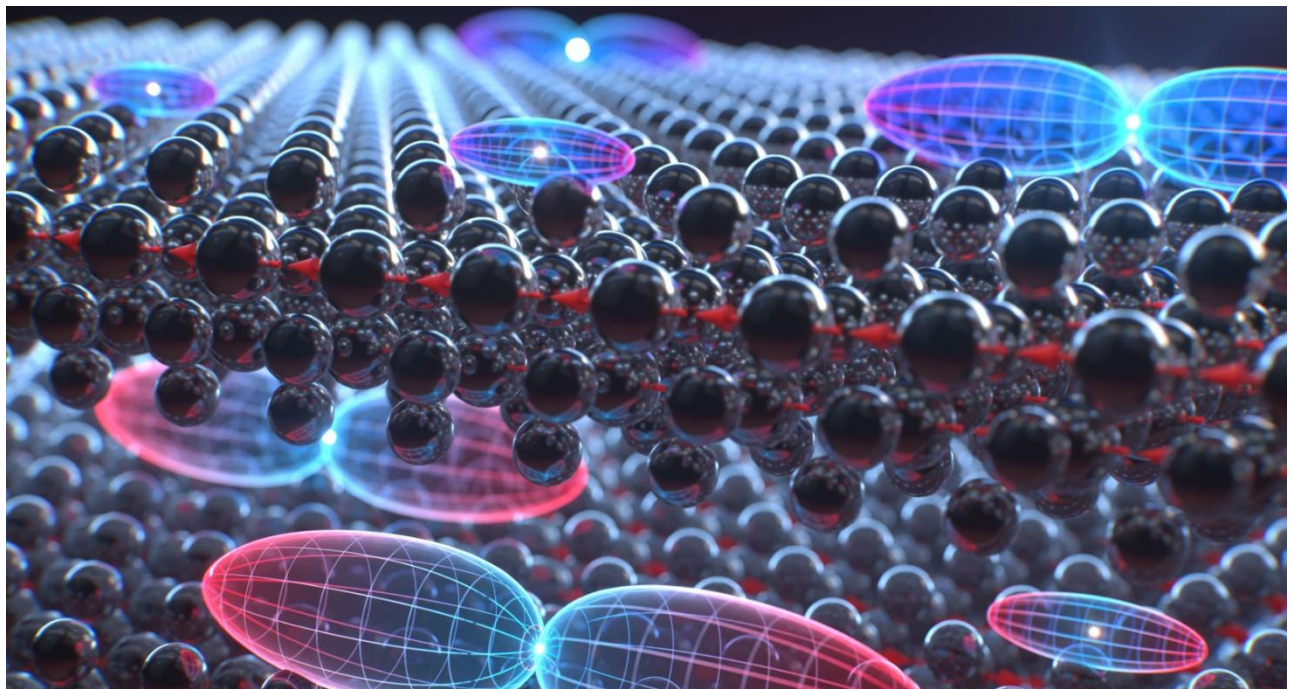
There are further advantages beyond the precision of quantum measurements and computations due to an SRPT stabilizing quantum squeezed states, as well. Because SRPT

arises from the collective behavior of many quantum particles, it could provide a form of built-in protection against individual qubit errors and decoherence, which are major hurdles in current quantum computing. The synchronized behavior could lead to more robust and stable qubits with longer coherence times. It's also possible that the strong, coherent interactions within an SRPT could lead to faster gates (the building blocks of quantum algorithms).

## Quantum 'miracle material' can store information in a single dimension thanks to newly discovered magnetic switching

News By [Peter Ray Allison](#) published May 5, 2025

Scientists have developed a method for storing quantum information in a single dimension, thereby reducing decoherence, using chromium sulfide bromide.



Magnetic switch traps quantum information carriers in one dimension. (Image credit: Brad Baxley, [Part to Whole](#). For use reporting on this study, DOI: 10.1038/s41563-025-02120-1)

Scientists have discovered how to use a quantum material to tap into the power of magnetism to store quantum information — thanks to its capacity to support magnetic switching (when the magnetic polarization switches direction). They say it can lead to more viable [quantum computing](#) and sensing, thanks to much longer-lasting quantum states.

[Chromium sulfide bromide](#) is an unusual material that has been likened to filo pastry (thin, folded layers of pastry) thanks to its structure of just a few layers of atoms. Scientists consider it extremely promising for quantum devices because many of its properties can be used for any type of information storage. It can be used to store information using an electric charge, as photons (as light), through magnetism (through the electronic spin) and even via phonons — like vibrations from sound. One of the many ways in which chromium sulfide bromide could be used to store information is through excitons — quasi-particles that form when an electron and its hole become bound together. When a photon is moved from its grounded energy state, it effectively leaves behind a hole where it once was. Although they are separated, the photon and the hole remain paired together and become known as an exciton.

[Previous research](#) has highlighted how these excitons can sometimes form in a straight line in the material. But these excitons also exhibit unusual magnetic properties.

At temperatures less than 132 Kelvin (-222 degrees F or -141 degrees C), the material's layers are magnetized and the electrons are aligned, while the direction of the magnetic field switches for each layer in the material.

When chromium sulfide bromide is warmed to more than 132 K, the material loses its magnetization as the electrons can move in random directions. In this unmagnetized state, the excitons are no longer trapped and extend over multiple layers of the material.

However, when chromium sulfide bromide is only a single atom thick, the excitons are confined to a single dimension. When used in a quantum device, this restriction could allow quantum information in the excitons to be stored much longer than it would otherwise be, as the excitons are less likely to collide with each other and lose the information they carry through decoherence (the loss of quantum information due to interference).

## Quantum information in one dimension

In the new study published Feb. 19 in the journal [Nature Materials](#), scientists reported that they had produced excitons in chromium sulfide bromide by firing pulses of infrared light in 20 bursts lasting only 20 quadrillionths of a second ( $20 \times 10^{-15}$ ). They then used a second infrared laser to nudge the excitons into a higher energy state, before finding they had created two different variations of exciton when they should otherwise have had identical states of energy.

When the less energetic pulses were shot by lasers from different axes, the researchers discovered that the direction-dependent excitons could be confined to a single line or expanded into three dimensions. The change from unidimensional; to three-dimensional excitons accounted for how long the excitons could last without colliding with each other.

"The magnetic order is a new tuning knob for shaping excitons and their interactions. This could be a game changer for future electronics and information technology," said co-author of the study [Rupert Huber](#), professor of experimental and applied physics at the University of Regensburg, Germany.

One of the key areas the research team wants to pursue next is to investigate whether these excitons could be converted to magnetic excitations in the electronic spin of the material. Were they to achieve this, it could provide a useful method for converting quantum information between different subatomic particles (photons, excitons and electrons).

Switching between magnetized and non-magnetized states could provide a fast method for converting photon and spin-based quantum information. The hope with chromium sulfide bromide is to harness all of its properties for use in future devices.

"The long-term vision is, you could potentially build quantum machines or devices that use these three or even all four of these properties: photons to transfer information, electrons to process information through their interactions, magnetism to store information, and phonons to modulate and transduce information to new frequencies," said co-author of the study [Mackillo Kra](#), professor of electrical and computer engineering at the University of Michigan, in a [statement](#).

# States of matter: Definition and phases of change

[References](#) By [Mary Bagley](#) last updated October 6, 2023

The four fundamental states of matter are solid, liquid, gas and plasma, but there others, such as Bose-Einstein condensates and time crystals, that are man-made.



A glass holds H<sub>2</sub>O in three states of matter: ice (solid), water (liquid) and vapor (gas) (Image credit: Getty Images)

## Jump to:

- [Solids, liquids and gas](#)
- [Plasma](#)
- [Bose-Einstein condensate](#)
- [New states of matter](#)
- [Change in state](#)
- [Additional resources](#)

The phrase five states of matter is a term to describe everything that makes up the "stuff" in the universe — anything that takes up space and has mass is matter. But that phrase is actually outdated, as there are many more states of matter than that. Four of these occur naturally, while others are only made fleetingly in the lab, under extreme conditions.

All matter is made up of [atoms](#), which are in turn made up of protons, neutrons and electrons.

Atoms come together to form molecules, which are the building blocks for all types of matter, according to [Washington State University](#). Both atoms and molecules are held together by [a form of potential energy called chemical energy](#), according to the U.S. Energy Information Administration.

The four natural states of matter are: Solids, liquids, gases and plasma. [Bose-Einstein condensates](#), however, are only made in the lab. Other exotic states of matter can also be manufactured under extreme conditions in a lab, such as fermionic condensates and [time crystals](#). There's even a strange type of matter, known as a [chain-melted state, that stably exists as both a solid and liquid at once](#).

### **SOLIDS, LIQUIDS AND GAS**

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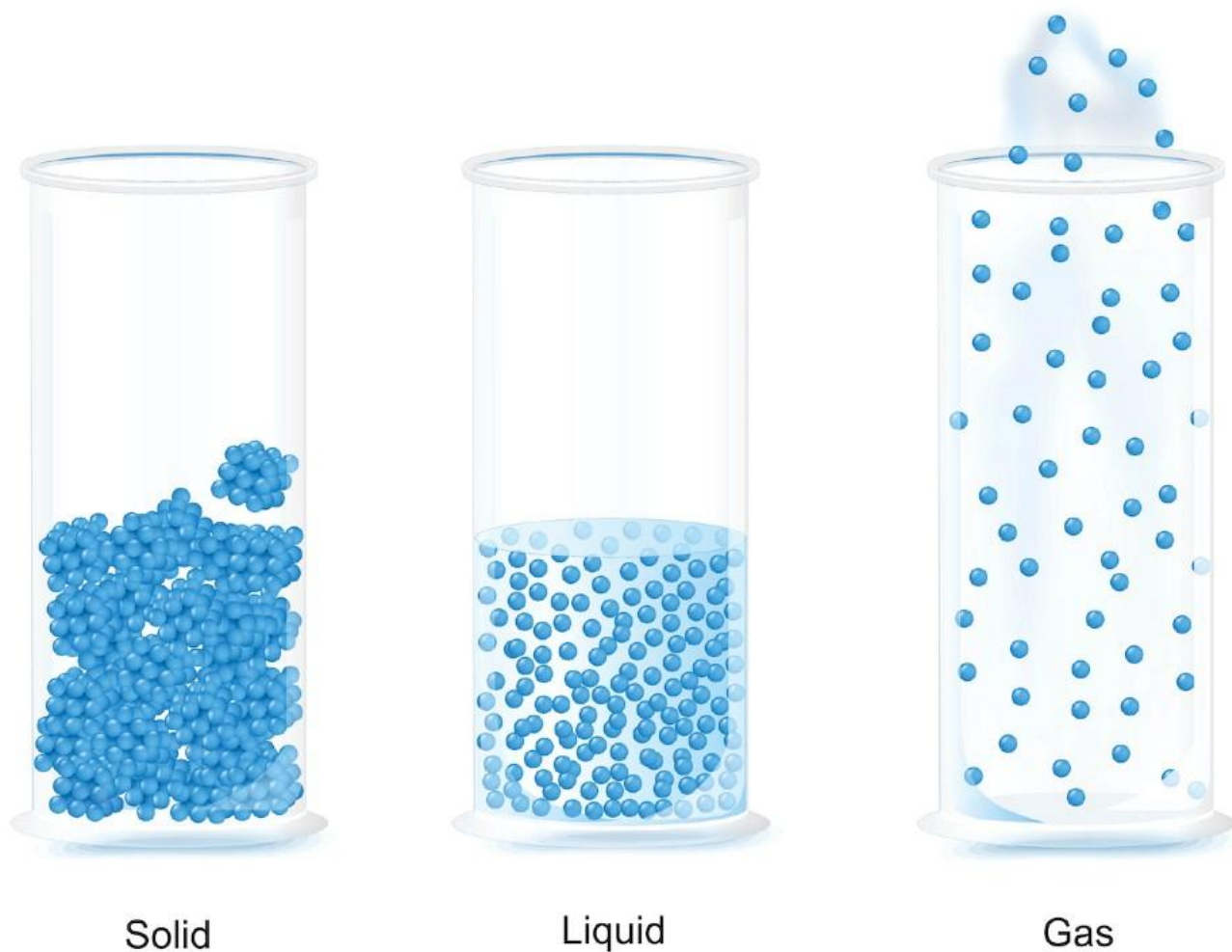
In a [solid](#), particles are packed tightly together so they don't move much. The electrons of each atom are constantly in motion, so the atoms have a small vibration, but they are fixed in their position. Because of this, particles in a solid have very low kinetic energy.

Solids have a definite shape, as well as mass and volume, and do not conform to the shape of the container in which they are placed. Solids also have a high density, meaning that the particles are tightly packed together.

In a [liquid](#), the particles are more loosely packed than in a solid and are able to flow around each other, giving the liquid an indefinite shape. Therefore, the liquid will conform to the shape of its container.

Much like solids, liquids (most of which have a lower density than solids) are incredibly difficult to compress.

In a [gas](#), the particles have a great deal of space between them and have high kinetic energy. A gas has no definite shape or volume. If unconfined, the particles of a gas will spread out indefinitely; if confined, the gas will expand to fill its container. When a gas is put under pressure by reducing the volume of the container, the space between particles is reduced and the gas is compressed, according to [NASA's Glenn Research Center](#).



An illustration of the arrangement of molecules in a solid, liquid and gas. (Image credit: Getty Images)

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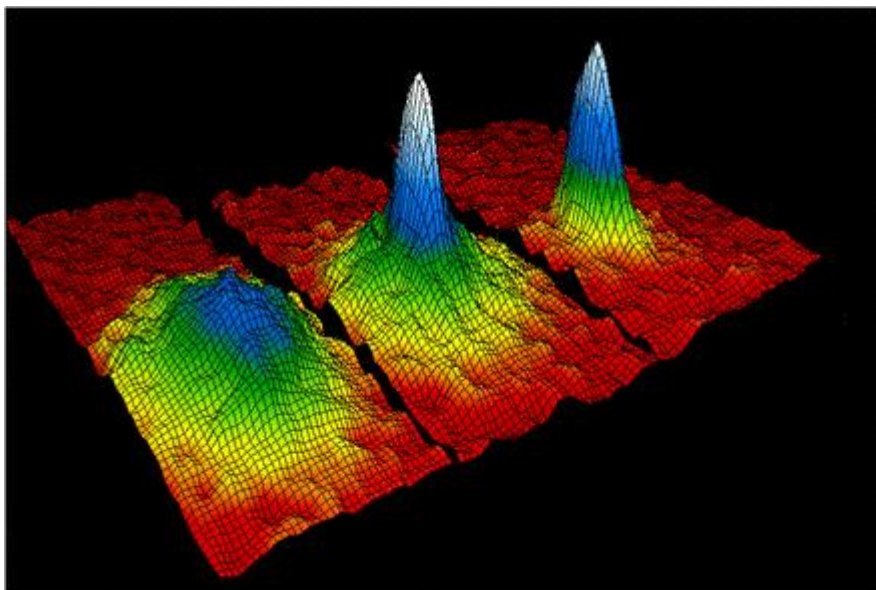
### PLASMA

**Plasma** is not a common state of matter here on Earth, but it may be the most common state of matter in the universe, according to the [Jefferson Laboratory](#). Stars like the sun are essentially superheated balls of plasma.

Plasma consists of highly charged particles with extremely high kinetic energy. The **noble gases** (helium, neon, argon, krypton, xenon and radon) are often used to make glowing signs by using electricity to ionize them to the plasma state.

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### BOSE-EINSTEIN CONDENSATE



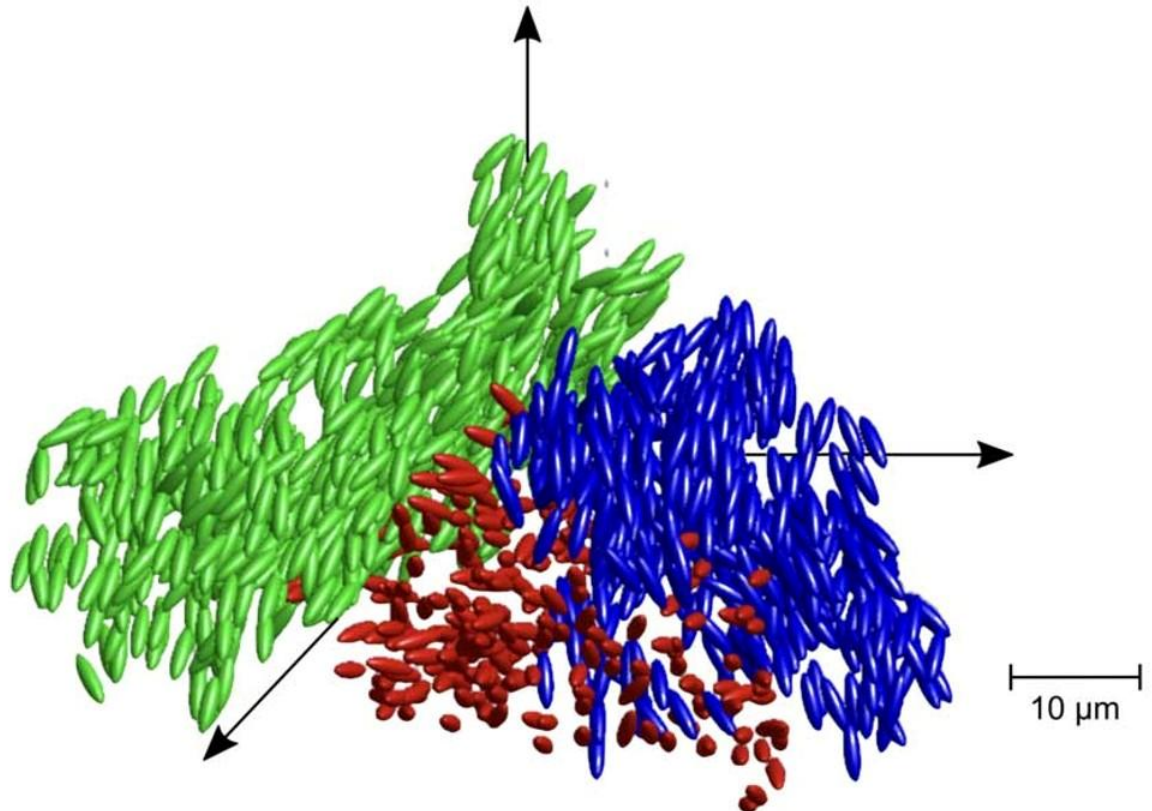
The velocity-distribution data for gaseous rubidium atoms which confirmed the discovery of the Bose–Einstein condensate in 1995. BECs are a strange, lab-made form of matter in which thousands of separate atoms seem to act as one "super atom." (Image credit: NIST/JILA/CU-Boulder)

A BEC was first created by scientists in 1995. Using a combination of lasers and [magnets](#), Eric Cornell and Carl Weiman, scientists at the Joint Institute for Lab Astrophysics (JILA) in Boulder, Colorado, cooled a sample of [rubidium](#) to within a few degrees of absolute zero. At this extremely low temperature, molecular motion comes very close to stopping. Since there is almost no kinetic energy being transferred from one atom to another, the atoms begin to clump together. There are no longer thousands of separate atoms, just one "super atom."

BECs are used to study [quantum mechanics](#) on a macroscopic level. Light appears to slow down as it passes through a BEC, allowing scientists to study the particle/wave paradox. A BEC also has many of the properties of a [superfluid](#), or a fluid that flows without [friction](#). BECs are also used to simulate conditions that might exist in black holes.

### NEW STATES OF MATTER

Many other states of matter have been created under extreme or exotic conditions. For instance, in May 2023, scientists created a "[bosonic correlated insulator](#)," or a symmetric crystalline state with a neutral charge. In 2021, scientists smooshed water to ultrahigh pressures and blasted it with lasers to create "[superionic ice](#)," or a strange new form of H<sub>2</sub>O similar to a solid oxygen lattice sitting in an ocean of floating hydrogen atoms. That same year, research published in the journal [PNAS](#) revealed that during the transformation between the state of liquid and solid, glass becomes a new state of matter referred to as liquid glass.



A diagram of the position and orientation of ellipsoidal particles in clusters of a liquid glass. (Image credit: Research groups of Professor Andreas Zumbusch and Professor Matthias Fuchs)

On a microscopic level, liquid glass is somewhere between a solid and a gel-like substance called a colloid — a mixture of particles that are larger than a single atom or molecule. When a substance transforms from a liquid to a solid, molecules are arranged in a crystalline structure — for glass, this doesn't happen and particles are frozen in place before crystallisation occurs. The particles in liquid glass — however -are more flexible than solid glass, but can not rotate, according to the researchers.

"Our experiments provide the kind of evidence for the interplay between critical fluctuations and glassy arrest that the scientific community has been after for quite some time," senior author of the study and Professor of Soft Condensed Matter Theory at the University of Konstanz Matthias Fuchs, said in a [statement](#).

Time crystals are [a form of matter that were first proposed in 2012](#) by Nobel-prize winning physicist Frank Wilczek. Time crystals are made in the lab and have the ability to cycle between two states of energy without ever losing energy. Because they don't reach equilibrium or a steady state, they are able to dodge [the second law of thermodynamics](#), which states that the disorder, or entropy, of a closed system, always increases.

Time crystals were created in a lab in 2017 and in 2021, [Google announced that it had made a time crystal in a quantum computer](#), and that the crystal had lasted for 100 seconds before the ephemeral state disintegrated.

Fermionic condensates are another type of lab-made matter. A sister phase to the BEC, [fermionic condensates were first created in 2004](#), according to NASA. Fermionic condensates are superfluids, meaning they can flow with no viscosity. Unlike BECs, they are made up of fermions, a type of matter that includes protons, neutrons and electrons with odd atomic numbers. Fermions normally like to be alone, but to create this matter phase, scientists have to coax them to pair up.

To do this, scientists make the matter very, very cold. In the first experiment to demonstrate this oddball phase, described in a 2003 study in the journal [Physical Review Letters](#), scientists at JILA in Boulder, Colorado cooled a cloud of half a million potassium-40 atoms to less than a millionth of a degree above absolute zero, then applied a magnetic field to them. This forced the potassium atoms to pair up, creating a state akin to superconductivity that occurs in electron pairs.

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### HOW STATES OF MATTER CHANGE

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Adding or removing energy from matter causes a physical change as matter moves from one state to another. For example, adding thermal energy (heat) to liquid water causes it to become steam or vapor (a gas). And removing energy from liquid water causes it to become ice (a solid). Physical changes can also be caused by motion and pressure, according to the [Abridged Science for High School Students](#) by H.Messel.

#### **Melting and freezing**

When heat is applied to a solid, its particles begin to vibrate faster and move farther apart. When the substance reaches a certain combination of temperature and pressure, its [melting point](#), the solid will begin to melt and turn into a liquid.



Most liquids contract when they freeze but water expands, making it less dense when it becomes ice. This unique characteristic allows ice to float in water, like this massive iceberg in Antarctica. (Image credit: NASA/Operation Icebridge)

When two states of matter, such as solid and liquid, are at the equilibrium temperature and pressure, additional heat added into the system will not cause the overall temperature of the substance to increase until the entire sample reaches the same physical state, according to [Encyclopaedia Britannica](#). For example, when you put ice into a glass of water and leave it out at room temperature, the ice and water will eventually come to the same temperature. As the ice melts from heat coming from the water, it will remain at 32 degrees Fahrenheit (0 degrees Celsius) until the entire ice cube melts before continuing to warm. When heat is removed from a liquid, its particles slow down and begin to settle in one location within the substance. When the substance reaches a cool enough temperature at a certain pressure, the freezing point, the liquid becomes a solid.

### **Sublimation**

When a solid is converted directly into a gas without going through a liquid phase, the process is known as sublimation. This may occur either when the temperature of the sample is rapidly increased beyond the boiling point (flash vaporization) or when a substance is "freeze-dried" by cooling it under vacuum conditions so that the water in the substance undergoes sublimation and is removed from the sample, according to the [U.S. Geological Survey](#). A few volatile substances will undergo sublimation at room temperature and pressure, such as frozen [carbon dioxide](#), or [dry ice](#).



Dry ice or solid carbon dioxide sublimates from a solid to a gas at temperatures of around  $-109.3^{\circ}\text{F}$  ( $-78.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ ). (Image credit: Getty Images)

### **Vaporization**

Vaporization is the conversion of a liquid to a gas and can occur through either [evaporation](#) or [boiling](#), according to Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Because the particles of a liquid are in constant motion, they frequently collide with each other. Each collision also causes energy to be transferred, and when enough energy is transferred to particles near the surface they may be knocked completely away from the sample as free gas particles. Liquids cool as they evaporate because the energy transferred to surface molecules, which causes their escape, gets carried away with them.

Liquid boils when enough heat is added to a liquid to cause vapor bubbles to form below the surface. This [boiling point](#) is the temperature and pressure at which a liquid becomes a gas.

### **Condensation and deposition**

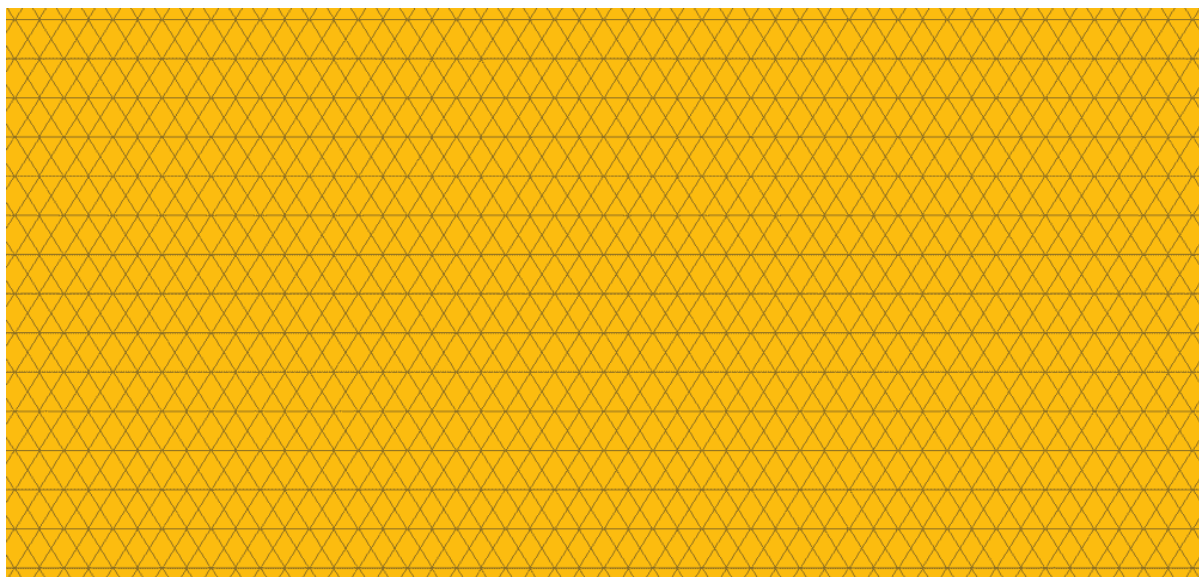
Condensation occurs when a gas loses energy and comes together to form a liquid, according to the U.S. Geological Survey. For example, water vapor condenses into liquid water, known as its [dew point](#).

Deposition occurs when a gas transforms directly into a solid, without going through the liquid phase. Water vapor becomes ice or frost when the air touching a solid, such as a blade of grass, is cooler than the rest of the air.

# Exotic new state of matter discovered by squishing subatomic particles into an ultradense crystal

News By [Kiley Price](#) published June 21, 2023

By shining a strong beam of light through two chemical compounds, scientists discovered a unique new state of matter made of particles called excitons.



Two lattices stack to form a moiré, the foundational pattern of a newly discovered type of matter. (Image credit: Matt Perko)

Physicists have discovered an exotic new state of matter that takes the form of a highly ordered crystal of subatomic particles. The new state of matter, called a "bosonic correlated insulator," could lead to the discovery of many new types of exotic materials made from condensed matter, according to the researchers, who detailed their results in a study published May 11 in the journal [Science](#).

Subatomic particles can be separated into two categories: fermions and bosons. The primary differences between the two are how they spin and how they interact with each other.

Fermions, such as electrons and protons, are often thought of as the building blocks of matter because they make up atoms, and are characterized by their half-integer spin. Two identical fermions cannot occupy the same space at the same time.

Bosons, on the other hand, carry force — such as photons, or packets of light — and are thought to be the glue of the universe, tying together the [fundamental forces of nature](#).

These particles have whole-integer spins, and multiple bosons can be in the same place at the same time.

"Bosons can occupy the same energy level; fermions don't like to stay together," study lead author [Chenhao Jin](#), a condensed-matter physicist at the University of California, Santa Barbara, said in a [statement](#). "Together, these behaviors construct the universe as we know it."

But there is a case in which two fermions can become a boson: If a negatively charged electron is secured to a positively charged "hole" in a different fermion, it forms a bosonic particle known as an "exciton."

To see how excitons interact with one another, the researchers layered a lattice of tungsten disulfide atop a similar lattice of tungsten diselenide in an overlapping pattern called a moiré. Then, they shined a strong beam of light through the lattices — a method known as "pump-probe spectroscopy." These conditions pushed the excitons together until they were so densely packed that they could no longer move, creating a new symmetrical crystalline state with a neutral charge — a bosonic correlated insulator.

"Conventionally, people have spent most of their efforts to understand what happens when you put many fermions together," Jin said. "The main thrust of our work is that we basically made a new material out of interacting bosons."

The researchers said this is the first time this new state of matter has been created in a "real" matter system, as opposed to synthetic systems, thus providing new insight into the behavior of bosons. Moreover, the methods the team used to discover this new state of matter could help scientists create additional new types of bosonic materials.

"We know that some materials have very bizarre properties," Jin said. "And one goal of condensed matter physics is to understand why they have these rich properties and find ways to make these behaviors come out more reliably."

# Gravity can transform into light, mind-bending physics paper suggests

[News](#) By [Paul Sutter](#) published April 17, 2023

In the early universe, gravity may have been capable of creating light, a new theoretical paper finds.



Can gravity create light? (Image credit: dani3315 via Getty Images)

Gravity can turn itself into light, but only if space-time behaves in just the right way, a research team has found.

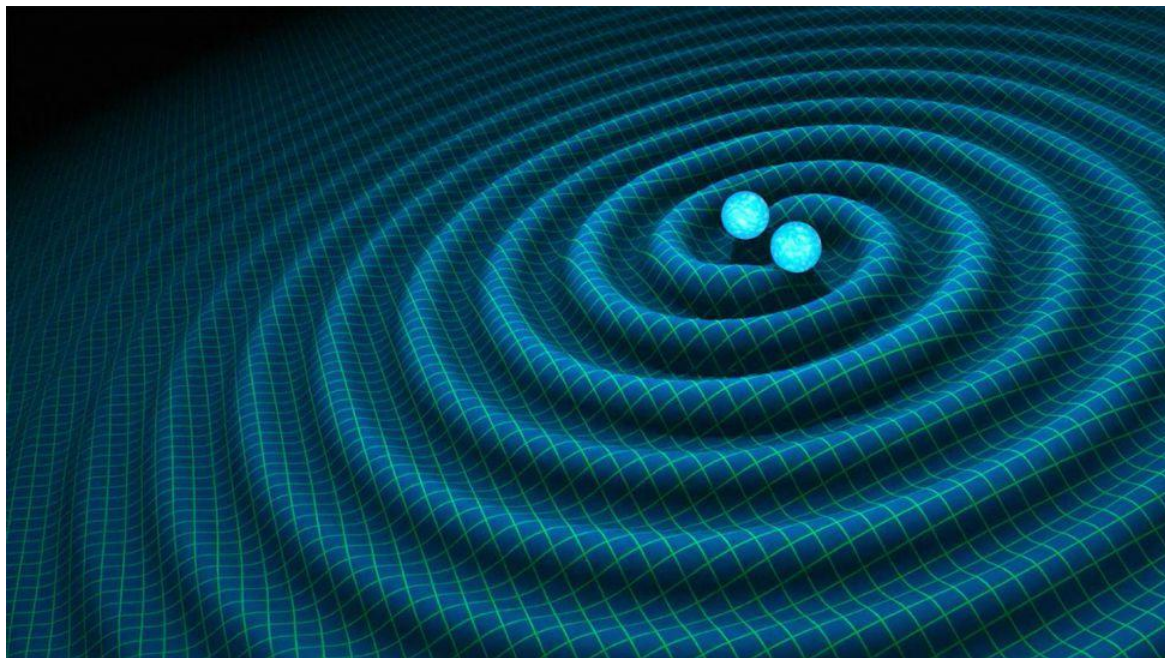
Under normal circumstances, you cannot get something from nothing. Specifically, the Standard Model of [particle physics](#), the reigning theory that explains the subatomic zoo of particles, usually forbids the transformation of massless particles into massive ones. While particles in the Standard Model constantly change into each other through various reactions and processes, the [photon](#) — the massless carrier of light — cannot normally change into other particles. But if the conditions are just right, it is possible — for example, when a photon interacts with a heavy atom, it can spontaneously split off to become an electron and a positron, both of which are massive particles.

With this well-known example in hand, a team of theoretical physicists, writing in a paper posted March 28 to the preprint database [arXiv](#), asked if gravity itself could transform into other particles. We normally think of gravity through the lens of general [relativity](#), where

bends and warps in space-time influence the motion of particles. In that picture, it would be very difficult to imagine how gravity could create particles. But we can also view gravity through a quantum lens, picturing the gravitational force as carried by countless invisible particles called gravitons. While our picture of quantum gravity is far from complete, we do know that these gravitons would behave like any other fundamental particle, including potentially transforming.

To test this idea, the researchers studied the conditions of the extremely early universe. When our cosmos was very young, it was also small, hot and dense. In that youthful cosmos, all forms of matter and energy were ramped up to unimaginable scales, far greater than even our most powerful particle colliders are capable of achieving.

The researchers found that in this setup, gravitational waves — ripples in the fabric of space-time generated by collisions between the most massive cosmic objects — play an important role. Normally, gravitational waves are exceedingly weak, capable of nudging an atom through a distance less than the width of its own nucleus. But in the early universe, the waves could have been much stronger, and that could have seriously influenced everything else.



Artist impression of gravitational waves. (Image credit: R. Hurt/Caltech-JPL)

Those early waves would have sloshed back and forth, amplifying themselves. Anything else in the universe would have gotten caught up in the push and pull of the waves, leading to a resonance effect. Like a kid pumping their legs at just the right time to send a swing higher and higher, the gravitational waves would have acted as a pump, driving matter into tight clumps over and over again.

The gravitational waves could also affect the electromagnetic field. Because the waves are ripples in space-time itself, they don't limit themselves to interactions with massive objects. As the waves continue to pump, they can drive radiation in the universe to

extremely high energies, causing the spontaneous appearance of photons: gravity generating light itself.

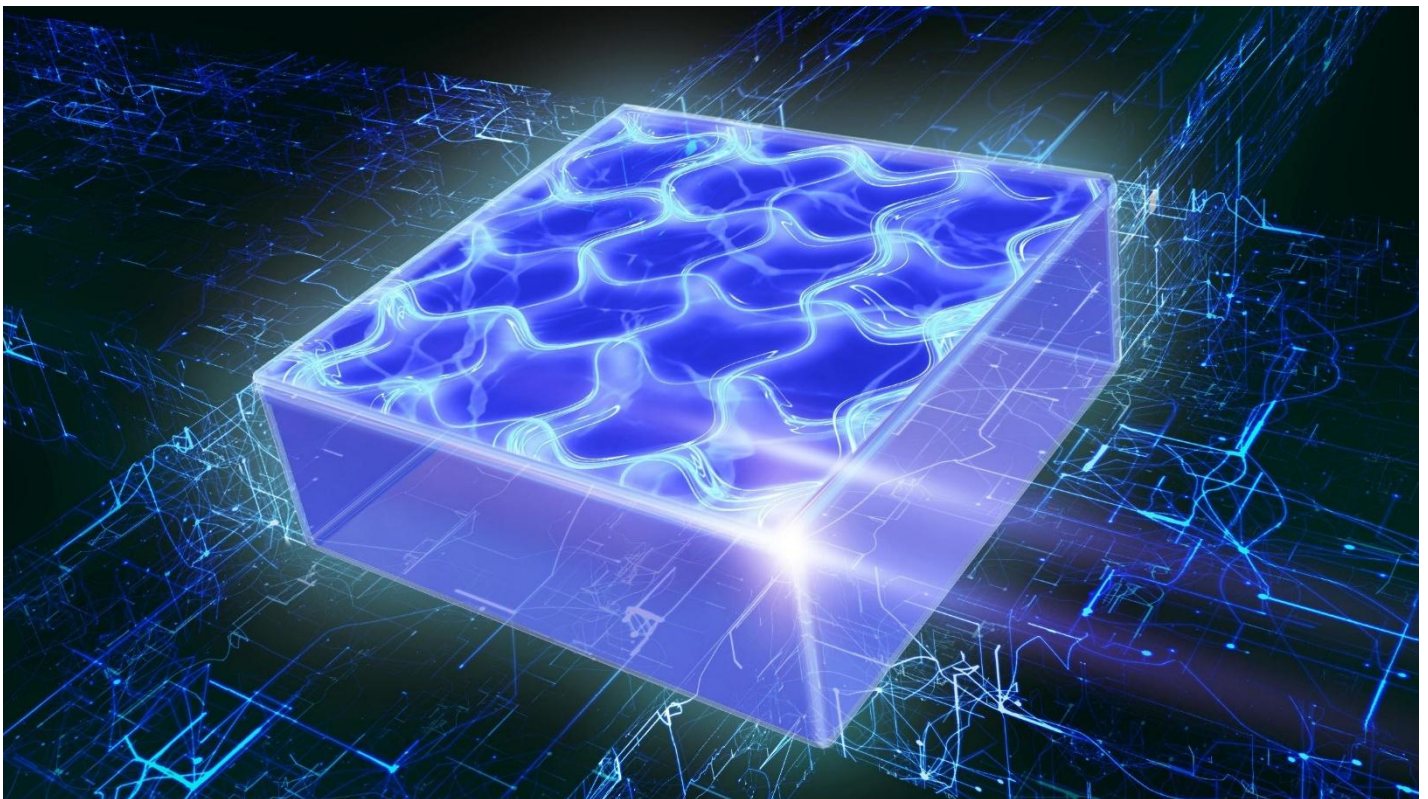
The researchers found that in general, this process is rather inefficient. The early universe [was also expanding](#), so the standard patterns of gravitational waves would not have lasted long. However, the team found that if the early universe contained enough matter that the speed of light was reduced (the same way light travels more slowly through a medium such as air or water), the waves could have stuck around long enough to really get things going, generating floods of extra photons.

Physicists do not yet fully understand the complicated, tangled physics of the early universe, which was capable of achieving feats never observed since. This new research adds one more strand to the rich tapestry: the capability for gravity to create light. That radiation would presumably then go on to influence the formation of matter and the evolution of the universe, so working out the full implications of this surprising process could lead to new revolutions in our understanding of the earliest moments of the cosmos.

## Physicists give weird new phase of matter an extra dimension

News By [Ben Turner](#) published August 18, 2021

The supersolid's atoms can move without ever losing energy



An artist's impression of the supersolid, which is like a solid and a liquid at the same time. (Image credit: IQOQI Innsbruck/Harald Ritsch)

Physicists have created the first ever two-dimensional supersolid — a bizarre [phase of matter](#) that behaves like both a solid and a frictionless liquid at the same time.

Supersolids are materials whose [atoms](#) are arranged into a regular, repeating, crystal structure, yet are also able to flow forever without ever losing any kinetic energy. Despite their freakish properties, which appear to violate many of the known laws of physics, physicists have long predicted them theoretically — they first appeared as a suggestion in the work of the physicist Eugene Gross as early as 1957.

Now, using lasers and super-chilled gases, physicists have finally coaxed a supersolid into a 2D structure, an advancement that could enable scientists to crack the deeper physics behind the mysterious properties of the weird matter phase.

Of particular interest to the researchers is how their 2D supersolids will behave when they're spun in a circle, alongside as the tiny little whirlpools, or vortices, that will pop up inside them.

"We expect that there will be much to learn from studying rotational oscillations, for example, as well as vortices that can exist within a 2D system much more readily than in 1D," lead author Matthew Norcia, a physicist at Innsbruck University's Institute for Quantum Optics and Quantum Information (IQOQI) in Austria, told Live Science in an email.

To create their supersolid, the team suspended a cloud of [dysprosium-164](#) atoms inside optical tweezers before cooling the atoms down to just above zero [Kelvin](#) (minus 459.67 degrees Fahrenheit, or minus 273.15 degrees Celsius) using a technique called laser-cooling.

Firing a laser at a gas typically heats it up, but if the photons (light particles) in the laser beam are traveling in the opposite direction of the moving gas particles, they can actually cause slow and cool the gas particles. After cooling the dysprosium atoms as far as they could with the laser, the researchers loosened the "grip" of their optical tweezers, creating just enough space for the most energetic atoms to escape.

Since "warmer" particles jiggle faster than cooler ones, this technique, called evaporative cooling, left the researchers with just their super-cooled atoms; and these atoms had been transformed into a new phase of matter — a [Bose-Einstein condensate](#): a collection of atoms that have been super-cooled to within a hair's breadth of [absolute zero](#).

When a gas is cooled to near zero temperature, all its atoms lose their energy, entering into the same energy states. As we can only distinguish between the otherwise identical atoms in a gas cloud by looking at their energy levels, this equalizing has a profound effect: The once disparate cloud of vibrating, jiggling, colliding atoms that make up a warmer gas then become, from a quantum mechanical point of view, perfectly identical.

This opens the door to some truly weird [quantum effects](#). One key rule of quantum behavior, Heisenberg's uncertainty principle, says you cannot know both a particle's position and its momentum with absolute accuracy. Yet, now that the Bose-Einstein

condensate atoms are no longer moving, all of their momentum is known. This leads to the atoms' positions becoming so uncertain that the places they could possibly occupy grow to be larger in area than the spaces between the atoms themselves.

Instead of discrete atoms, then, the overlapping atoms in the fuzzy Bose-Einstein condensate ball act as if they are just one giant particle. This gives some Bose-Einstein condensates the property of superfluidity — allowing their particles to flow without any friction. In fact, if you were to stir a mug of a superfluid Bose-Einstein condensate, it would never stop swirling.

The researchers used dysprosium-164 (an isotope of dysprosium) because it (alongside its neighbor on the periodic table Holmium) is the most magnetic of any discovered element. This means that when the dysprosium-164 atoms were supercooled, in addition to becoming a superfluid, they also clumped together into droplets, sticking to each other like little bar magnets.

By "carefully tuning the balance between long-range magnetic interactions and short-range contact interactions between atoms," Norcia said, the team was able to make a long, one dimensional tube of droplets that also contained free-flowing atoms — a 1D supersolid. That was their previous work.

To make the leap from a 1D to a 2D supersolid, the team used a larger trap and dropped the intensity of their optical tweezer beams across two directions. This, alongside keeping enough atoms in the trap to maintain a high enough density, finally allowed them to create a zig-zag structure of droplets, similar to two offset 1D tubes sitting next to each other, a 2D supersolid.

With the task of its creation behind them, the physicists now want to use their 2D supersolid to study all of the properties that emerge from having this extra dimension. For instance, they plan to study vortices that emerge and are trapped between the droplets of the array, especially as these eddies of swirling atoms, at least in theory, can spiral forever.

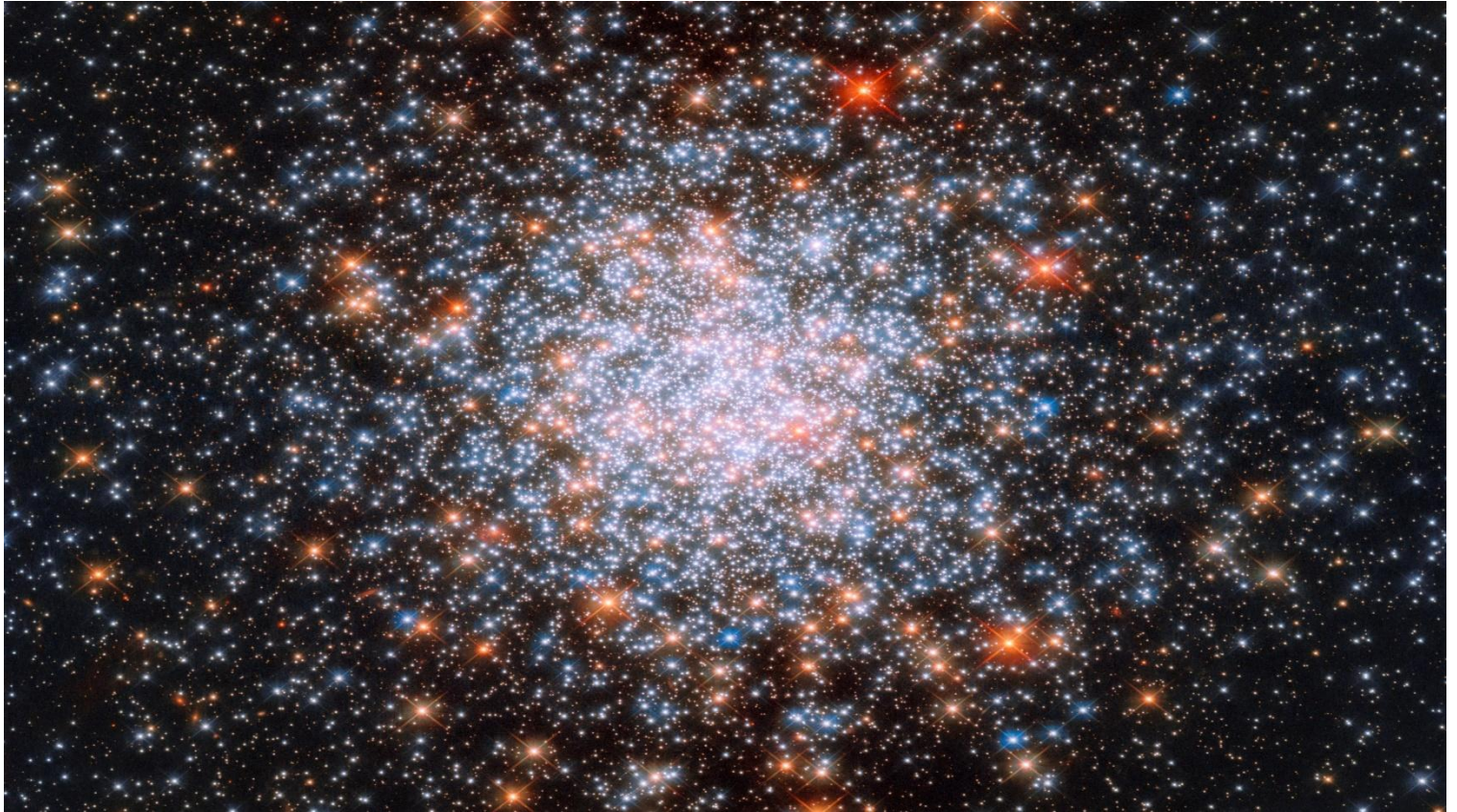
This also brings researchers one step closer to the bulk, 3D, supersolids envisioned by early proposals like Gross', and the even more alien properties they may have.

The researchers published their findings Aug. 18 in the journal [Nature](#).  
*Originally published on Live Science.*

## **Dark energy could lead to a second (and third, and fourth) Big Bang, new research suggests**

[News](#) By [Paul Sutter](#) published February 23, 2023

Scientists have proposed a way that the universe could stop expanding, ending in a 'Big Crunch' that resets space and time as we know it.



A Hubble telescope image showing multiple generations of stars densely layered in a nearby galaxy (Image credit: ESA/Hubble & NASA)

Will the universe end in a bang or a whimper? A pair of theoretical physicists have proposed a third path: perhaps the universe will never end.

In a study that attempts to define the nature of [dark energy](#) — a mysterious phenomenon thought to be causing the universe to expand faster and faster every moment — the physicists find that cosmic expansion isn't always a given. Rather, they write, dark energy may periodically "switch" on and off, sometimes growing the cosmos, sometimes shrinking it down until the conditions are right for a new [Big Bang](#) to occur — and for a new universe to be born.

## The great escape

Our universe is currently experiencing a phase of runaway expansion: the cosmos is getting bigger faster with every passing moment. Cosmologists do not understand the cause of this acceleration, which they name dark energy. If this acceleration persists, then our universe will eventually expand into oblivion, with all matter and radiation torn apart.

- [When will the universe die?](#)
- [What if the Big Bang wasn't the beginning? New research suggests it may have taken place inside a black hole](#)
- [Scientists claim to find 'first observational evidence supporting string theory,' which could finally reveal the nature of dark energy](#)

This wouldn't be the first period of runaway growth. In the earliest moments of the Big Bang, the energies and densities were so extreme that existing physics cannot cope — it predicts a singularity, a point of infinite density where the math breaks down. After that, the universe experienced a period of incredibly rapid expansion known as inflation, which is also poorly understood.

Astronomers have long wondered if these two phases of accelerated expansion — one in the earliest moments of the Big Bang and one in the present epoch — are connected to each other, and whether an entity that drives both of them avoids the problem of the big bang singularity.

## **Dynamical demons**

To answer that, a pair of theoretical physicists published a study Feb. 7 in the preprint database [arXiv](#) which examined a model of the universe where dark energy has always played a role. Previous research modeled dark energy "switching on" at various times to drive cosmic expansion, but the new research proposes a more realistic model that includes matter and radiation.

They wanted to see if dark energy can avoid a Big Bang singularity, drive inflation, and accelerate the late universe. To avoid that initial singularity, the universe can't begin from a point of infinite density. Instead, the universe we live in would have to be one in an infinite series of repeated "Big Bounces."

In this scenario, dark energy drives the universe until it reaches a certain size. But then the dark energy transforms itself, forcing the universe to contract. The cosmos then suffers a big crunch, but right before reaching a state of infinite density, dark energy turns around again, driving a period of incredibly rapid inflation and starting the cycle anew.

## **A finely tuned mechanism**

The researchers found a model of dark energy that performed the trifecta. But crucially, matter and radiation could not be present in the extremely early universe, otherwise they spoiled inflation. Instead, matter and radiation had to appear just after inflation, as a portion of the dark energy decayed away, flooding the universe with light and matter.

While initially successful, the researchers weren't able to find a generic class of dark energy models that could always lead to the same results. Instead, they had to artificially put in a smaller value for the present-day accelerated expansion than quantum mechanics predicts in order to get the exact right outcome.

However, this new research does point in a promising direction, providing a viable platform for further exploring models like this. Humans are not necessarily destined to live in a cold, empty cosmos, because dark energy might behave differently in the far future. Only continued research will uncover our ultimate fate.

# Scientists claim to find 'first observational evidence supporting string theory,' which could finally reveal the nature of dark energy

News By [Andrey Feldman](#) published April 5, 2025

Physicists have proposed a new model of space-time that may provide the 'first observational evidence supporting string theory,' a new preprint suggests.



(Image credit: [Terranaut](#) via Pixabay)

Physicists claim they may have found a long-awaited explanation for dark energy, the mysterious force that's driving the accelerated expansion of the universe, a new preprint study hints.

Their calculations suggest that, at the smallest scales, space-time behaves in a profoundly quantum way, differing drastically from the smooth, continuous structure we experience in everyday life. According to their findings, the coordinates of space-time do not "commute" — meaning the order in which they appear in equations affects the outcome. This is similar to how a particle's position and velocity behave in [quantum mechanics](#).

One of the most striking consequences of this quantum space-time, as predicted by [string theory](#), is that it naturally leads to cosmic acceleration. Moreover, the researchers found that the rate at which this acceleration decreases over time aligns remarkably well with the latest observations from the Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument (DESI).

"Viewed through the lens of our work, you could think of [the DESI result](#) as the first observational evidence supporting string theory and perhaps the first observable consequences of string theory and quantum gravity," study co-author [Michael Kavic](#), a professor at SUNY Old Westbury, told Live Science via email.

## The mystery of the universe's expansion

In 1998, two independent teams — the Supernova Cosmology Project and the High-Z Supernova Search Team — discovered that the universe's expansion was not slowing down, as previously thought, but was instead accelerating. They reached this conclusion by studying distant supernovas, which appeared dimmer than expected. This acceleration implied the presence of a mysterious entity permeating space, later dubbed [dark energy](#).

**Related: ['The universe has thrown us a curveball': Largest-ever map of space reveals we might have gotten dark energy totally wrong](#)**

However, the origin of dark energy has remained elusive. A popular hypothesis suggests it arises from quantum fluctuations in the vacuum, similar to those seen in the electromagnetic field. Yet, when physicists attempted to compute the expansion rate based on this idea, they arrived at a value that was 120 orders of magnitude too large — a staggering discrepancy.

Recent DESI observations further complicated the picture. According to the [Standard Model of elementary particles](#), if dark energy were simply a vacuum energy, its density should remain constant over time. However, DESI data indicate that the acceleration rate is not fixed but that it decreases over time — something the Standard Model does not predict.



An exterior view of The Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument (DESI) mounted atop the 4-meter Mayall Telescope at Kitt Peak National Observatory in Arizona. (Image credit: DESI)

## Solving the mystery with string theory

To address these inconsistencies, the researchers turned to string theory, one of the leading candidates for a quantum theory of gravity. Unlike the Standard Model, which treats elementary particles as point-like, string theory proposes that they are actually tiny, vibrating, one-dimensional objects called strings. These strings, depending on their modes of vibration, give rise to different particles — including the graviton, the hypothetical quantum carrier of [gravity](#).

In a new [paper](#) that was posted in the preprint database arXiv but has not been peer-reviewed, physicists Sunhaeng Hur, Djordje Minic, Tatsu Takeuchi (Virginia Tech), Vishnu Jejjala (University of the Witwatersrand), and Michael Kavic applied string theory to analyze space-time at the quantum level.

By replacing the Standard Model's description of particles with the framework from string theory, the researchers found that space-time itself is inherently quantum and noncommutative, meaning the order in which coordinates appear in equations matters.

This radical departure from classical physics allowed them to derive the properties of dark energy not just from experimental data, but directly from a fundamental physical theory. Their model not only yielded a dark energy density that closely matches observational data

but also correctly predicted that this energy should decrease over time, aligning with DESI's findings.

One of the most striking aspects of their result is that the value of dark energy depends on two vastly different length scales: the Planck length, the fundamental scale of quantum gravity, which is about  $10^{-33}$  centimeters; and the size of the universe, which is billions of light-years across. Such a connection between the smallest and largest scales in the cosmos is highly unusual in physics and suggests that dark energy is deeply tied to the quantum nature of space-time itself.

"This hints at a deeper connection between quantum gravity and the dynamical properties of nature that had been supposed to be constant," Kavic said. "It may turn out that a fundamental misapprehension we carry with us is that the basic defining properties of our universe are static when in fact they are not."

## Experimental tests and future prospects

Although the team's explanation of the universe's accelerated expansion is a significant theoretical breakthrough, independent experimental tests are needed to confirm their model. The researchers have proposed concrete ways to test their ideas.

One line of evidence "involves detecting complicated quantum interference patterns, which is impossible in standard quantum physics but should occur in quantum gravity," Minic added.

Interference occurs when waves, such as light or matter waves, overlap and either amplify or cancel each other out, creating characteristic patterns. In conventional quantum mechanics, interference follows well-understood rules, typically involving two or more possible quantum paths. However, higher-order interference—predicted by some quantum gravity models—suggests more complex interactions that go beyond these standard patterns. Detecting such effects in the lab would be a groundbreaking test of quantum gravity.

"These are tabletop experiments that could be performed in the near future — within three to four years."

"There are many implications of our approach to quantum gravity," said [Djordje Minic](#), a physicist at Virginia Tech and co-author of the paper, in an email. One line of evidence "involves detecting complicated quantum interference patterns, which is impossible in standard quantum physics but should occur in quantum gravity," Minic added. Interference occurs when waves, such as light or matter waves, overlap and either amplify or cancel each other out, creating characteristic patterns. In conventional quantum mechanics, interference follows well-understood rules. However, some quantum gravity models suggest more complex interactions that go beyond these standard patterns. Detecting such effects in the lab would be a groundbreaking test of quantum gravity.

"These are tabletop experiments that could be performed in the near future — within three to four years."

In the meantime, the researchers are not waiting for experimental confirmations. They are continuing to refine their understanding of quantum space-time, as well as exploring additional avenues for testing their theory.

If confirmed, their findings would mark a major breakthrough not only in explaining dark energy but also in providing the first tangible evidence for string theory — a long-sought goal in fundamental physics.

## **Newly discovered quantum state could power more stable quantum computers — and a new 2D chip can tap into it**

[News](#) By [Peter Ray Allison](#) published February 5, 2025

Scientists in Korea using 2D semiconducting materials discovered a new quantum state that could pave the way for more reliable data storage in quantum computers.

Scientists have discovered a new quantum state that engineers can harness in a two-dimensional (2D) semiconductor chip to control quantum information more reliably than ever before. It provides a promising lead into a new method for extracting quantum information from sub-atomic particles.

Recent advances in ultrathin 2D materials — which are only a molecule thick — have created promising candidates for computer chips that pack much more power into much less space. 2D semiconductors also offer fantastic opportunities for [quantum computing](#). Quantum entanglement, whereby two subatomic particles can share information over time and space through "coherence", is highly delicate, but essential to processing calculations in parallel, rather than in sequence.

Preventing decoherence — the loss of quantum properties in a subatomic structure — is essential for quantum entanglement to be effective in quantum computers, but 3D structures are highly prone to thermal influences (like heat) or stray electromagnetic waves, and usually collapse within fractions of a second. This is where 2D materials come in.

Maintaining coherence in a 2D material is much easier, as they are less prone to these thermal influences that collapse quantum coherence.

Although coherence mechanisms have not yet been well understood in 2D materials, a [new study](#) published Oct. 9 in the journal [Nano Letters](#), described how scientists discovered a new quantum state that can maintain longer periods of coherence. They also identified a mechanism causing quantum entanglement in this new quantum state, thus also proposing a method by which quantum information can be controlled and extracted from it.

## **A never-before-seen quantum state**

Specifically, for the first time, they observed the exciton formation process in conjunction with Floquet states. Using photoelectron spectroscopy with a 2D semiconductor, the scientists observed the exciton formation — which occurs when a photon excites an electron into a higher energy state. The exciton is a quasi-particle consisting of an electron and a positively charged hole that are bound together.

A further benefit of 2D materials, over conventional semiconductors, is that an exciton has strong binding energy levels. In quantum systems driven by a time-periodic field (in this case, the driver is short bursts of photons), quasi-stationary states, known as "Floquet states" can occur. These have properties that differ significantly from those of the original undriven systems in an equilibrium state. The new state is a conjunction of these two known conditions.

"We have discovered a new quantum state, known as the exciton-Floquet synthesis state, and proposed a novel mechanism for quantum entanglement and quantum information extraction," [Jaedong Lee](#) of Daegu Gyeongbuk Institute of Science and Technology, said in a statement. "This is anticipated to drive forward quantum information technology research in two-dimensional semiconductors."

In the study, the scientists acknowledged the novel quantum states that are transiently formed present a "challenge" for the new applications of 2D semiconducting media, although they did not elaborate on what the main challenge would be in the paper. They are confident, however, that their research promises to pave the way for using 2D semiconductors to create a new type of reconfigurable device to store data in quantum computers.

## **New theory could finally make 'quantum gravity' a reality — and prove Einstein wrong**

[News](#) By [Andrey Feldman](#) published May 15, 2025

A new physics paper takes a step toward creating a long-sought "theory of everything" by uniting gravity with the quantum world. However, the new theory remains far from being proven observationally.



An abstract illustration of quantum particles entangling. New research aims to unite gravity with quantum physics using a novel approach to general relativity. (Image credit: koto\_feja via Getty Images)

Physicists have developed a novel approach to solving one of the most persistent problems in theoretical physics: uniting gravity with the quantum world.

In a recent paper published in the journal [Reports on Progress in Physics](#), the scientists outline a reformulation of gravity that could lead to a fully quantum-compatible description — without invoking the extra dimensions or exotic features required by more speculative models, like [string theory](#).

At the heart of the proposal is a rethinking of how gravity behaves at a fundamental level. While the electromagnetic, weak and strong forces are all described using quantum field theory — a mathematical framework that incorporates uncertainty and wave-particle duality — [gravity](#) remains the outlier. General relativity, Einstein's theory of gravity, is a purely classical theory that describes gravity as the warping of space-time geometry by mass and energy. But attempts to blend quantum theory with general relativity often run into fatal mathematical inconsistencies, such as infinite probabilities.

The new approach reinterprets the gravitational field in a way that mirrors the structure of known quantum field theories. "The key finding is that our theory provides a new approach to quantum gravity in a way that resembles the formulation of the other fundamental interactions of the Standard Model," study co-author [Mikko Partanen](#), a physicist at Aalto University in Finland, told Live Science in an email.

Instead of curving space-time, gravity in their model is mediated by four interrelated fields, with each one similar to the field that governs electromagnetism. These fields respond to mass in much the same way that electric and magnetic fields respond to charge and current. They also interact with each other and with the fields of the [Standard Model](#) in a way that reproduces general relativity at the classical level while also allowing quantum effects to be consistently incorporated.

Because the new model mirrors the structure of well-established quantum theories, it sidesteps the mathematical problems that have historically hindered efforts to quantize

general relativity. According to the authors, their framework produces a well-defined quantum theory that avoids common problems — such as unphysical infinities in observable quantities and negative probabilities for physical processes — that typically arise when general relativity is quantized using conventional, straightforward methods.

A key advantage of the approach is its simplicity. Unlike many models of quantum gravity that require undetected particles and additional forces, this theory sticks to familiar terrain.

"The main advantages or differences in comparison with many other quantum gravity theories are that our theory does not need extra dimensions that do not yet have direct experimental support," [Jukka Tulkki](#), a professor at Aalto University and co-author of the paper, told Live Science in an email. "Furthermore, the theory does not need any free parameters beyond the known physical constants."

This means the theory can be tested without waiting for the discovery of new particles or revising existing physical laws. "Any future quantum gravity experiments can be directly used to test any (forthcoming) predictions of the theory," Tulkki added.

## Looking ahead

Despite the promising features, the model is still in its early stages. Although preliminary calculations indicate that the theory behaves well under the usual consistency checks, a complete proof of its consistency remains to be worked out.

Moreover, the framework has yet to be applied to some of the deepest questions in gravitational physics, such as the true nature of [black hole singularities](#) or the physics of the Big Bang. "The theory is not yet capable of addressing those major challenges, but it has potential to do so in the future," Partanen said.

Experimental verification may prove even more elusive. Gravity is the weakest of the known forces, and its quantum aspects are incredibly subtle. Direct tests of quantum gravity effects are beyond the reach of current instruments.

"Testing quantum gravity effects is challenging due to the weakness of gravitational interaction," Tulkki said. Still, because the theory includes no adjustable parameters, any future experiment that probes quantum gravitational behavior could potentially confirm — or rule out — the new proposal.

"Given the current pace of theoretical and observational advancements, it could take a few decades to make the first experimental breakthroughs that give us direct evidence of quantum gravity effects," Partanen said. "Indirect evidence through advanced observations could be obtained earlier."

For now, Partanen and Tulkki's work opens up a fresh direction for theorists searching for a quantum theory of gravity — one that stays grounded in the successful frameworks of particle physics while potentially unlocking some of the most profound mysteries of the universe.

# 'A bundle of microscopic tornadoes' may have given the universe its structure

News By [Andrey Feldman](#) published June 19, 2025

When invisible dark matter spins, it may form clumps of "vortexes" that stretch across space, forming the cosmic web that links all galaxies, new research proposes.



The cosmic web, the large-scale structure that links galaxies across the universe, may in part be the result of countless microscopic "vortexes" created by dark matter. (Image credit: Getty Images)

The universe's invisible dark matter might swirl into spinning clumps laced with countless tiny vortices, new theoretical work suggests.

The findings, published May 30 in the journal [Physical Review D](#), offer a fresh perspective on the strange behavior of "ultralight" dark matter — a hypothetical substance made of extremely light elementary particles.

In the new study, physicists explored what happens when a dark matter halo rotates — a natural expectation for real galaxies, which typically spin as they evolve. Based on their theoretical modeling and detailed simulations, the authors found that this exotic material could behave like a superfluid, forming stable, rotating cores threaded with vortex lattices much like [those seen in laboratory experiments](#).

## A special kind of dark matter

Unlike the standard view of [dark matter](#) as a cloud of heavy, sluggish particles with no internal structure, the new research focuses on dark matter made of particles lighter than a millionth of an electron's mass. These particles may not float passively in space; if they interact slightly with one another through a repulsive force, they can behave more like a quantum fluid.

That fluid-like behavior allows the formation of "solitons" — compact, coherent structures where gravity's pull inward is balanced by an outward pressure from self-interactions.

"Solitons are classical solutions of the equations of motion," [Philippe Brax](#), a theoretical physicist at Université Paris-Saclay and co-author of the study, told Live Science. "They correspond to hydrostatic equilibria where the attractive gravitational force is balanced by the repulsive particle self-interaction, somewhat like the Sun, which is also in hydrostatic equilibrium."

These solitons could range from the size of stars to entire galaxies, depending on the unknown mass of the dark matter particle. In larger cases, they could help explain why the centers of galaxies appear less densely packed with dark matter than predicted — a long-standing issue in cosmology.

## From spinning clouds to vortex lattices

The researchers simulated what happens when clouds of this unusual dark matter rotate. The result was surprising: Instead of spinning smoothly like a hurricane or a solid sphere, the solitons developed an internal lattice of microscopic vortices.

"When the initial conditions are such that the dark matter cloud rotates, the end result is a rotating soliton at the center of the collapsed halo," said study co-author [Patrick Valageas](#), also of the Université Paris-Saclay. "This soliton shows an oblate shape aligned with the initial rotation axis, and displays a solid-body rotation supported by quantized vortices." These vortices aren't like swirling winds or whirlpools in water. Rather, they resemble the quantized vortex lines that appear in superfluids like liquid helium, where the fluid rotates not as a whole but through an array of discrete spinning threads. At the center of each vortex, the dark matter density drops to zero, and together, the vortices align into a regular, lattice-like pattern.

"Our simulations show that these vortex lines are aligned with the total angular momentum and follow circular orbits inside the soliton," Valageas said. "The rotation is not like a smooth wind but more like a bundle of microscopic tornadoes arranged in a crystal pattern."

One intriguing idea the researchers raised is whether these tiny vortex structures have implications on much larger scales. In particular, they speculated that some vortex lines might extend beyond a single halo, connecting galaxies through the vast filaments of the [cosmic web](#) — the gigantic tendrils of dark matter that shape the universe's large-scale structure.

"At this stage, the idea that some of these vortex lines could join different halos through the filaments of the cosmic web is a hypothesis," Brax noted. If true, it could mean that quantum effects in dark matter subtly influence how galaxies align and move within these colossal threads.

Detecting such vortex structures would be challenging. Because dark matter doesn't emit or absorb light, scientists can only infer its presence from its gravitational influence on visible matter like stars and gas.

Still, there may be ways to glimpse their effects. "These vortices are associated with troughs in the dark matter density," Brax said. "As such, they imprint characteristic features in the gravitational potential, which may influence the orbits of stars or gas clouds in galaxies like the [Milky Way](#)."

In more speculative scenarios, if dark matter interacts even weakly with ordinary matter or light, the vortices might leave more direct fingerprints — but for now, that remains an open question.

The team plans to investigate whether the predicted vortex lattices can be detected through astronomical observations and whether they truly connect to the cosmic filaments that stretch across space.

For now, these ghostly whirlpools remain invisible — but as theory and technology advance, scientists may find that the cosmos is not just filled with unseen matter but woven with patterns of spinning quantum threads.

## Dark matter may have its own 'invisible' periodic table of elements

[News](#) By [Paul Sutter](#) published November 10, 2023

Dark matter may come in multiple particles and weights, similar to the ordinary elements on the periodic table, a new theory suggests.



composite image showing the distribution of dark matter, galaxies, and hot gas in the core of the merging galaxy cluster Abell 52. The blue areas show regions with the most mass; dark matter makes up most of this mass. (Image credit: NASA, ESA, CFHT, CXO, M.J. Jee (University of California, Davis), and A. Mahdavi (San Francisco State University))

The universe may have produced dark matter in the first few minutes of the Big Bang, according to new research. Those particles then got trapped into ultradense pockets. Some of those pockets splintered off to become black holes, which then dissolved into a shower of multiple dark matter particle "species," creating a "dark matter periodic table" of invisible elements, the study authors suggest.

Physicists still struggle to explain [dark matter](#) — the mysterious, invisible form of matter that makes up the vast majority of the universe's mass. While cosmologists and astronomers have identified circumstantial evidence for the existence of dark matter, from the rotation rates of stars within galaxies to the largest structures visible in the cosmos, they have not identified exactly what the dark matter is.

Previous work assumed that dark matter was simple: a single kind of extremely lightweight particle, flooding the universe, that hardly ever interacted with normal matter. But intense searches for new such particles have come up empty. That led cosmologists to wonder if the dark matter particles might be much rarer, but also much heavier. However, theoretical physicists have struggled to find models that would seed the early universe with the right number of such heavy particles.

In the new study, published in October in the preprint database [arXiv](#), a team of cosmologists found a way to generate massive dark matter particles soon after the Big Bang. The trick was to sprinkle in black holes.

The paper noted that the early universe underwent severe phase transitions as the forces of nature split off from each other, going from a single unified force into the [four fundamental forces](#) of today. At each transition, the underlying physics changed. This isn't as wild as it sounds, as scientists can reproduce the last of these transitions in [particle](#)

**accelerators:** At high enough energies, recreating the first few seconds of the Big Bang, we can observe the electromagnetic and weak nuclear forces merging into one. The researchers found that ultraheavy dark matter could get trapped during one of these early-universe phase transitions. If the transition was messy, it would trigger the formation of bubbles, where some pockets of the universe had transitioned to the new physics while the rest had not yet made the change (like water boiling, with the gas phase of water trapped in bubbles surrounded by liquid).

In their model, the earliest dark matter was light but dark matter from later periods was heavy. In this scenario, dark matter gets trapped inside the bubbles, where the densities skyrocket to the point where all the dark matter collapses and forms black holes. Those black holes soon evaporate via Hawking radiation — in which radiation slowly "leaks" out of black holes in the form of thermal energy — well before the appearance of normal matter.

But as the black holes evaporate, dark matter makes a comeback, as the black holes spit out new dark matter particles before they die, the team's model showed. This clever mechanism limits the total amount of massive dark matter in the universe, because only so much can escape the black holes before they evaporate completely.

This evaporation process also generates a slew of dark matter particle species. While all of the dark matter particles share many characteristics (such as likely near-total invisibility), they would differ in their masses, speeds, and ways of interacting with normal matter. In this model, dark matter is a vast collection of different kinds of particles, much like normal matter is composed of the entire periodic table of the elements.

Experimental evidence for this idea is still a long ways away, as it is right now a deeply hypothetical concept. Direct detection of one or more dark matter particle species would certainly bolster the idea. And astronomers are currently developing ways to observe gravitational waves from the big bang, which would give us direct observational access to this critical epoch in the history of the universe.

There could be all sorts of new interactions among these dark matter species, leading to a complex web of physics acting invisibly throughout the universe.

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JUNE 19, 2025

# 'The models were right': Astronomers find 'missing' matter linking four galaxy clusters

by [European Space Agency](#) edited by [Sadie Harley](#), reviewed by [Robert Egan](#)

This image shows the new filament, which connects four galaxy clusters: two on one end, two on the other. These clusters are visible as bright spots at the bottom and top of the filament (four white dots encircled by color). A mottled band of purple stretches between these bright dots, standing out brightly against the black surrounding sky; this is the filament of X-ray-emitting hot gas that had not been seen before, and contains a chunk of 'missing' matter. The purple band comprises data from Suzaku. The astronomers were able to identify and remove any possible 'contaminating' sources of X-rays from the filament using XMM-Newton, leaving behind a pure thread of 'missing' matter. These sources can be seen here as bright dots studded through—and removed from—the filament's emission. Credit: ESA/XMM-Newton and ISAS/JAXA

Astronomers have discovered a huge filament of hot gas bridging four galaxy clusters. At 10 times as massive as our galaxy, the thread could contain some of the universe's 'missing' matter, addressing a decades-long mystery.

The astronomers used the European Space Agency's XMM-Newton and JAXA's Suzaku X-ray space telescopes to make the discovery.

The work has been published in *Astronomy and Astrophysics*.

Over one-third of the 'normal' matter in the local universe—the visible stuff making up stars, planets, galaxies, life—is missing. It hasn't yet been seen, but it's needed to make our models of the cosmos work properly.

Said models suggest that this elusive matter might exist in long strings of gas, or [filaments](#), bridging the densest pockets of space. While we've spotted filaments before, it's tricky to make out their properties; they're typically faint, making it difficult to isolate their light from that of any galaxies, black holes, and other objects lying nearby.

New research is now one of the first to do just this, finding and accurately characterizing a single [filament](#) of hot gas stretching between four clusters of galaxies in the nearby universe.

"For the first time, our results closely match what we see in our leading model of the cosmos—something that's not happened before," says lead researcher Konstantinos

Migkas of Leiden Observatory in the Netherlands. "It seems that the simulations were right all along."

A simulation of the 'cosmic web', the vast network of threads and filaments that extends throughout the universe. Stars, galaxies, and galaxy clusters spring to life in the densest knots of this web, and remain connected by vast threads that stretch out for many millions of light-years. These threads are invisible to the eye, but can be uncovered by telescopes such as ESA's XMM-Newton. Credit: Illustris Collaboration / Illustris Simulation

## XMM-Newton on the case

Clocking in at over 10 million degrees, the filament contains around 10 times the mass of the Milky Way and connects four [galaxy clusters](#): two on one end, two on the other. All are part of the [Shapley Supercluster](#), a collection of more than 8,000 galaxies that forms one of the most massive structures in the nearby universe.

The filament stretches diagonally away from us through the supercluster for 23 million light-years, the equivalent of traversing the Milky Way end to end around 230 times.

Konstantinos and colleagues characterized the filament by combining X-ray observations from XMM-Newton and Suzaku, and digging into optical data from several others.

The two X-ray telescopes were ideal partners. Suzaku mapped the filament's faint X-ray light over a wide region of space, while XMM-Newton pinpointed very precisely contaminating sources of X-rays—namely, supermassive [black holes](#)—lying within the filament.

"Thanks to XMM-Newton we could identify and remove these cosmic contaminants, so we knew we were looking at the gas in the filament and nothing else," adds co-author Florian Pacaud of the University of Bonn, Germany. "Our approach was really successful, and reveals that the filament is exactly as we'd expect from our best large-scale simulations of the universe."

This image shows the new filament, which connects four galaxy clusters: two on one end, two on the other. These clusters are visible as bright spots at the bottom and top of the filament (four white dots encircled by color). A mottled band of purple stretches between these bright dots, standing out brightly against the black surrounding sky; this is the filament of X-ray-emitting hot gas that had not been seen before, and contains a chunk of 'missing' matter. The purple band comprises data from Suzaku. The astronomers were able to identify and remove any possible 'contaminating' sources of X-rays from the filament using XMM-Newton, leaving behind a pure thread of 'missing' matter. These sources can be seen here as bright dots studded through—and removed from—the filament's emission. Credit: ESA/XMM-Newton and ISAS/JAXA

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## Not truly missing

As well as revealing a huge and previously unseen thread of matter running through the nearby cosmos, the finding shows how some of the densest and most extreme structures in the universe—galaxy clusters—are connected over colossal distances.

It also sheds light on the very nature of [the 'cosmic web'](#), the vast, invisible cobweb of filaments that underpins the structure of everything we see around us.

"This research is a great example of collaboration between telescopes, and creates a new benchmark for how to spot the light coming from the faint filaments of the cosmic web," adds Norbert Schartel, ESA XMM-Newton Project Scientist.

"More fundamentally, it reinforces our standard model of the cosmos and validates decades of simulations: it seems that the 'missing' matter may truly be lurking in hard-to-see threads woven across the universe."

Piecing together an accurate picture of the [cosmic web](#) is the domain of ESA's Euclid mission. Launched in 2023, [Euclid](#) is exploring this web's structure and history.

The mission is also digging deep into the nature of dark matter and energy—neither of which have ever been observed, despite accounting for a whopping 95% of the universe—and working with other dark universe detectives to solve some of the biggest and longest-standing cosmic mysteries.

**More information:** K. Migkas, et al. Detection of pure WHIM emission from a 7.2 Mpc long filament in the Shapley supercluster using X-ray spectroscopy, *Astronomy and Astrophysics* (2025). DOI: [10.1051/0004-6361/202554944](https://doi.org/10.1051/0004-6361/202554944)

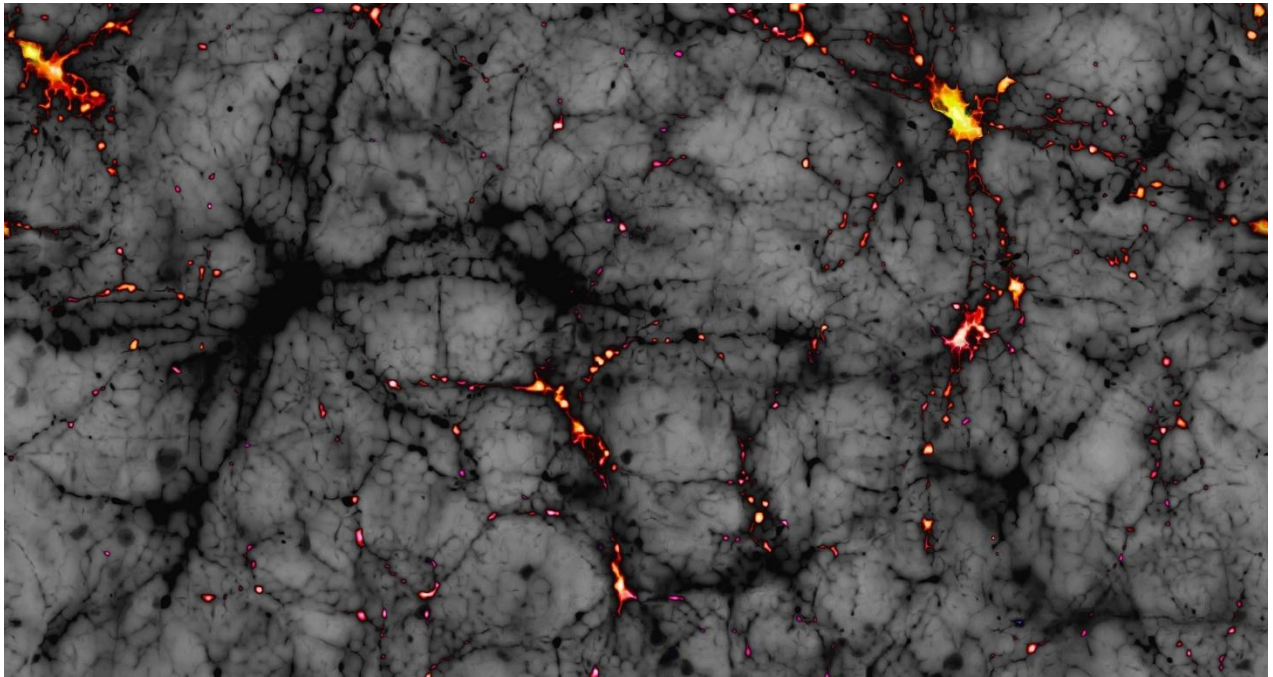
**Journal information:** [Astronomy & Astrophysics](#)

Provided by [European Space Agency](#)

# What is dark matter?

References By [Nola Taylor Tillman](#) Contributions from [Daisy Dobrijevic](#), [Tereza Pultarova](#) last updated May 13, 2025

Dark matter makes up a large portion of the universe, but we've never seen it. Here's what we know, what it might be, and why it could change everything.



Roughly 80% of the mass of the universe is made up of dark matter but what is it? (Image credit: MARK GARLICK/SCIENCE PHOTO LIBRARY via Getty Images)

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  - [How do we know dark matter exists?](#)
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More than 80% of the universe's matter is invisible, and we don't know what it is. This mysterious substance, known as dark matter, doesn't emit or reflect light, making it impossible to see directly.

But without it, [galaxies](#) would fly apart. Here's what scientists know — or think they know — about this cosmic puzzle.

## WHAT IS DARK MATTER?

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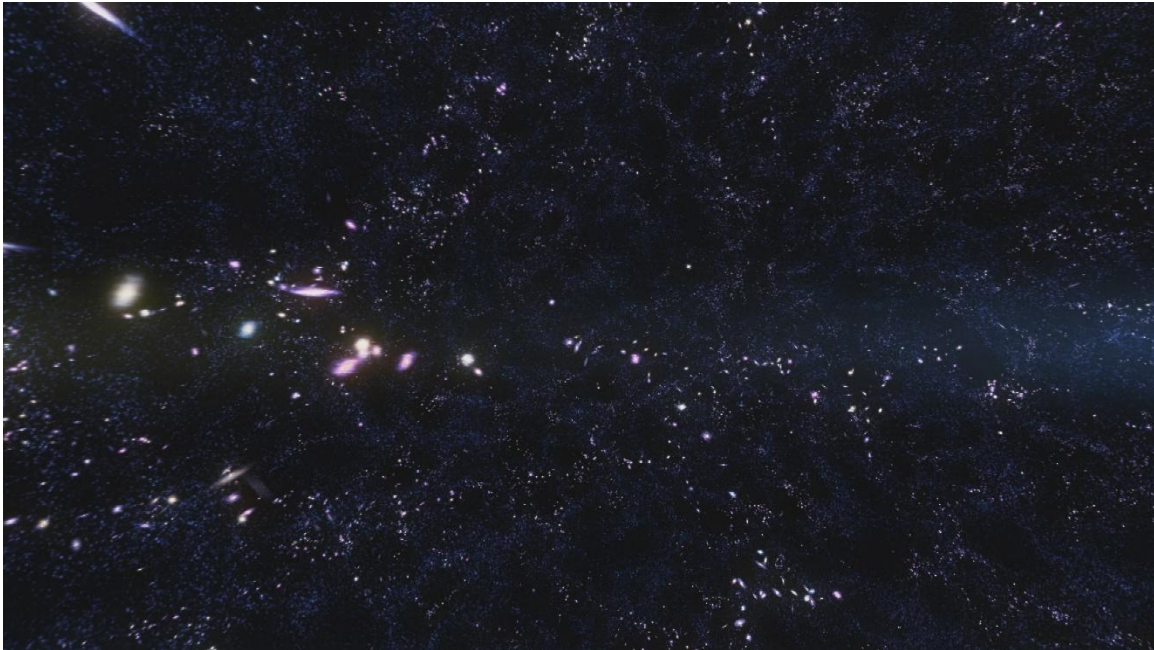
Dark matter is an invisible, mysterious substance that makes up more than 80% of the matter in the universe — but scientists aren't sure what it is.

While it doesn't emit, absorb, or reflect light, we know dark matter exists because of the way its gravity affects visible matter. Galaxies rotate faster than they should based on the mass we can see, and large-scale structures in the universe form in patterns that only make sense if there's much more matter out there than meets the eye.

Dark matter may hold the key to understanding how galaxies form, how the universe evolved, and even what it's made of at the deepest level.

## HOW DO WE KNOW DARK MATTER EXISTS?

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Dark matter appears to be spread across the cosmos in a network-like pattern, with galaxy clusters forming at the nodes where fibers intersect. (Image credit: WGBH)

Dark matter doesn't interact with light, so we can't see it directly. Instead, scientists detect its presence through its gravitational influence on visible objects.

Here are a few key lines of evidence for dark matter:

### 1. Galaxy rotation curves

When astronomers measure how fast stars orbit the centers of galaxies, they find something strange. The stars at the edges of galaxies are moving much faster than they should be if only visible matter were present. This suggests that something unseen — dark matter — is adding to the galaxy's mass and keeping those stars from flying off into space.

### 2. Gravitational lensing

According to Einstein's theory of general relativity, massive objects can bend the path of light. When light from distant galaxies travels toward us, it sometimes passes near invisible clumps of dark matter, which warp the light's path in a phenomenon called [gravitational lensing](#). By studying how light is distorted by galaxy clusters, astronomers have been able to create a map of dark matter in the universe.

### 3. The Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB)

The [CMB](#) is the leftover radiation from the [Big Bang](#), and it contains tiny temperature fluctuations that reveal how matter was distributed in the early universe. The pattern of these fluctuations only makes sense if dark matter was already present, influencing how ordinary matter clumped together.

### 4. Large-scale structure of the universe

Computer simulations of the [universe's evolution](#) show that galaxies and galaxy clusters form the way they do only if there's a huge amount of dark matter. Without it, structures would be much smaller and more scattered.

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## WHAT IS DARK MATTER MADE OF?

Despite decades of study, scientists still don't know exactly what dark matter is made of. They do know it's not made of ordinary atoms — the same kind of matter that makes up stars, planets, and people. That kind of matter is called "baryonic," and dark matter appears to be "non-baryonic."

Here are some of the leading candidates for what dark matter might be:

### WIMPs (Weakly Interacting Massive Particles)

These hypothetical particles are among the top contenders. They would have mass and interact via gravity and possibly the weak nuclear force, but not with light or electromagnetism, which would make them invisible. Large underground detectors have been trying to catch one of these elusive particles in action, but so far, no luck.

### Axions

Axions are ultra-light particles that could exist in large numbers and act like a cold, invisible fluid throughout space. They're another strong candidate for dark matter, especially since they might help solve other physics puzzles, such as the strong-CP problem in particle physics.

### Sterile neutrinos

Neutrinos are ghostly particles that barely interact with matter. Sterile neutrinos would be even more elusive than regular neutrinos, and if they exist, they could account for some or all of dark matter.

### Primordial black holes

Some scientists have considered that dark matter could be made of tiny [black holes](#) formed in the early universe. These would be small and difficult to detect, but they remain a long-shot possibility.

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## COULD IT JUST BE GRAVITY THAT IS WRONG?

A few researchers have proposed that dark matter doesn't exist at all — instead, maybe our understanding of gravity breaks down at large scales. One of the most prominent alternative theories is called Modified Newtonian Dynamics, or MOND. It adjusts how gravity behaves at very low accelerations, like those on the outskirts of galaxies.

However, [MOND](#) and similar theories struggle to explain all of the evidence, especially the detailed patterns in the cosmic microwave background and gravitational lensing. That's why most scientists still think dark matter is a real substance — one we just haven't been able to detect directly yet.

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### **DARK MATTER Q&A WITH AN EXPERT**

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We asked Glenn Starkman, a Distinguished University Professor and co-Chair of Physics and Professor of Astronomy at Case Western Reserve University, a few frequently asked questions about gravity.

#### **Glenn Starkman**

Distinguished University Professor and co-Chair of Physics and Professor of Astronomy  
Distinguished University Professor and co-Chair of Physics and Professor of Astronomy at Case Western Reserve University, Director of the Institute for the Science of Origins, Director of the Center for Education and Research in Cosmology and Astrophysics.

### **Does dark matter exist?**

I wish I knew! What we do know is that if we look at a typical galaxy, take account of all the matter that we see (stars, gas, dust) and use Newton's Laws of Gravity and motion (or, more correctly, Einstein's General Relativity), to try to describe the motions of that material, then we get the wrong answer. The objects in galaxies (nearly all of them) are moving too fast. There should not be enough gravity to keep them from flying out of the galaxy that their in. The same thing is true about galaxies moving around in clusters.

There are two possible explanations:

1. There is more stuff (matter) that we don't see with our telescopes. We call this dark matter.
2. Newton's laws and even GR are wrong on the scale of galaxies and everything bigger. This idea is usually called modified gravity (because we need to modify GR) or Modified Newtonian Dynamics (MOND).

Mostly, cosmologists believe that the answer is that the behavior of galaxies is explained by dark matter. Why? Partly. because it has been very hard to write down a successful theory of MOND or modified gravity. And partly because it turned out that when we turned our microwave telescopes to look at cosmic background radiation (CMB), the light from the early universe, it turned out that, according to GR, the same amount and type of dark matter was also required to explain the behavior of the sound waves that traveled in the universe when it was less than 500,000 years old, and whose imprints we are able to see.

Modified gravity struggles to provide a unified explanation across all these systems — galaxies, clusters of galaxies, the universe.

But we don't yet know what the dark matter is made of.

## **Does dark matter have mass?**

If dark matter exists, it must have mass. Massless dark matter would not behave in ways that solve the problems that dark matter addresses.

## **What does dark matter do?**

The two things we know for sure about dark matter (assuming it exists), is that it exerts gravity (has mass) and that it moves slowly (compared to the speed of light).

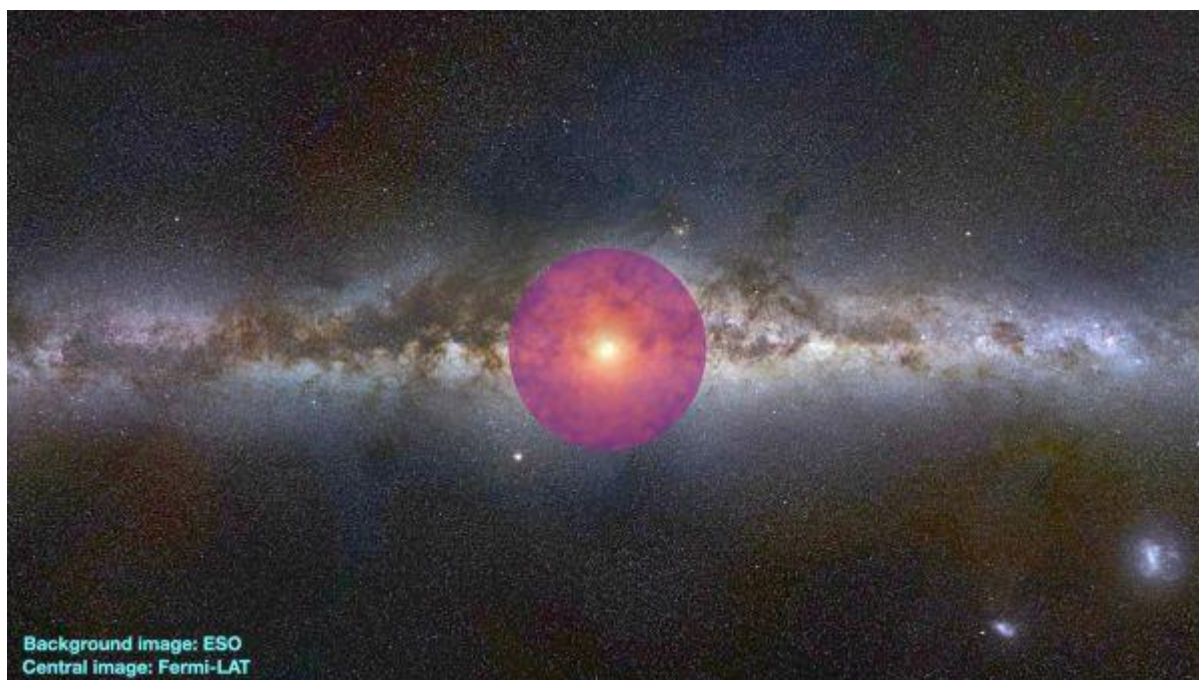
## **How do you look for dark matter?**

Since we don't know what dark matter is, the answer is: for every possible candidate for the dark matter there is a different strategy to search for it. People build giant detectors deep underground (to get away from all the other particles streaming through the environment around us) and look for signals of the dark matter hitting their detector after passing through the Earth overhead.

I happen to be looking for a form of dark matter that is quite massive — between about 100g and many tonnes — and would have more easily visible effects. But because it is massive, it is very rare. (We know how much total mass of dark matter there should be, so if the individual dark matter particles are heavy, there are fewer of them.) For example, if it hit a rock, it would melt the rock along its path as it zoomed through the rock. We can look for the scars of those passages, for example, in granite counter tops.

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### **HOW ARE SCIENTISTS SEARCHING FOR DARK MATTER?**



A mysterious glow coming from the center of the Milky Way might be caused by annihilating dark matter. (Image credit: Mattia Di Mauro (ESO/Fermi-LAT))

Physicists and astronomers are using multiple strategies to try to detect dark matter particles or understand their nature.

### Direct detection experiments

These experiments, often located deep underground to shield them from cosmic rays, are designed to catch a dark matter particle interacting with a detector. Experiments like LUX-ZEPLIN (LZ) and [XENONnT](#) are pushing sensitivity to new levels.

### Particle colliders

The [Large Hadron Collider](#) (LHC) smashes particles together at high energies, potentially creating dark matter particles that escape detection but leave behind missing energy and momentum in the collision data.

### Astronomical observations

Telescopes around the world and in space continue to map the distribution of dark matter using gravitational lensing and galaxy surveys. Instruments like the [Vera C. Rubin Observatory](#) and the European Space Agency's [Euclid mission](#) will provide even better data.

### Axion and neutrino experiments

Dedicated experiments like [ADMX](#) (Axion Dark Matter Experiment) and searches for sterile neutrinos are testing other potential dark matter candidates.

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### FAST FACTS ABOUT DARK MATTER

- **Dark matter makes up about 27% of the universe.** Ordinary matter is only 5%. The rest is dark energy.
- **We can't see it directly**, but its gravitational effects are everywhere.
- **Galaxies rotate faster than expected**, which is one of the main clues pointing to dark matter.
- **WIMPs and axions** are two of the top candidates for what dark matter might be.

- **No direct detection yet**, but experiments are ongoing around the world.
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# What is dark energy?

[References](#) By [Robert Lea](#) published November 24, 2022

The dominating form of energy in the cosmos, dark energy is driving the accelerating expansion of the universe, but its nature remains a complete mystery.



Dark energy is the dominating form of energy in the cosmos. (Image credit: Tobias Roetsch/All About Space Magazine/Future)

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Dark energy is a hypothetical form of energy that is proposed by physicists to explain why the universe is not just expanding but is doing so at an accelerating rate.

Think of dark energy as the "evil counterpart" to [gravity](#)—an "anti-gravity" force providing a negative pressure that fills [the universe](#) and stretches the very fabric of spacetime. As it does so dark energy drives cosmic objects apart at an increasingly rapid rate rather than drawing them together as gravity does.

Dark energy is estimated to account for between around 68% to 72% of the universe's total energy and matter — its matter/energy budget — meaning it heavily dominates both [dark matter](#) and everyday matter.

The only real answer to the question "what is dark energy?" currently is "we don't know" as unsatisfactory as that may be. Scientists aren't completely in the dark, however. There are some leading candidates to account for dark energy.

These include the vacuum energy of space — particles literally popping in and out of existence in empty space — and a "fifth force" responsible for the negative pressure that might cause the accelerated expansion of the universe.

Other possibilities a range of different "flavors" of fields that could account for dark energy such as a low-energy field dubbed "quintessence," fields of [tachyons](#) — hypothetical particles that travel faster than light and thus back in time — among other concepts.

All of these remain purely hypothetical meaning that the only way we can really "know" dark energy currently is via its effect on the universe.

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#### **DARK ENERGY EXPERT Q&A**

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We asked Luz Ángela García, a cosmology postdoc in Bogotá, Colombia, a few questions about dark energy.

**Luz Ángela García** Postdoctoral researcher

Luz Ángela García is a cosmology postdoctoral researcher at Universidad ECCI in Bogotá, Colombia.

### **Why is dark energy a necessary part of the universe?**

About 25 years ago, it was established that the Universe is expanding, and such expansion is speeding up with time. This process has been occurring for the last 5,000 million years, and it causes galaxies to recede from others. Although all our cosmological observations back up this phenomenon, we still don't have an explanation for this trend in the

expansion. However, we do know the properties of the ingredient that causes this effect: it has to be a substance or fluid that overcomes the attractive nature of gravity, and it has to be diluted and spread in all space-time.

In 1999, the physicist Michael Turner named that hypothetical ingredient of the cosmological budget: dark energy. The latter is necessary to provide a plausible explanation for the current trend in the Universe's expansion. Without it, the expansion would slow down, and eventually, the Universe would have imploded, shrinking the distance between observed galaxies in the large-scale structure.

## **How do we know the expansion driven by dark energy isn't just connected to the Big Bang?**

Well, our cosmological model predicts an expanding universe, and as a consequence, the existence of an event that we call Hot Big Bang. Yet, the current state of the expansion is not constant in time, instead is increasing; thus this growing rate in the expansion has to be driven by a different factor, something that wasn't predominantly acting during the early stages of the Universe or at times where galaxies formed.

## **Why is dark energy so mysterious?**

Because we can't measure it directly, we don't even know what it is made of, then formulating experiments to detect it and study its very nature is really challenging. Also, current observations disagree with the value of the Hubble rate at the present time, therefore, we are uncertain if dark energy is changing in time, and if so, how it is affecting the dynamics of the expansion. We have clues, but there is still a long path to go before "unveiling" dark energy's nature and traits.

## **What are the main suspects for dark energy?**

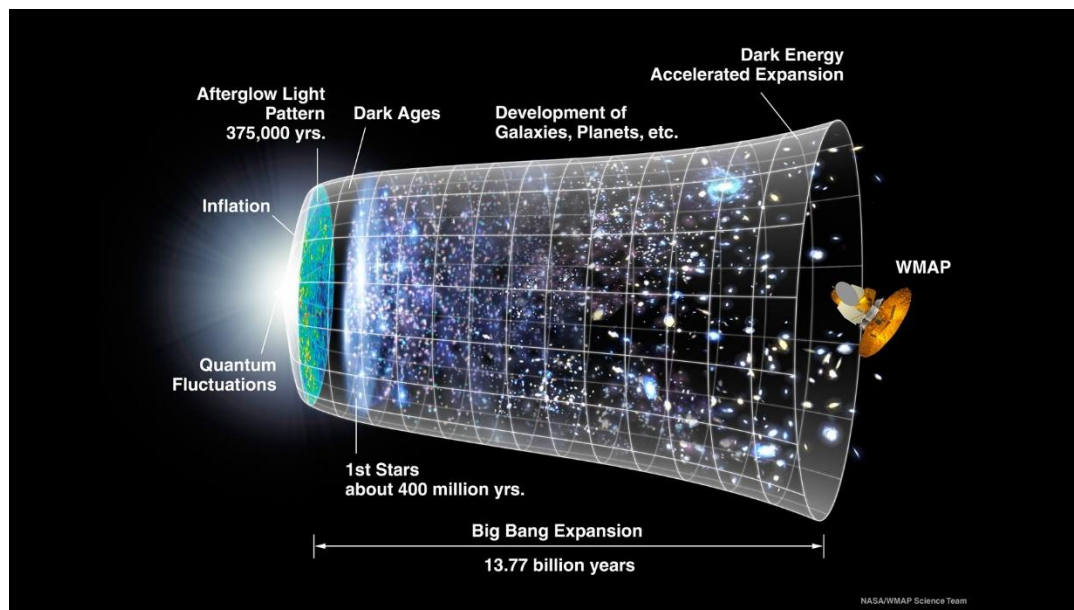
According to the vast majority of observations, the most likely candidate for dark energy is the cosmological constant, often related to the fluctuations of the quantum vacuum. It is the preferred (and most simple) explanation for dark energy, to the point that is included in the standard cosmological model. But there are other proposals, such as scalar fields, galileons, axions, tachyonic fields, or even dynamical dark energy models, among many other ideas.

## **Will the dark energy mystery be solved in the next 10 years?**

It's hard to anticipate if we will solve the mysterious composition of dark energy in such a short period (most international projects last about that time frame), but I am positive we are going in the right direction to understand this component of the cosmic budget, no less than 70% of the ingredients of our Universe. Telescopes like DES, DESI, Euclid, JWST, the

Vera Rubin Observatory, and Nancy Grace Roman intend to decipher dark energy's nature and evolution through time by tracing the large-scale structure and measuring with different techniques the Hubble constant. There is a wealth of data that will guide us in this journey, and for sure, we are making progress in understanding what dark energy is and its cosmic origin.

## WHAT DARK ENERGY DOES (AND DOESN'T) DO?



[This graphic shows a timeline of the universe based on the Big Bang theory and inflation models. \(Image credit: NASA / WMAP Science Team\)](#)

If dark energy is causing the universe to expand at an accelerating rate, shouldn't we see our coffee mug shift away from us or notice our commute to work getting longer each day?

We don't see things like this happen (even though it may feel like we do sometimes) because objects that are gravitationally bound such as stars, planetary systems, star clusters, galaxies, clusters of galaxies, and even our coffee mug and table, don't seem to experience dark energy's effects. Gravity still beats dark energy at small scales.

Dark energy only seems to act on the largest scales of the universe, with the expansion of the universe a phenomenon that can only be measured by observing galaxies and other cosmic objects that are separated by massive gulfs of space in the order of millions, billions, and even tens of billions of [light-years](#) apart and away from us. And the greater the distance that separates these cosmic objects, the more rapidly they race away from each other.

As a simple analogy for this, imagine drawing three spots on a deflated balloon, two close together and the other further apart. In this analogy, dark energy is the breath blowing into the balloon overcoming gravity which is represented by the tension of the balloon's rubber skin. As the balloon is inflated all three points will move away from each other, but the furthest point will move away more rapidly.

This is like three galaxies, two close together and the other further apart, the latter of which is moving away faster because the [space](#) between it and the other galaxies, like the rubber of the balloon, is stretching, and more space means more expansion.

Currently, scientists estimate that galaxies are getting 0.007% further away from each other every million years. American theoretical astrophysicist Ethan Siegel explained in a column for [Big Think](#) that in "real terms" for a cosmic object 100 million light-years away astronomers infer it is receding at 1,336 miles per second (2,150 kilometers per second). Meanwhile, a galaxy 1 billion light-years away is receding 10 times faster at around 13,360 miles per second (21,500 km/s).

The rate of expansion has been measured for the galaxy Galaxy GN-z11, one of the oldest galaxies ever discovered which we see as it was when the universe was just 400 million years old. An estimated 32 billion light-years away, dark energy is expanding the fabric of space at such a rate that GN-z11 is moving away from us at an estimated speed of 426,882 miles per second (687,000 km/s) — over twice the speed of light.

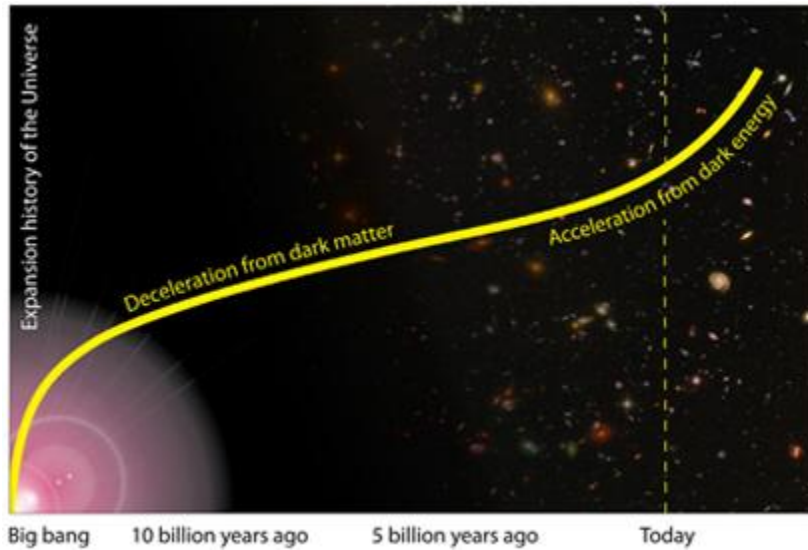
While it's true that nothing can travel through space faster than the speed of light in a vacuum, 186,282 miles per second (299,792 km/s), dark energy demonstrates that the fabric space itself is not bound by such speed limits.

As they separate out, galaxies retain their shape and don't spread apart internally thanks to another 'dark' aspect of the universe — dark matter.

Don't be fooled by the similar names, dark energy and dark matter — sometimes grouped together and described as the "dark universe" — aren't believed to be related aside from a few superficial similarities.

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## **DARK ENERGY VS DARK MATTER: WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?**

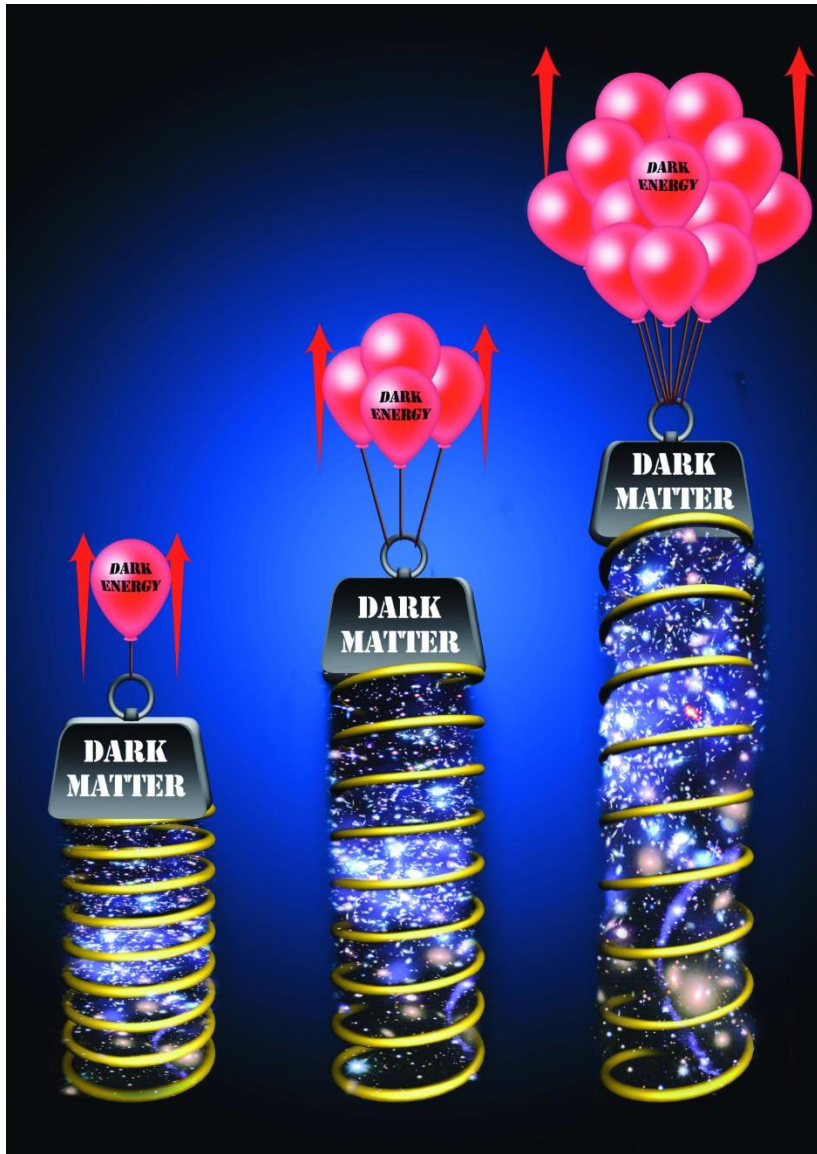


[Diagram showing the history of universal expansion marking the point at which dark energy overwhelmed gravity and become dominant. \(Image credit: Euclid Assessment Study Report/ESA\)](#)

Both "dark" aspects of the universe are mysterious and have thus far defied explanation, and both can't be directly detected with their existence inferred by the effect they have on visible matter. But, it's incorrect to think of dark energy as simply the energy equivalent of dark matter.

Dark matter doesn't interact with light as does matter composed of [atoms](#) made of protons and neutrons, part of the baryon family of particles, that surrounds us every day and is known as "baryonic matter."

Dark matter is, therefore literally "dark" and thus the prefix in "dark matter" is used more literally than used in "dark energy" rather than just alluding to a mysterious nature alone.



[It appears that the cosmic "tug of war" between the pull of dark matter and the push of dark energy began at least 9 billion years ago, well before dark energy gained the upper hand and began accelerating the expansion of the universe. \(Image credit: Future\)](#)

The main way we know dark matter exists is from its gravitational effect of holding galaxies together. Without the gravitational influence of dark matter, galaxies are swirling so rapidly that the gravitational influence of their visible matter — stars, planets, gas, and dust — would be insufficient to prevent them from flying apart.

That means as dark energy is pushing things apart on a large scale, dark matter is holding galaxies together on a smaller scale. In that respect, dark energy and dark matter could almost be considered as having opposite effects in the universe.

It is almost as if dark energy and gravity are in a cosmic tug 'o' war with the universe as the rope. The main competitor with the most "pull" on the side of gravity is dark matter. But how much "muscle" does dark matter actually have?

In terms of energy and matter content of the universe, we've seen dark energy accounts for around an estimated 68% to 72%. That leaves around 32% to 28% of the universe's matter and energy budget left for everything else — mainly dark matter and baryonic matter.

[According to CERN](#) dark matter outweighs baryonic matter in the universe by a ratio of about 6 to 1. That means around 25% of this energy/matter budget is dark matter and results in the shocking realization that the matter that composes [stars](#), planets, and everything we see around us, is no more than 5% of the universe's total contents.

It is little wonder that solving the mystery of the dark universe has become a pressing concern for scientists, after all its existence means we literally have no idea what around 95% of the universe is.

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#### **WHAT EVIDENCE DO WE HAVE FOR DARK ENERGY?**

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The first detection of dark energy through the discovery that the expansion of the universe is accelerating was made by two teams of scientists working independently in the late 1990s.

These teams were conducting surveys of Type Ia supernovas, cosmic explosions that occur when massive stars die and that produce light emissions so uniformly that they are excellent for measuring cosmic distances.

This is because as the universe expands light from distant sources that takes a long [time](#) to travel to Earth has its wavelength "stretched out." As red is a color associated with longwave light, this results in a reddening of light that astronomers call "[redshift](#)."

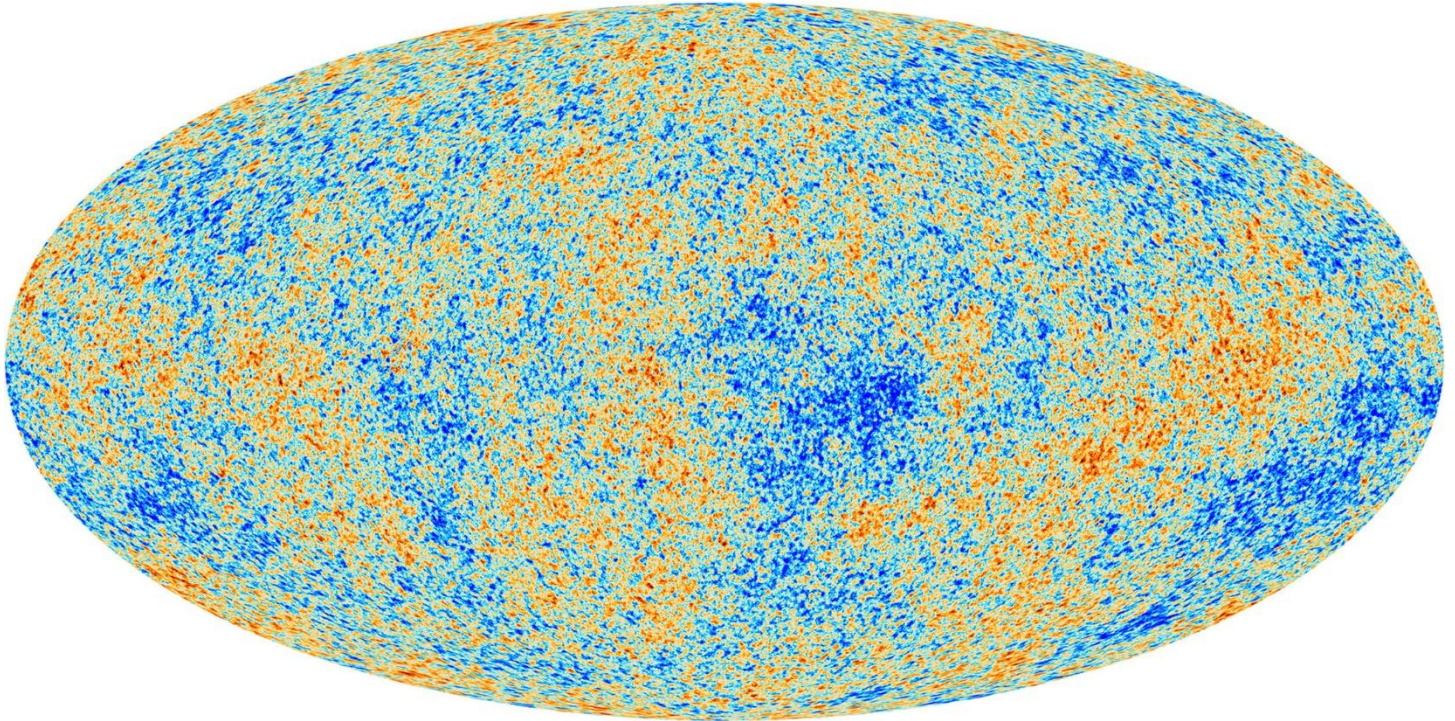
The further away a light source is, the more its light is red shifted, with sources from extremely distant sources that existed when the universe was young shifted into the infrared region of the electromagnetic spectrum.

The astronomers were observing these so-called "standard candle" supernovas to attempt to measure the rate of universal expansion — called the Hubble constant.

What they found was more distant supernovas that had exploded when the universe was much younger were fainter than expected. This meant these

supernovas were further away than they should be, implying the expansion of the universe was speeding up.

This discovery would be confirmed with follow-up observations and by measurements of a field of radiation left over from just after the [Big Bang](#) called the "[Cosmic Microwave Background](#) (CMB)."



[A map of the background radiation left over from the Big Bang, taken by the ESA's Planck spacecraft, captured the oldest light in the universe. This information helps astronomers determine the age of the universe. \(Image credit: ESA and the Planck Collaboration, CC BY-SA\)](#)

### **THE COSMOLOGICAL CONSTANT AND DARK ENERGY: THE WORST PREDICTION IN THE HISTORY OF PHYSICS**

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The discovery of the red shift of light from distant sources and thus the expansion of the universe by famous astronomer Edwin Hubble in the 1930s forced [Albert Einstein](#) to drop a factor from his equations called the cosmological constant, represented by the greek letter lambda ( $\lambda$ ).

When Einstein formulated [general relativity](#) in 1915 he had been surprised that it indicated the universe should be expanding or contracting. Since the great physicist favored the idea of a steady-state universe as did many at the time, so this was a problem.

To combat this Einstein introduced  $\lambda$  — a self-admitted "fudge factor" he is later said to have described as his "greatest blunder" — as a form of "anti-gravity" to balance gravity and ensure the universe he modeled was a steady-state one and was not expanding or contracting.

The cosmological constant was thus confined to the cosmic dustbin, but it wouldn't stay there for long. The revelation that the expansion of the universe is accelerating was even more astounding than Hubble's discovery and ironically, it forced cosmologists to rescue the cosmological constant  $\lambda$ . Today  $\lambda$  is used to represent the effect of dark energy, a new form of 'anti-gravity' driving the universe apart rather than keeping it stable.

Unfortunately, the cosmological constant  $\lambda$  is as much of a headache for cosmologists now as it was for Einstein, maybe more.

The prime suspect accounting for  $\lambda$  currently is the vacuum energy of space itself actually exerting negative pressure on cosmic objects. This would imply that dark energy is the same everywhere, but there is a major problem with this explanation.

There exists a huge disparity between the large value of vacuum energy suggested by quantum theory and the value of  $\lambda$  given by observation. The theoretical estimate for this energy of empty space from quantum field theory is somewhere in the order of  $1 \times 10^{120}$  (1 followed by 120 zeroes) larger than the value of  $\lambda$  astronomers observe out in the cosmos by looking at the redshift of supernovas.

It's for good reason then, estimations of  $\lambda$  from quantum field theory have been called "the worst theoretical prediction in the history of physics" by some scientists. Yet, both the refining of this field of physics and our advances in [astronomy](#) aren't helping dispel this disparity, but rather are strengthening it.

Yet, this isn't the only reason dark energy is so concerning.

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### **WHY IS DARK ENERGY SO TROUBLING?**



[Abell 1689 bends light in a phenomenon called gravitational lensing. Studying this immense cluster of galaxies located 2.2 billion light-years away can help scientists better understand the nature of dark energy. The mass distribution of dark matter in the gravitational lens is overlaid in purple. \(Image credit: NASA/ESA/JPL-Caltech/Yale/CNRS\)](#)

Hubble's revelation that the universe was expanding may have shocked the scientific community, including Einstein, but the realization that this expansion was accelerating and the need to introduce dark energy was truly mind-blowing and far more troubling for physicists.

This is before the late 1990s, physicists had assumed that all forms of matter and energy are attractive and thus the universe would eventually slow its expansion thanks to the effect of gravity.

The discovery of dark energy and the accelerating expansion of the universe completely turned this idea on its head. To picture why this is so troubling to physicists, consider another simple analogy.

Picture pushing a child on a swing, with the initial push being analogous to whatever kick-started the initial period of rapid inflation we call the Big Bang.

The swing reaches a certain extreme in its arc — analogous to the immediate rapid expansion that characterizes the Big Bang — and then begins to slow, the child and the swing slowly come to a stop.

The initial inflation is estimated to have ceased time between  $10^{-33}$  and  $10^{-32}$  seconds after the Big Bang, with expansion continuing for billions of years after this albeit much more slowly.

During this period of the universe, gravity was the dominant force, allowing larger and larger structures like stars, galaxies, and galactic clusters to take shape. Then between an estimated 3 to 7 billion years ago, something interesting happened, dark energy took over from gravity and the universe started rapidly expanding again.

Going back to our swing scenario, the onset of this second bout of expansion is as if suddenly, without the application of a further push, the swinging resumes moving faster and faster and reaching greater heights — appearing to defy gravity.

What dark energy is doing to the fabric of spacetime in this dark energy-dominated epoch of the universe is analogous to that "phantom push."

If you're worried about what happens to the child on the swing as it speeds up in our analogy, think how worried cosmologists must be about what dark energy means for the fate of the universe.

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#### **WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO UNDERSTAND DARK ENERGY?**

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Understanding dark energy is key to building an accurate model of how the universe has evolved over time, and this includes the shape it takes and how it will end.

Both the origin and fate of the universe are determined by its "critical density" which [Swinburne Center for Astrophysics and Supercomputing](#) defines as "the average density of matter required for the universe to *just* halt its expansion, but only after an infinite time."

If the matter/energy density of the universe is equal to the critical density then in terms of geometry the universe is flat like a sheet of paper. In a matter-dominated universe, the critical density is between the density required by a collapsing "heavy universe" and the density of a "light universe" that expands forever.

The total content of the universe without dark energy is only around 30% of what is needed for a flat universe, which is the type of geometry the universe should have if created by the Big Bang. This is because early inflation should have "smoothed out" the universe geometrically like a sheet of paper.

The addition of dark energy to the universe's mass-energy budget "tops up" it up enough for the universe to be flat and in the simplest models of cosmic inflation, it brings the density of the universe close to the critical density.

Before the introduction of dark energy cosmologists had assumed that eventually, the attractive influence of gravity would overwhelm the expansion of the universe. This could lead to a few possible "ends" for the universe, one of which "the Big Crunch" suggested the universe would begin to contract and draw in on itself.

The acceleration of the universe's expansion dispels this idea. If dark energy continues to accelerate the expansion of the universe then, rather than a Big Crunch, its fate could be a "Big Rip."

This is a scenario in which dark energy eventually becomes dominant over every one of the universe's [fundamental forces](#) — gravity, electromagnetism, and the strong and weak nuclear forces — breaking or ripping apart everything that is currently bound together by those forces, be it galaxies, planets, or people, even the protons and neutrons that make up atoms.

So keep an eye on that coffee mug.

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JUNE 21, 2025

## New theory proposes time has three dimensions, with space as a secondary effect

by Rod Boyce, [University of Alaska Fairbanks](#) edited by [Andrew Zinin](#)

Time, not space plus time, might be the single fundamental property in which all physical phenomena occur, according to a new theory by a University of Alaska Fairbanks scientist.

The theory also argues that time comes in three [dimensions](#) rather than just the single one we experience as continual forward progression. Space emerges as a secondary manifestation.

"These three time dimensions are the primary fabric of everything, like the canvas of a painting," said associate research professor Gunther Kletetschka at the UAF Geophysical Institute. "Space still exists with its three dimensions, but it's more like the paint on the canvas rather than the canvas itself."

Those thoughts are a marked difference from generally accepted physics, which holds that a single dimension of time plus the three dimensions of space constitute reality. This is known as spacetime, the concept developed more than a century ago that views time and space as one entity.

Kletetschka's mathematical formula of six total dimensions—of time and space combined—could bring scientists closer to finding the single unifying explanation of the universe.

Dimensions of time beyond our everyday forward progression are difficult to grasp. Theoretical physicists have proposed many variations.

Kletetschka's work, published April 21 in [Reports in Advances of Physical Science](#), adds to a long-running body of research by theoretical physicists on a subject outside of mainstream physics.

He writes that his [mathematical framework](#) for three-dimensional time improves on others' proposals by making testable reproductions of known particle masses and other physical properties.

"Earlier 3D time proposals were primarily mathematical constructs without these concrete experimental connections," he said. "My work transforms the concept from an interesting mathematical possibility into a physically testable theory with multiple independent verification channels."

The theory could be used to predict currently unknown particle properties and aid in pursuing the origin of mass—and, ultimately, helping solve one of the biggest questions in physics.

## What is 3D time?

Three-dimensional time is a theory in which time, like space, has multiple independent directions—typically imagined as three axes of time motion, similar in concept to the spatial X, Y and Z axes.

Imagine you are walking down a straight path, moving forward and therefore experiencing time as we know it. Now imagine another path that crosses the first one, going sideways.

If you could step onto that sideways path and remain in the same moment of "regular time," you might find that things could be slightly different—perhaps a different version of the same day. Moving along this perpendicular second path could let you explore different outcomes of that day without going backward or forward in time as we know it.

The existence of those different outcomes is the second dimension of time. The means to transition from one outcome to another is the third dimension.

Kletetschka said his theory overcomes some of the problems with earlier three-dimensional time theories that are based on traditional physics.

Those earlier theories, for example, describe multiple time dimensions in which cause-and-effect relationships are potentially ambiguous. Kletetschka's theory ensures that causes still precede effects, even with multiple time dimensions, just in a more complex mathematical structure.

In three-dimensional time, the second and third dimensions are thought by some researchers, notably theoretical physicist Itzhak Bars of the University of Southern California, to become apparent, or unfold, at levels of extreme energy such as during the early universe or in high-energy particle interactions.

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## A grand unifier?

The pursuit of three-dimensional time theory is believed by Bars and other [theoretical physicists](#) to be an avenue for helping answer some big physics questions that have stumped scientists.

Kletetschka's approach might even help resolve the grandest of all unresolved physics challenges: unifying [quantum mechanics](#)—the behavior of particles at the smallest scales—and gravity into a single quantum theory of gravity.

A quantum theory of gravity could lead to, or become, a grand theory of the universe—the so-called "theory of everything." The elusive unifying theory would unite the four fundamental forces of nature—electromagnetism, strong nuclear force, weak nuclear force and gravity.

The standard model of particle physics unites the first three. Gravity is explained through Albert Einstein's general theory of relativity.

The two are incompatible, so physicists have been searching for that "theory of everything" to unite them. Finding the origin of particle masses is central in that pursuit.

Kletetschka believes his theory of three-dimensional time can help. His framework accurately reproduces the known masses of particles such as electrons, muons and quarks and also explains why these particles have these masses.

"The path to unification might require fundamentally reconsidering the nature of physical reality itself," he said. "This theory demonstrates how viewing time as three-dimensional can naturally resolve multiple physics puzzles through a single coherent mathematical framework."

**More information:** Gunther Kletetschka, Three-Dimensional Time: A Mathematical Framework for Fundamental Physics, *Reports in Advances of Physical Sciences* (2025). [DOI: 10.1142/S2424942425500045](https://doi.org/10.1142/S2424942425500045)  
Provided by [University of Alaska Fairbanks](#)

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JUNE 23, 2025

# Lipid nanoparticles that engineer CAR T cells in vivo could unlock access for millions of autoimmune patients

by [Justin Jackson](#), Phys.org edited by [Sadie Harley](#), reviewed by [Robert Egan](#)

Capstan Therapeutics scientists demonstrate that lipid nanoparticles can engineer CAR T cells within the body without laboratory cell manufacturing and ex vivo expansion. The method using targeted lipid nanoparticles (tLNPs) is designed to deliver messenger RNA specifically to CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells.

CAR T therapy has revolutionized the treatment of B-cell cancers, with lasting remissions in lupus, myositis, and leukemia and other B-cell-driven [autoimmune disorders](#). The method requires the use of a patient's own T cells, reengineering those T cells in a lab, growing the population of the modified cells and placing them back in the patient.

More than 20 million U.S. patients living with autoimmune conditions remain without access to the treatment as it depends on costly personalized lab processes, available at only a few specialized centers.

Capstan's lipid-nanoparticle drug is formulated once, then administered to many patients without tailoring the genetic payload for each recipient, making it a universal option without the specialty center price tag or access obstacles.

In the study, "In vivo CAR T cell generation to treat cancer and autoimmune disease," [published](#) in *Science*, researchers designed a lipid-nanoparticle delivery system to convert CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells inside the body into transient anti-B-cell CAR T cells.

Experiments spanned humanized mice, primary human immune cells, and 22 cynomolgus monkeys given three doses of the therapeutic nanoparticle L829 (0.1–2.0 mg/kg).

A second cohort of 15 monkeys tested a two-dose schedule, and four additional animals examined steroid–antihistamine premedication. Pharmacokinetics, flow cytometry, imaging, and histology tracked CAR expression, B-cell counts, cytokines, and organ distribution.

Bioluminescent and fluorescent reporters confirmed reduced off-target expression in the liver and enhanced accumulation in spleen and [lymphoid tissues](#) compared with benchmark lipids used in mRNA vaccines. CD8-L829-tLNPs preferentially modified CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells over CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells, monocytes, and B cells.

CAR expression was detectable within six hours, declining by 72 hours. CAR T cells engineered in vivo exhibited antigen-specific cytotoxicity, cytokine production, proliferation, and serial killing capacity. Transfected T cells demonstrated effective clearance of CD19<sup>+</sup> [target cells](#) in vitro.

In humanized mice, a single intravenous dose of 10 or 30 µg CD8-L829-tLNP-CD19 induced near-complete B cell depletion within three hours, with measurable CAR expression on CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells persisting at 24 hours.

Nalm6 leukemia-bearing mice receiving the 30 µg dose exhibited near-total tumor clearance in four of five animals within two days of the first dose and complete clearance by the third day after treatment with a second dose.

In cynomolgus monkeys, two or three infusions of CD8-L829-tLNPs encoding an anti-CD20 CAR at 0.1 to 2.0 mg/kg resulted in rapid and profound B cell depletion across blood, spleen, and lymph nodes. CAR expression was observed in up to 85% of CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells and 95% of CD8<sup>+</sup> NK cells, with minimal expression in CD4<sup>+</sup> populations. B cell repopulation began by day 21 and was characterized by a predominantly naive phenotype.

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Mild and transient elevations in liver enzymes and pro-inflammatory cytokines, including interleukin-6 and interferon-gamma, were recorded at higher doses. One animal in the 1.5 mg/kg group was euthanized due to clinical features consistent with immune effector cell-associated hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis. A compact two-dose regimen replicated depletion efficacy while reducing cytokine release.

Targeted [lipid nanoparticles](#) enable in vivo generation of functional CAR T cells without requiring ex vivo cell manipulation or integrating viral vectors.

Researchers at Capstan Therapeutics demonstrated that lipid nanoparticle formulations bearing mRNA and conjugated to CD8-targeting antibodies can program T cells directly inside the body, offering a platform that bypasses conventional manufacturing, lymphodepletion, and the costly infrastructure required for existing CAR T therapies.

As lipid nanoparticle therapeutics are commercially scalable and already validated in mRNA vaccines, this technology may represent a foundational shift toward broader clinical use of engineered immunotherapy from within the patient's body.

Written for you by our author [Justin Jackson](#), edited by [Sadie Harley](#), and fact-checked and reviewed by [Robert Egan](#)—this article is the result of careful human work. We rely on readers like you to keep independent science journalism alive. If this reporting matters to you, please consider a [donation](#) (especially monthly). You'll get an **ad-free** account as a thank-you.

**More information:** Theresa L. Hunter et al, In vivo CAR T cell generation to treat cancer and autoimmune disease, *Science* (2025). DOI: [10.1126/science.ads8473](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.ads8473). [www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.ads8473](https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.ads8473)  
**Journal information:** [Science](#)

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JUNE 23, 2025

## Study tightens King plot-based constraints on hypothetical fifth force

by [Ingrid Fadelli](#), Phys.org edited by [Sadie Harley](#), reviewed by [Robert Egan](#)

Illustration of the effect of a hypothetical 5th force on the electronic structure for different calcium isotopes. Credit: PTB

While the Standard Model (SM) describes all known fundamental particles and many of the interactions between them, it fails to explain dark matter, dark energy and the apparent asymmetry between matter and antimatter in the universe. Over the past decades, physicists have thus introduced various frameworks and methods to study physics beyond the SM, one of which is known as the King plot.

The King plot is a graphical technique used to analyze isotope shifts, variations in the energy levels of different isotopes (e.g., atoms of the same element that contain a different number of neutrons). This graphical tool has proved promising for separating effects explained by the SM from signals linked to new physics.

Researchers at Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt, Max Planck Institute for Nuclear Physics, and ETH Zurich recently collected new measurements that tightened King plot-based constraints on the properties of a hypothetical particle that has not yet been observed, known as a Yukawa-type boson.

Their paper, [published](#) in *Physical Review Letters*, further highlights the potential of isotope shift spectroscopy and the King plot technique for testing particle physics theories and searching for physics outside the SM.

"Back in 2015, my group performed isotope shift measurements on broad, dipole-allowed transitions in  $\text{Ca}^+$  with 100 kHz uncertainty using a new technique (photon recoil spectroscopy) that [we had developed earlier](#)," Piet O. Schmidt, senior author of the paper, told Phys.org.

"A couple of years later this data was used by [a collaboration at the Weizmann Institute in Israel to put bounds on a hypothetical fifth force](#). It was clear that the bounds could be significantly improved using narrow transitions in calcium isotopes, in particular when combining transitions from different charge states.

"José Crespo and his group performed the first in-EBIT measurements on  $\text{Ca}^{14+}$  and [determined the sensitivity to new physics](#) that helped my group to find the transitions using quantum logic spectroscopy and measure the isotope shift down to the 100 mHz level."

In 2023, around the same time as Crespo and his research team performed the first measurements of  $\text{Ca}^{14+}$  inside an electron beam ion trap, Schmidt and his colleagues learned about the efforts of another team led by Diana Aude Craik, involving researchers in Jonathan Home's group at ETH.

Craik was re-measuring the isotope shifts of the  $\text{Ca}^+$  clock transition (i.e., performing more precise measurements of this isotope shift in five isotopes, on a specific optical transition typically leveraged to develop optical atomic clocks).

Ion trap in which the isotope shift measurements of  $\text{Ca}^{14+}$  have been performed. Credit: PTB  
"By co-trapping isotope pairs, we performed a direct, differential measurement of the isotope shift, eliminating the main sources of experimental noise that affect both ions, to improve the measurement precision by two orders of magnitude," explained Luca Huber, a graduate student at ETH who is one of the co-first authors of the study.

"This was the first time a nonlinearity was seen in a calcium King plot," added Craik.

"King plots had been previously made in calcium even down to approximately 10 Hz measurement precision. Our group at ETH improved the measurement precision of the transition in  $\text{Ca}^+$  to 100 mHz, and Piet's group achieved a similar precision in  $\text{Ca}^{14+}$ . This, combined with Klaus Blaum's improvement in the precision of the nuclear mass ratios, allowed us to make a sub-Hz King plot, which finally revealed the nonlinearity."

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In an earlier paper published in 2017, Fuchs used isotope shift spectroscopy to establish bounds on a hypothetical fifth force (i.e., a new fundamental interaction between particles that is not yet known).

As part of their recent study, Schmidt and Fuchs established a new collaboration involving Craik and various other experts in various areas of physics, including precision optical spectroscopy and mass spectrometry, atomic and nuclear structure theory and [high energy physics](#), with the aim of further tightening constraints on this fifth hypothetical force.

"We asked Craik to join our collaboration and had already contacted Klaus Blaum about an improved measurement of the nuclear masses, since we knew that we would otherwise be limited by their uncertainty," said Schmidt.

"Elina Fuchs from Leibniz University in Hannover was taking the lead in the interpretation of the data in the form of an exclusion plot and coordinated the consortium, that was complemented by other theory colleagues working on atomic and nuclear structure calculations of higher-order standard model effects."

As part of their new collaboration, Schmidt and his colleagues combined their measurements of isotope shifts of the  $\text{Ca}^+$  and  $\text{Ca}^{14+}$  clock transitions. The isotope shift of a transition depends on two key factors, namely differences in the distribution of nuclear charge and differences in nuclear mass.

Fluorescence from two single  $\text{Ca}^+$  ions (calcium-40 and calcium-44), trapped 5  $\mu\text{m}$  apart in an ion trap at ETH. Credit: L. I. Huber, ETH Zurich.

"The dependence on the change in nuclear size can be eliminated by measuring two transitions," explained Fuchs.

"This results in a linear dependence between the mass-normalized isotope shift of the two transitions, called a King plot. A hypothetical fifth force would break that linearity, but so would higher-order standard model contributions. We've observed a nonlinearity of more than 1000 standard deviations.

"Highly accurate calculations of the second order mass shift allowed us to subtract its contribution. Theory estimates indicate that the large remaining nonlinearity could be caused by nuclear polarizability, which currently cannot be calculated with high accuracy."

The new measurements performed by the collaboration could help to improve nuclear models of an effect known as nuclear polarizability, which entails the distortion of an atomic nucleus by electromagnetic fields. Moreover, the researchers were able to add a third transition to the King plot that had been previously measured by different research groups at 6 to 20 Hz precision. This narrowed the parameter space for Yukawa-type interactions, which could be a hypothetical fifth force.

"By adding a third transition to the King plot, we could remove further standard model contributions and obtain the most stringent King plot-based bound on the existence of a fifth force coupling neutrons to electrons," said Fuchs.

"Our study has shone light on the importance of the nuclear polarizability as a sizable contribution to high accuracy isotope shift measurements."

The researchers hope that their study will inspire new nuclear physics studies focusing on nuclear polarizability, which could further enrich the present understanding of [nuclear physics](#). Meanwhile, they plan to perform increasingly precise spectroscopy measurements that could set even more stringent King plot-based constraints on a possible fifth force beyond the SM.

Craik and her colleagues at ETH are now measuring the third transition included in the analysis at higher accuracy, aiming at a precision of 10 mHz. This measurement could pave the way for even more targeted searches for interactions beyond the SM.

"This measurement will help us determine whether the nuclear polarizability contribution can be 'factored out' by making a higher-dimensional King plot with more transitions," said Craik.

"If we find that this contribution can be eliminated by experiment alone, the challenges of calculating this nuclear effect would no longer prevent us from pushing the new-physics sensitivity of isotope-shift spectroscopy into unexplored phase space."

Written for you by our author [Ingrid Fadelli](#), edited by [Sadie Harley](#), and fact-checked and reviewed by [Robert Egan](#) —this article is the result of careful human work. We rely on readers like you to keep independent science journalism alive. If this reporting matters to you, please consider a [donation](#) (especially monthly). You'll get an **ad-free** account as a thank-you.

**More information:** Alexander Wilzewski et al, Nonlinear Calcium King Plot Constrains New Bosons and Nuclear Properties, *Physical Review Letters* (2025). DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevLett.134.233002](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.134.233002).

**Journal information:** [Physical Review Letters](#)

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JUNE 23, 2025

# Glass nanostructures reflect nearly all visible light, challenging photonics assumptions

by [Singapore University of Technology and Design](#) edited by [Lisa Lock](#), reviewed by [Robert Egan](#)

A research team led by SUTD has created nanoscale glass structures with near-perfect reflectance, overturning long-held assumptions about what low-index materials can do in photonics.

For decades, glass has been a reliable workhorse of optical systems, valued for its transparency and stability. But when it comes to manipulating light at the nanoscale, especially for high-performance optical devices, glass has traditionally taken a backseat to higher refractive index materials. Now, a research team led by Professor Joel Yang from the Singapore University of Technology and Design (SUTD) is reshaping this narrative.

With findings [published](#) in *Science Advances*, the team has developed a new method to 3D-print glass structures with nanoscale precision and achieve nearly 100% reflectance in the [visible spectrum](#). This level of performance is rare for low-refractive-index materials like silica, and it opens up a broader role for glass in nanophotonics, including in wearable optics, integrated displays, and sensors.

The researchers' breakthrough is enabled by a new material called Glass-Nano: a photocurable resin made by blending silicon-containing molecules with other light-sensitive organic compounds.

Unlike conventional approaches that rely on silica nanoparticles—often resulting in grainy, low-resolution structures—Glass-Nano cures smoothly and contracts uniformly during heating, transforming into clear, robust glass. When printed using two-photon lithography, these polymer structures shrink during sintering at 650°C, preserving their form while achieving nanoscale features as small as 260 nanometers.

"Instead of starting with silica particles, we worked with silicon-bearing molecules in the resin formulation," explained Prof Yang. "This resin enables us to build up nanostructures with much finer detail and smoother surfaces than was previously possible. We then convert them into glass using our 'print-and-shrink' process without sacrificing fidelity."

The team focused their fabrication on photonic crystals (PhCs)—artificially structured materials featuring repeating patterns that interact with specific wavelengths of light. These structures can reflect light very efficiently, but only if built with extreme regularity and precision. Previous efforts to realize low-index 3D PhCs have consistently fallen short, exhibiting only poor reflectance due to structural irregularities and distortions.

With their new method, the researchers overcame these limitations. By printing more than 20 tightly stacked layers and fine-tuning the design geometry, they achieved a structurally highly uniform, diamond-like photonic crystal that reflects nearly 100% of incident light within a broad range of viewing angles.

"The result was unexpected," shared Dr. Wang Zhang, SUTD Research Fellow and first author of the paper. "Historically, low-index materials like silica were seen as optically weak for this purpose. But our findings show that with enough uniformity and structural control, they can outperform expectations—and even rival high-index materials in reflectance."

Discover the latest in science, tech, and space with over **100,000 subscribers** who rely on Phys.org for daily insights. Sign up for our [free newsletter](#) and get updates on breakthroughs, innovations, and research that matter—**daily or weekly**. Importantly, the team's optical measurements align closely with theoretical simulations of the photonic band structure. The fabricated structures not only match the main expected reflectance peaks but also feature finer spectral details predicted by models.

"Even tiny spectral reflectance features—so small that we originally suspected they might be measurement artifacts—line up well with calculated predictions of standing-wave oscillations," said Associate Professor Thomas Christensen, a co-author of the paper from the Department of Electrical and Photonics Engineering at the Technical University of Denmark.

Preserving the structural shape during the dramatic shrinkage process was no small feat.

"At the macroscale, shrinkage like this would collapse the structure," Dr. Zhang added. "But at the nanoscale, the high surface-to-volume ratio actually helps preserve stability. Our

resin formulation, engineered with multiple cross-linkers and a silicon-rich precursor, ensures both the printability and the mechanical robustness needed to survive the heat treatment."

The implications go beyond reflectance. Because the resin formulation and fabrication process are compatible with standard nanoprinting tools, these glass PhCs could be integrated into a variety of devices. The pigment-free structural colors produced by the crystals, for instance, could be used in displays that consume less power. They also provide a model system for exploring future photonic crystal geometries that guide light in novel ways, including helical and robust edge transport in topological systems.

"With the ability to fabricate and control the geometry of not just an entire crystal but individual unit cells within that crystal, demonstrations of waveguides and cavities in 3D [photonic crystals](#) at visible and telecom frequencies appear to be achievable, which is a very exciting outlook," says Associate Prof. Christensen.

Looking ahead, the team is broadening the capabilities of the Glass-Nano platform. They are exploring hybrid resins that incorporate light-emitting or nonlinear properties, and investigating faster, large-area printing methods to scale production. In parallel, new geometries are being studied to push the boundaries of light manipulation.

"With the ability to print high-resolution nanostructures in both low- and high-index dielectrics, we're now turning to applications where 3D optical components could reduce transmission losses and enable more efficient photonic systems," said Prof. Yang.

**More information:** Wang Zhang et al, Nanoscale 3D printing of glass photonic crystals with near-unity reflectance in the visible spectrum, *Science Advances* (2025). DOI: [10.1126/sciadv.adv0267](https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.adv0267)

**Journal information:** [Science Advances](#)

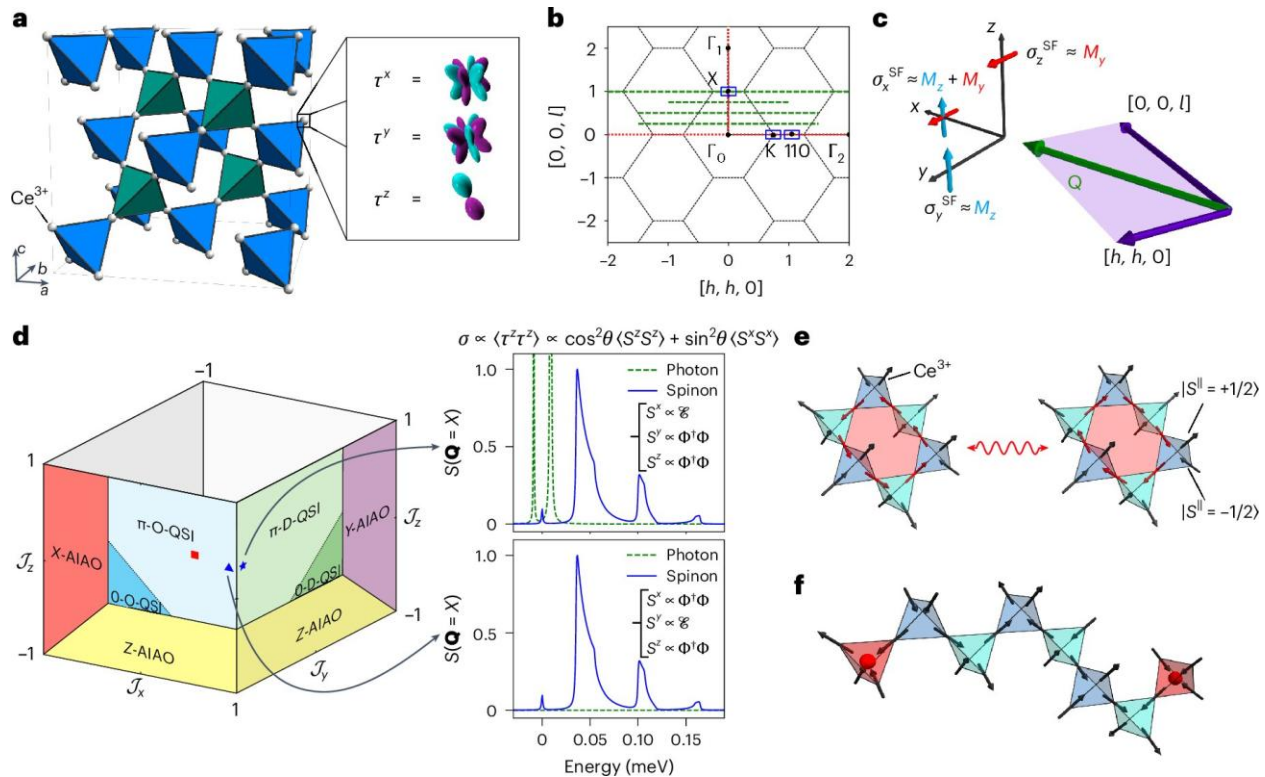
Provided by [Singapore University of Technology and Design](#)

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JUNE 23, 2025

# Physicists confirm elusive quantum spin liquid in new study

by [Rice University](#) edited by [Stephanie Baum](#), reviewed by [Robert Egan](#)



Summary of crystal structure, Brillouin zone, phase diagram, expected experimental signatures and excitations of  $\text{Ce}_2\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_7$ . Credit: *Nature Physics* (2025). DOI: 10.1038/s41567-025-02922-9

An international team of scientists led by Rice University's Pengcheng Dai has confirmed the existence of emergent photons and fractionalized spin excitations in a rare quantum spin liquid. [Published](#) in *Nature Physics* on June 19, their findings identify the crystalline compound cerium zirconium oxide ( $\text{Ce}_2\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_7$ ) as a clear 3D realization of this exotic state of matter.

Long a subject of theoretical intrigue, quantum spin liquids offer promise for revolutionary technologies, including [quantum computing](#) and dissipationless energy transmission. By refusing to conform to traditional magnetic behavior, these materials realize emergent quantum electrodynamics via highly quantum-entangled motions of magnetic moments at temperatures near absolute zero.

"We've answered a major open question by directly detecting these excitations," said Dai, the Sam and Helen Worden Professor of Physics and Astronomy. "This confirms that  $\text{Ce}_2\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_7$  behaves as a true quantum spin ice, a special class of quantum spin liquids in three dimensions."

## Experimental clarity in a noisy field

The research team used state-of-the-art polarized neutron scattering techniques to isolate and identify the telltale signs of quantum spin liquid behavior. These tools allowed them to separate magnetic scattering from all other signals, even in the zero temperature limit.

Meanwhile, the measurements enabled them to discover emergent photon signals near zero energy—a key feature distinguishing quantum spin ice from other conventional phases in ordinary magnets. Complementary measurements of the compound's [specific heat](#) provided further support, suggesting that the predicted emergent photons have a dispersion similar to how sound travels in a solid.

Technical noise and incomplete data often hindered earlier efforts to validate such behavior. The Rice-led research team overcame these barriers through refined sample preparation and precision instruments, including [international collaboration](#) from major labs in Europe and North America.

## A scientific first with a far-reaching impact

Notably, emergent photons and spinons—hallmarks of quantum spin ice—were observed in a 3D candidate material. The researchers' discovery settles a long-standing debate in condensed matter physics and provides a robust platform for exploring next-generation technologies.

This foundational result validates decades of theoretical predictions, said Bin Gao, a research scientist in the Department of Physics and Astronomy at Rice and the study's first author.

"This surprising result encourages scientists to look deeper into such unique materials, potentially changing how we understand magnets and the behavior of materials in the extreme quantum regime," Gao said.

Co-authors of this study include Félix Desrochers and Yong Baek Kim of the University of Toronto; Rice alumnus David Tam of the Paul Scherrer Institute; Silke Paschen, Diana Kirschbaum and Duy Ha Nguyen of Vienna University of Technology; Paul Steffens and Arno Hiess of the Institut Laue-Langevin; Yixi Su of Jülich Center of Heinz Maier-Leibnitz Center; and Sang-Wook Cheong of Rutgers University.

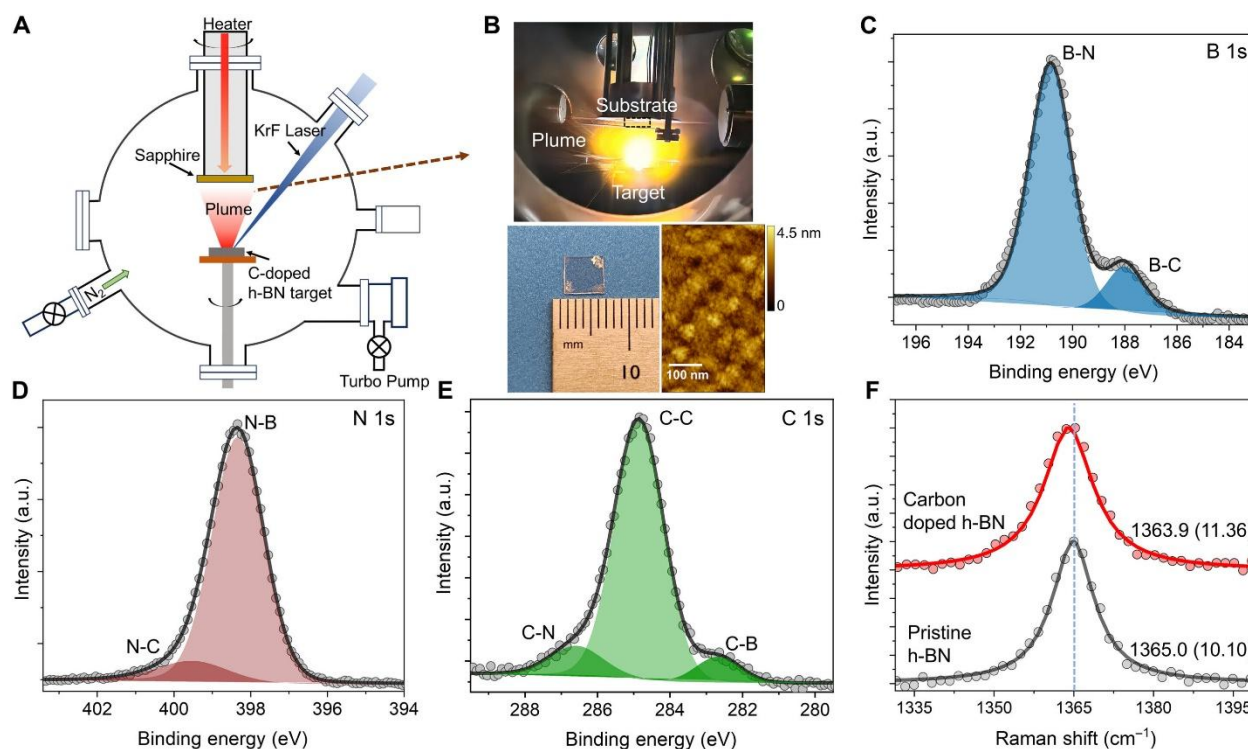
**More information:** Bin Gao et al, Neutron scattering and thermodynamic evidence for emergent photons and fractionalization in a pyrochlore spin ice, *Nature Physics* (2025). DOI: [10.1038/s41567-025-02922-9](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41567-025-02922-9)

**Journal information:** [Nature Physics](#) Provided by [Rice University](#)

JUNE 23, 2025

# Near-perfect defects in 2D material could serve as quantum bits

by [Rice University](#) edited by [Stephanie Baum](#), reviewed by [Robert Egan](#)



Synthesis and characterization of the thin film. **(A)** Schematic of C-doped h-BN thin film growth using PLD. **(B)** Real-time plume generation during the laser ablation of the 1 at % C-doped h-BN target. Photo of the centimeter-scale thin film (left bottom panel) on the sapphire substrate and AFM image (right bottom) of the thin film. XPS spectra of **(C)** B 1s, **(D)** N 1s, and **(E)** C 1s core of C-doped h-BN thin film showing the B-N, B-C, and N-C peaks. **(F)** Raman spectra of pristine (black solid circles) and C-doped h-BN (red solid circles) thin films. The solid traces are the fit to the data. Credit: *Science Advances* (2025). DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.adv2899

Scientists across the world are working to make quantum technologies viable at scale—an achievement that requires a reliable way to generate qubits, or quantum bits, which are the fundamental units of information in quantum computing.

The task has so far remained elusive, but one of the materials that has garnered a lot of attention as a possible qubit platform is [hexagonal boron nitride](#) (h-BN), a 2D material that can host solid-state single-photon emitters (SPEs). Like the name indicates, SPEs are atomic structures in solid materials that can produce individual photons.

In a [new study](#) published in *Science Advances*, researchers at Rice University and collaborators at Oak Ridge National Laboratory and the University of Technology, Sydney report the first demonstration of low noise, room-temperature quantum emitters in h-BN made through a scalable growth technique.

The researchers used pulsed laser deposition (PLD) to synthesize h-BN films, deliberately adding [carbon atoms](#) during the deposition process. The carbon gets woven into the atomic lattice of h-BN in a way that generates so-called defects or irregularities. These defects are a feature rather than a flaw, functioning as robust and reliable SPEs.

"Our work demonstrates a scalable method to create high-performance SPEs in h-BN, offering a major step toward practical quantum light sources," said Arka Chatterjee, a postdoctoral researcher in the lab of Rice electrical engineer Shengxi Huang. "This breakthrough paves the way for integrating quantum emitters into real-world photonic and quantum information systems."

The equivalent to the qubit in classical computing is the bit, a contraction of "binary digit," meaning it can have one of two values, either 1 or 0. The bit makes present computing and communication technologies possible, and the main way of embedding this binary state into physical systems in our current devices is electrical charge: In transistors and computing chips, for instance, the presence or absence of charge determines the logical value of the bit and serves to encode information. Reliable SPEs like those developed in this study are key to encoding and manipulating qubits in emerging [quantum computing](#) and communication platforms.

To work well, SPEs must perform reliably and uniformly, namely producing only a single photon of the same kind at a time—a tall order for structures that are commonly referred to as "defects" or "impurities."

Lab photo. Credit: Jeff Fitlow / Rice University

"We hypothesized that introducing carbon during the direct growth of h-BN films could create defect centers capable of emitting highly pure single photons at room temperature," said Chatterjee, who is a first author on the study.

To test this hypothesis, the team turned to the lab of Rice materials scientist Pulickel Ajayan, where research scientist Abhijit Biswas used PLD to create centimeter-scale, carbon-doped h-BN thin films. The method offers several advantages, including PLD's low-temperature requirements and the ability to integrate doping as part of a one-step synthesis process.

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"Prior attempts to create stable h-BN emitters were limited by high-temperature synthesis or postprocessing steps that compromised purity and reproducibility," said Huang, an associate professor of electrical and computer engineering and materials science and nanoengineering at Rice. "Our method overcomes these barriers by integrating doping and synthesis in a single, scalable step."

Once the films were ready, the researchers tested their properties using photoluminescence spectroscopy, photon correlation measurements and theoretical modeling. These analyses revealed that the carbon-doped h-BN films had "exceptionally pure and stable SPEs, indicating near-ideal [single-photon](#) emission," Chatterjee said.

"The emitters also exhibit high brightness, strong polarization and robust photostability during continuous operation," he said, adding that first-principles calculations identified the carbon-induced defect structures as the origin of the emission.

The findings could enable the integration of SPEs into chip-based quantum devices and sensors, finally ushering in the much-anticipated transition to quantum-based technologies for communication, information processing and sensing.

"The combination of purity, scalability and operational stability sets a new benchmark and resolves long-standing challenges in the field," Huang said.

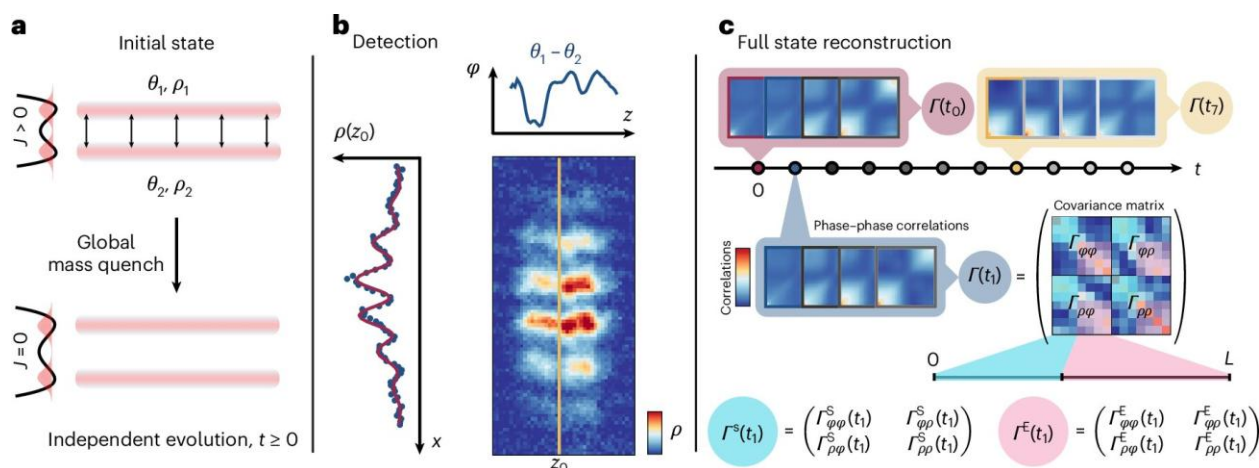
**More information:** Arka Chatterjee et al, Room-temperature high-purity single-photon emission from carbon-doped boron nitride thin films, *Science Advances* (2025). DOI: [10.1126/sciadv.adv2899](https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.adv2899)

**Journal information:** [Science Advances](#) Provided by [Rice University](#)

JUNE 25, 2025

## A new approach to probing Landauer's principle in the quantum many-body regime

by [Ingrid Fadelli](#), Phys.org edited by [Lisa Lock](#), reviewed by [Robert Egan](#)



Schematic of the experimental protocol. Credit: *Nature Physics* (2025). DOI: [10.1038/s41567-025-02930-9](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41567-025-02930-9)

Schematics of the experiment and analysis methods. a, THINGS database and examples of object images with their language descriptions given at the bottom. b–d, Pipelines of mental embedding learning under the triplet odd-one-out paradigm for LLMs (b), MLLMs (c) and humans (d). e, Examples of prompts and responses for LLMs and MLLMs. f, Illustration of the SPoSE modelling approach. g, Illustration of the NSD dataset with dimension ratings for stimulus images. h, Overview of the comparisons between space of LLMs, human behaviour and brain activity. All images were replaced with similar images from Pixabay and Pexels under a Creative Commons license CC0. Credit: *Nature Machine Intelligence* (2025). DOI: 10.1038/s42256-025-01049-z

A better understanding of how the human brain represents objects that exist in nature, such as rocks, plants, animals, and so on, could have interesting implications for research in various fields, including psychology, neuroscience and computer science. Specifically, it could help shed new light on how humans interpret sensory information and complete different real-world tasks, which could also inform the development of artificial intelligence (AI) techniques that closely emulate biological and mental processes.

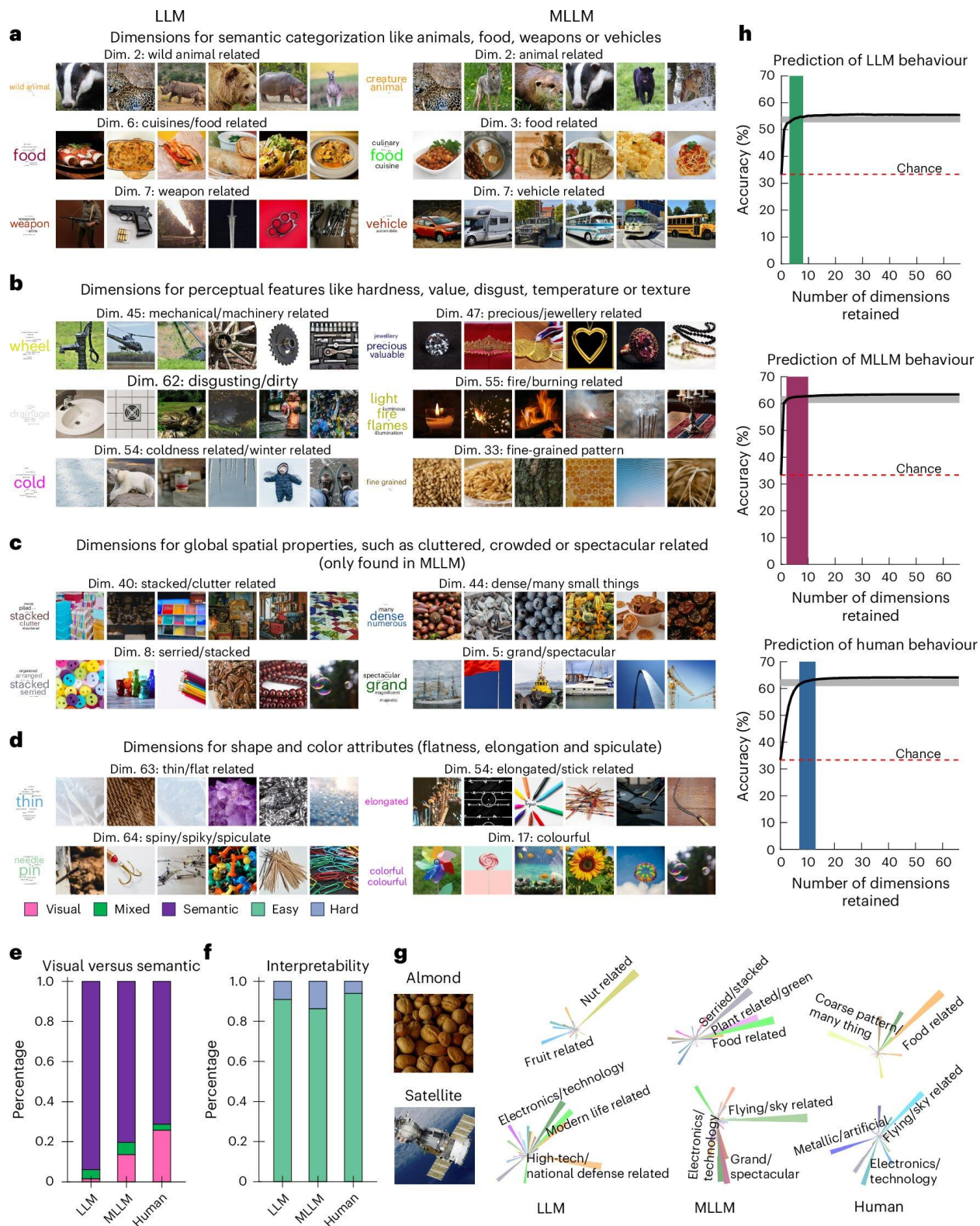
Multimodal large language models (LLMs), such as the latest models underpinning the functioning of the popular conversational platform ChatGPT, have been found to be highly effective computational techniques for the analysis and generation of texts in various human languages, images and even short videos.

As the texts and images generated by these models are often very convincing, to the point that they could appear to be human-created content, multimodal LLMs could be interesting experimental tools for studying the underpinnings of object representations.

Researchers at the Chinese Academy of Sciences recently carried out a study aimed at better understanding how multimodal LLMs represent objects, while also trying to determine whether the object representations that emerge in these models resemble those observed in humans. Their findings are [published](#) in *Nature Machine Intelligence*.

"Understanding how humans conceptualize and categorize natural objects offers critical insights into perception and cognition," Changde Du, Kaicheng Fu and their colleagues wrote in their paper. "With the advent of large language models (LLMs), a key question arises: Can these models develop human-like object representations from linguistic and multimodal data?"

"We combined behavioral and neuroimaging analyses to explore the relationship between object concept representations in LLMs and human cognition."



Object dimensions illustrating their interpretability. Credit: *Nature Machine Intelligence* (2025). DOI: 10.1038/s42256-025-01049-z

As part of their study, the researchers specifically examined the object representations emerging in the LLM ChatGPT- 3.5 created by Open AI, and in the multi-modal LLM GeminiPro Vision 1.0 developed at Google DeepMind. They asked these models to complete simple tasks known as triplet judgments. For each of these tasks, they were presented with three objects and asked to select the two that more closely resembled each other.

"We collected 4.7 million triplet judgments from LLMs and multimodal LLMs to derive low-dimensional embeddings that capture the similarity structure of 1,854 natural objects," wrote Du, Fu and their colleagues. "The resulting 66-dimensional embeddings were stable, predictive and exhibited semantic clustering similar to human mental representations. Remarkably, the dimensions underlying these embeddings were interpretable, suggesting that LLMs and multimodal LLMs develop human-like conceptual representations of objects."

Using the large dataset of triplet judgments that they collected, the researchers computed low-dimensional embeddings. These are mathematical representations that outline the similarity between objects over various dimensions, placing similar objects closer to each other in an abstract space.

Notably, the researchers observed that the low-dimensional embeddings they attained reliably grouped objects into meaningful categories, such as "animals," "plants," and so on. They thus concluded that LLMs and multi-modal LLMs naturally organize objects similarly to how they are represented and categorized in the human mind.

"Further analysis showed strong alignment between model embeddings and neural activity patterns in [brain regions](#) such as the extra-striate body area, para-hippocampal place area, retrosplenial cortex and fusiform face area," the team wrote. "This provides compelling evidence that the object representations in LLMs, although not identical to human ones, share fundamental similarities that reflect key aspects of human conceptual knowledge."

Overall, the results gathered by Du, Fu and their colleagues suggest that human-like natural object representations could inherently emerge in LLMs and multi-modal LLMs after they are trained on large amounts of data. In the future, this study could inspire other research teams to explore how LLMs represent objects, while also potentially contributing to the further advancement of brain-inspired AI systems.

Written for you by our author [Ingrid Fadelli](#), edited by [Lisa Lock](#) , and fact-checked and reviewed by [Robert Egan](#) —this article is the result of careful human work. We rely on readers like you to keep independent science journalism alive. If this reporting matters to you, please consider a [donation](#) (especially monthly). You'll get an **ad-free** account as a thank-you.

**More information:** Changde Du et al, Human-like object concept representations emerge naturally in multimodal large language models, *Nature Machine Intelligence* (2025). DOI: [10.1038/s42256-025-01049-z](https://doi.org/10.1038/s42256-025-01049-z)

**Journal information:** [Nature Machine Intelligence](#)

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Credit: NASA

## ***SCIENTISTS ARE TRACKING MYSTERIOUS 'TRANSIENT LUMINOUS EVENTS' FROM SPACE USING THIS INNOVATIVE TECH***

MICAH HANKS · JUNE 18, 2025

High above the Earth, [luminous plasmas](#) that occasionally light up the night sky at high altitudes have become the focus of NASA and ESA scientists, who are using [instruments aboard the International Space Station](#) (ISS) to help shed light on their [mysterious appearances](#).

Known as [transient luminous events](#) (TLEs), a range of different kinds of these [manifestations](#) are known to exist. These include 'blue jets,' which are often observed stretching from the tops of clouds into the upper stratosphere, as well as light phenomena that appear in even higher regions formally known as Stratospheric/Mesospheric Perturbations Resulting from Intense Thunderstorm Electrification, or SPRITES.

Ascending above these, faint, greenish areas sometimes resembling globes of light can appear, which are known as '[ghosts](#),' and at even

greater altitudes near the boundary between the mesosphere and the troposphere, large, expanding halos or rings of light produced from electromagnetic **pulses** from **lightning** known as ELVES (Emission of Light and Very low frequency perturbations due to Electromagnetic pulse Sources) can also occur.



In the NASA image above, SPRITES are visible as a faint series of red lines above an area of thunderstorms photographed off the coast of South Africa (Credit: NASA)

## CLOSING IN ON TRANSIENT LUMINOUS EVENTS

Although recognition of the various types of TLEs occurred relatively recently, observations of mysterious, often colorful light displays have been reported for much longer. Because of their often fleeting appearances, the existence of these phenomena had been a subject of debate prior to the collection of space-based imagery that has left little doubt about the diversity of electrical phenomena that populates the region between the Earth's surface and outer space.

However, studying these phenomena from the ground is problematic, since these luminous events occur at such high altitudes that they can seldom be observed using Earth-based instruments.

To overcome this, the European Space Agency uses data collected from its innovative [Atmosphere–Space Interactions Monitor](#), or ASIM. From its position outside the European space laboratory Columbus on board the ISS, ASIM is helping scientists unravel important new clues about how TLEs and other atmospheric phenomena can be studied to improve our weather modeling capabilities.

## **UNVEILING ‘ELVES’ AND ‘CORONAS’**

One study produced with ASIM data has already helped scientists determine how the massive ringlike ELVES that occur near the boundary between the mesosphere and the troposphere can influence ionospheric activity.

In separate studies that rely on ASIM data, the properties of corona discharges which past research has associated with highly energetic but fleeting electrical bursts in the upper portions of clouds, have been accurately modeled.

Separate investigations have successfully captured imagery of high-altitude thunderstorms from aboard the ISS during the ESA’s [Thor-Davis experiment](#), which focused on rare lightning and thunder manifestations. By logging imagery at close to 100,000 frames per second, such capabilities offer a useful ability to detect and monitor potentially dangerous storm activity from space.

## **MITIGATING COMMUNICATION AND AIRCRAFT ISSUES**

One reason the ESA and NASA are studying these phenomena is because on occasion, various TLEs can impact communications on the

ground, and may even present potential dangers for aircraft, and even spacecraft.

Luminous manifestations also aren't the only phenomena NASA scientists are studying that appear in Earth's upper atmosphere. Instruments aboard the ISS are also currently collecting data on thunderstorm activity, conventional forms of lightning, and other atmospheric phenomena.

In addition to mitigating potential hazards associated with TLEs and other atmospheric events, having a better understanding of what causes them may also help scientists improve our ability to forecast weather by generating more accurate atmospheric models, thereby expanding our overall understanding of the events occurring in Earth's skies.

# No, There is No 'Center' of the Universe – A Physicist Explains

Credit: Canva | The Daily Galaxy --Great Discoveries Channel© Daily Galaxy US



For centuries, humans have looked to the stars and wondered about the universe's vastness, shape, and structure. One question that has long persisted is the concept of the **center of the universe**. Is there a single point from which everything originated? Can we locate the heart of the cosmos? According to physicist Rob Coyne, the answer is no.

## Expanding Universe: A Shift in Understanding

Around a century ago, when [Albert Einstein](#) first proposed his theory of general relativity, the prevailing belief was that the universe was static. In this view, the **cosmos remained unchanged**, never growing or shrinking. Einstein himself believed that the universe's size and shape were fixed, a view that matched his time's understanding of the cosmos.

As astronomers began observing distant galaxies with more advanced telescopes, it became evident that the universe was anything but static. In fact, the universe

was expanding, and the more distant the galaxies, the faster they seemed to be moving away.

As scientists began to reassess Einstein's work, they realized that his theory could accommodate an expanding universe. The equations of general relativity supported the idea of a dynamic and evolving cosmos, rather than a stationary one. What followed was a shift in our understanding of the universe's nature, which ultimately led to the **acceptance of the Big Bang theory** and the realization that space itself was stretching.

## The Misleading Notion of a "Center"

Understanding the expansion of the universe may seem straightforward at first—until we attempt to conceptualize its mechanics. The idea of an ever-expanding universe can be difficult to grasp, especially when considering the absence of a central point from which everything is emanating. We tend to assume that all expansions must originate from a central point, much like the explosion of fireworks. But, **this is not how the universe operates.**

Rather than [galaxies](#) themselves moving through space, it's the very fabric of space-time that is expanding. This means that the **space between galaxies is growing**, not the galaxies themselves moving in any particular direction.

[According to Jet Propulsion Laboratory](#), a useful analogy is to imagine a balloon with dots on its surface. As the **balloon expands**, the dots move farther apart. While it might look like the dots are moving, they actually remain fixed on the surface. It's the space between them that grows. Similarly, in our universe, galaxies remain where they are, but the space between them is stretching, causing them to recede from one another.

## Space-Time: The Key to Understanding

The notion of an expanding universe also challenges the way we think about dimensions. The balloon analogy, though helpful, is far from perfect. The surface of a balloon is **two-dimensional**, while the universe exists in four dimensions—three of space and one of time. The universe operates within the fabric of space-

time, where space and time are intertwined. This four-dimensional continuum makes it difficult to apply our everyday experiences of space to the larger cosmos.

As Coyne explains, “the thing we think of as the ‘center’ of the balloon is a point somewhere in its interior, in the air-filled space beneath the surface.”

In our universe, there is **no such “interior”** to anchor a center. Just as there is no center on the surface of a balloon, there is no central point in the universe. If you were to travel in any direction, you would never reach a place that could be called the center.

## The Limits of Intuition

These concepts are not only challenging because they defy our physical intuition, but they also require us to rethink how space and time are connected. In daily life, we perceive space and time as separate entities—time moves forward, while space remains constant. In the universe, however, time and space are inextricably linked, forming a unified entity.

This union of space and time, known as space-time, explains why the universe behaves so differently from what we expect. As the **universe expands**, it’s not just stretching space; it’s also influencing how time and space interact, further complicating our understanding.

## Could Gravity’s True Nature Be Entropic? Quantum Information Theory, the G-Field, and the Next Revolution

Gravity, long the sovereign force in the cosmic hierarchy, may be little more than a statistical side effect a byproduct of entropy, not a fundamental interaction. That is the provocative assertion behind Professor Ginestra Bianconi’s latest work, which reframes gravity as an emergent phenomenon arising from the interplay of spacetime geometry, quantum information, and thermodynamics. In a field that has defied unification with quantum mechanics for more than a century, this

change could turn the quest for quantum gravity on its head and shed light on dark matter and cosmic acceleration.

At the heart of Bianconi's proposal is the idea that the geometry of spacetime is not fundamental, but emergent from quantum information. The framework employs quantum relative entropy a measure of distinguishability between quantum states to mathematically link the traditional metric of spacetime with a second, matter-induced metric. The "entropic action" quantifies their relationship, and in the regime of weak coupling, the resulting equations gracefully reduce to Einstein's familiar field equations with a vanishing cosmological constant.

But the theory's real originality consists in its invention of the G-field, an auxiliary field that serves as a set of Lagrange multipliers. The field, as Bianconi explains, allows the entropic action to be rewritten as a deformed Einstein-Hilbert action, which produces an emergent cosmological constant that is small and positive just as seen in our accelerating universe. "This work proposes that quantum gravity has an entropic origin and suggests that the G-field might be a candidate for dark matter," Professor Bianconi told SciTechDaily in a statement. "Additionally, the emergent cosmological constant predicted by our model could help resolve the discrepancy between theoretical predictions and experimental observations of the universe's expansion."

The entropic solution is not new. Black hole thermodynamics, one of the pillars of contemporary theoretical physics, has long suggested profound interrelations among gravity, entropy, and information. The area theorem Hawking's identification of the fact that the surface area of a black hole event horizon never diminishes is a reflection of the second law of thermodynamics. This motivated Bekenstein to suggest that the entropy of a black hole is proportional to its horizon area, a proposal later solidified by Hawking's computation of black hole radiation and temperature. These findings, outlined in exhaustive reviews, imply that spacetime entropy might hold the secret of gravity.

Bianconi's work extends this thermodynamic analogy, employing quantum relative entropy to bridge the gap between quantum field theory and general relativity. In this picture, the G-field not only generates the cosmological constant but also modifies gravitational dynamics in a manner consistent with the observed effects of dark matter. Rather than invoking unseen particles, the

missing mass problem in galaxies could reflect the statistical structure of spacetime-matter interactions governed by entropy.

Experimental testability continues to be a major challenge. Although entropic gravity models in the past have found it difficult to make unique predictions, recent theoretical developments hold out the possibility of solutions. According to Quanta Magazine, some models propose that in regimes where extremely weak gravitational fields prevail, fluctuations from the statistical mean could become detectable. Such fluctuations would, in theory, discriminate between entropic gravity and general relativity in high-precision tests involving quantum superpositions of heavy masses. The problem, according to theorists such as Daniel Carney and Erik Verlinde, is to come up with arrangements where these weak effects are not overwhelmed by noise or normal interactions.

The entropic approach also speaks to the general challenge of harmonizing gravity and quantum mechanics. The holographic principle, string theory, and loop quantum gravity all struggle with the place of information and entropy in spacetime. Specifically, that utilization of quantum relative entropy as a mediator between macroscopic geometry and microstates resonates with the reasoning behind black hole entropy calculations, in which quantum state counting on or near the horizon produces the famous area law.

As Bianconi's model gains attention, the scientific community is left to ponder whether gravity's apparent universality is, in fact, a statistical tendency rooted in the quantum information content of the universe. The G-field, if borne out by future experiments or cosmological observations, could become a linchpin in the ongoing effort to decode the dark sector and unify the laws of nature under a common informational framework.

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JUNE 28, 2025

# Powerful magnets could unlock detection of high-frequency gravitational waves

by [Tejasri Gururaj](#), Phys.org edited by [Lisa Lock](#), reviewed by [Robert Egan](#)

Magnetic Weber bar concept: Gravitational waves deform the magnet, creating oscillating magnetic fields detected by the pickup loop and SQUID. Credit: Sebastian Ellis  
New research [published](#) in *Physical Review Letters* suggests that superconducting magnets used in dark matter detection experiments could function as highly precise gravitational wave detectors, thereby establishing an entirely new frequency band for observing these cosmic ripples.

This concept expands on the initial Weber bar architecture from the 1960s, in which Joseph Weber proposed detecting [gravitational waves](#) using massive metal cylinders that would respond through mechanical resonance.

Although Weber's technique succeeded at certain resonant frequencies, it experienced reduced sensitivity outside these restricted [frequency bands](#).

This study extends this concept, demonstrating that DC magnets can function as magnetic Weber bars, potentially detecting gravitational waves in the previously challenging kilohertz to megahertz frequency range.

Phys.org spoke to co-author Dr. Sebastian Ellis from the University of Geneva about the research, which he conducted with Valerie Domcke from CERN and Nicholas L. Rodd from Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory.

"What we recognized was that while the Weber Bar concept works very well if the gravitational wave frequency is very near to a resonant mode of the bar itself, it doesn't work as well off-resonance," Ellis explained to Phys.org. "You can think of it as an instrument that plays well on-key but sounds horrible off-key."

The new magnetic approach addresses this fundamental limitation by leveraging the enormous magnetic energy stored in [superconducting magnets](#), which far exceeds the electric energy available in traditional Weber bar readout systems.

## How magnetic fields interact with gravitational waves

The detection mechanism relies on a clever two-step interaction between gravitational waves and magnetic fields.

A gravitational wave passing through a superconducting magnet induces microscopic vibrations across the entire structure, analogous to the barely perceptible motion of LIGO's mirrors.

"As a gravitational wave passes over and through the magnet, it causes a vibration of the whole structure since the effect of the wave is similar to that of a mechanical force acting on the object," Ellis explained.

"This vibration leads to deformations of the structure containing the wire through which the current flows, which generates a magnetic field."

These deformations create an oscillating magnetic field component that researchers can detect using extraordinarily sensitive quantum sensors called SQUIDs (Superconducting Quantum Interferometric Devices).

A pickup loop (which acts as a magnetic antenna) placed near the magnet's end can capture these minute magnetic field changes, translating gravitational wave signals directly into electromagnetic readings.

The approach offers several key advantages over traditional methods.

Unlike conventional Weber bars that require complex mechanical-to-electromagnetic signal conversion, magnetic Weber bars produce intrinsically electromagnetic signals. This removes a significant source of interference and complication while delivering broadband sensitivity over an extensive frequency spectrum.

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## Using dark matter experiments to hunt for gravitational waves

The research specifically highlights powerful magnets being constructed for axion [dark matter](#) experiments, including DMRadio and ADMX-EFR (Axion Dark Matter eXperiment—Extended Frequency Range).

These experiments feature enormous superconducting magnets that could simultaneously search for both dark matter and gravitational waves.

"The primary advantage of the magnets that will be used for axion dark matter experiments is their enormous magnetic energy. They have very powerful magnetic fields, and they're also very large," Ellis noted.

"As we pointed out in our paper, it is the (electro-)magnetic energy that dominates the off-resonance sensitivity of a Weber bar, whether it is magnetic or traditional."

The researchers estimated that the sensitivity of these MRI magnets would be somewhat lower than LIGO's peak performance. However, it would operate across a much broader frequency range, from a few kilohertz to about 10 megahertz.

Importantly, this would make it more sensitive than LIGO at frequencies above a few kilohertz, opening up an entirely new detection window.

## New cosmic windows

This frequency range represents largely uncharted territory for gravitational wave astronomy.

The research arose from recognizing that existing and planned axion experiments possessed exactly the right infrastructure for gravitational wave detection.

"Our idea arose when we realized that planned and existing experiments targeting a dark matter candidate known as the axion had very large, powerful magnets that could be used simultaneously to search for gravitational waves," Ellis said.

"We hoped that being able to search for two signals rather than one would augment the scientific case for performing these experiments."

Converting this concept into working detectors will require overcoming significant technical hurdles, particularly in isolating the instruments from environmental vibrations that could mimic gravitational wave signals.

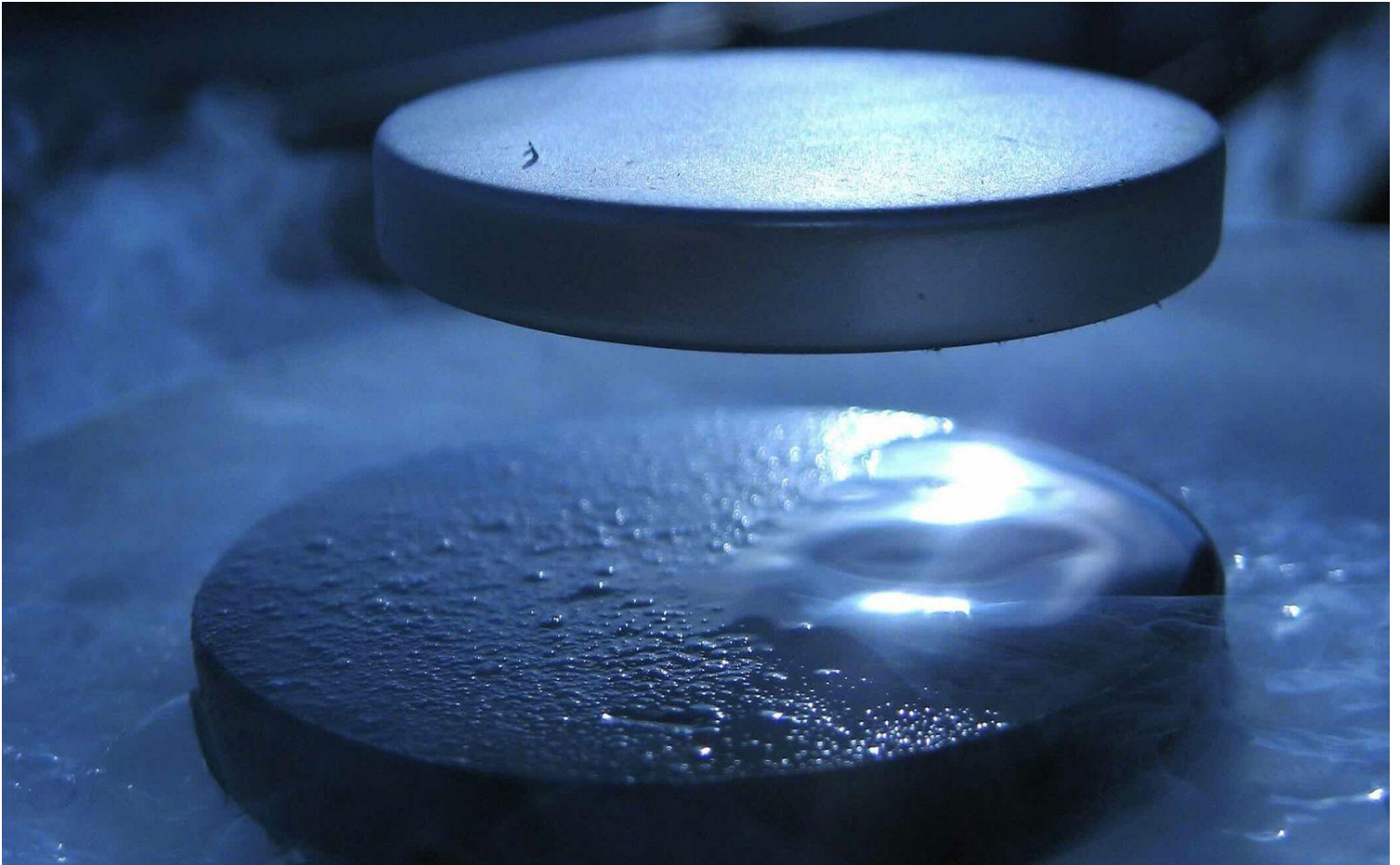
"The device needs to be extremely well isolated from environmental vibrations," Ellis noted.

"This requirement is very similar to the one faced by LIGO, and by traditional Weber Bars such as the 2-ton bar AURIGA. The fact that they were able to successfully isolate their devices makes us optimistic."

The team is now expanding their collaboration and studying specific gravitational wave signals that could be detected with operational magnetic Weber bars. They're also exploring advanced quantum sensing techniques beyond SQUIDs that could further enhance sensitivity.

Written for you by our author [Tejasri Gururaj](#), edited by [Lisa Lock](#), and fact-checked and reviewed by [Robert Egan](#)—this article is the result of careful human work. We rely on readers like you to keep independent science journalism alive. If this reporting matters to you, please consider a [donation](#) (especially monthly). You'll get an **ad-free** account as a thank-you.

**More information:** Valerie Domcke et al, Magnets are Weber Bar Gravitational Wave Detectors, *Physical Review Letters* (2025). DOI: [10.1103/966v-r5fm](https://doi.org/10.1103/966v-r5fm)



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Magnetic levitation using a superconductor (Credit: J. Bobroff/CC 3.0)

## ***SCIENTISTS USE MAGNETIC LEVITATION TO SEARCH FOR ULTRALIGHT DARK MATTER***

CHRISTOPHER PLAIN · JUNE 26, 2025

Rice University scientists have developed a sensor that uses [magnetic levitation](#) to detect [quantum-level](#) oscillations caused by theoretical ultralight [dark matter](#) moving through the Earth.

While [dark matter](#) is believed to make up most of the matter in the universe, some theories suggest that ultralight dark matter, which

behaves like a continuous wave, exerts rhythmic forces that can be detected [if the equipment is sensitive enough](#).

The research team behind the [magnetic levitation](#) sensor's design and construction says their initial tests did not detect ultralight dark matter. However, the experiments, which were supported by the National Science Foundation, provided critical new constraints that will aid ongoing dark matter search efforts.

“Our approach brings dark matter detection into a new realm,” explained Rice University physicist Christopher Tunnell, a postdoctoral researcher and an author on the study detailing the team's findings.

According to a statement announcing the research, Tunnell and Dorian Amaral, the study's first author and lead analyst, teamed up with Dennis Uitenbroek and Tjerk Oosterkamp, physicists from Leiden University, to build an ultralight dark matter sensor capable of detecting movements smaller than the width of a hydrogen atom.

First, the team placed a microscopic neodymium magnet inside a [superconducting](#) enclosure cooled to near [absolute zero](#). According to Tunnell, by using magnetic levitation to suspend the magnet in this [frictionless](#) environment, “we’re giving it the freedom to move if something nudges it.”

After the device was completed, the team began monitoring their magnetically suspended particle for the rhythmic forces caused by ultralight dark matter. If the theories were correct, they hoped to detect interaction forces that differ based on baryon and lepton numbers. Called ‘conserved quantum numbers’ in particle physics, these figures remain constant in particle interactions within a theoretical model known as B-L. This means even the smallest change should be detectable.

According to the team's statement, their magnetic levitation sensor did not detect the predicted signal of ultralight dark matter interactions. However, Tunnell says their experiments eliminated interactions at the narrow frequency band of around 26.7 Hz targeted

by their study, further narrowing the search parameters for future studies.

“Every time we don’t find dark matter, we refine the map,” Tunnell said. “It is like searching for a lost key in your house — when you do not find it in one place, you know to look elsewhere.”

In follow-up experiments, the team says they hope to try something they’ve affectionately titled after the dance the group performed when they met at a climate protest and realized taking such a measurement was even possible: the “Polonaise.” Built using [heavier magnets](#), more stable magnetic levitation, and boasting broader frequency coverage, the team says the Polonaise will probe areas of the theoretical dark matter landscape that current detectors have not explored, “seeking to identify ultra-weak forces in the most undisturbed environments possible.”

“Our future setup won’t just listen more closely, it’ll be tuned to hear things we’ve never even tried listening for,” Tunnell explained.

Along with narrowing the search parameters for ultralight dark matter, the team says using magnetic levitation to detect forces similar to the weight of a single virus “opens new avenues for detecting weak, long-range forces.”

“We’re not just testing a theory; we’re laying the groundwork for an entire class of measurements,” explained Amaral, who previously worked with Mustafa Amin, an associate professor of physics and astronomy, to develop the theoretical underpinnings of this measurement. “Magnetic levitation gives us a fundamentally new tool to ask the universe’s big questions.”



Credit: Pixabay/AdisResic

# ***RETHINKING THE SEARCH FOR EXTRATERRESTRIAL LIFE: SCIENTISTS URGE BROADER SEARCH AS EXOPLANET DISCOVERIES MULTIPLY***

RYAN WHALEN · JUNE 28, 2025

The [search for extraterrestrial life](#) may be operating within overly narrow parameters, as powerful tools like the [James Webb Space Telescope](#) offer new opportunities to detect more exotic [biosignature](#) gases from lifeforms thriving in conditions vastly different from those on Earth, according to new research.

MIT Professor of Physics Sara Seager led the study, which reviews the variety of gases and [extreme environments](#) that could theoretically host life in forms unlike anything found on Earth. Rather than focusing solely on Earth analogs, the study urges [astrobiologists](#) to expand the

scope of their search. With over two decades of [exoplanet](#) discoveries, scientists now have a broad range of targets in the search for life — if they widen their approach.

## **THE DIRECT APPROACH**

Where earlier efforts to find extraterrestrial life, such as SETI, largely waited for signals from other advanced civilizations, modern scientists are using the James Webb Space Telescope to actively search for biosignatures produced by even the simplest life forms on distant exoplanets.

While this method is innovative in some respects, astronomers have primarily focused on Earth-like planets, which, as real-world exoplanet research shows, are less common than once speculated. By broadening their definitions of life, researchers hope to avoid overlooking potentially habitable worlds among the thousands of exoplanets identified so far.

## **EXTREMOPHILES AND BACTERIA DEMONSTRATE LIFE'S RESILIENCE**

As with much exobiology research, the team began by examining the only known life-hosting planet: Earth. Some organisms here are remarkably resilient, thriving in conditions that would be lethal to others. Among the most notable are bacteria and extremophiles; tiny organisms capable of enduring Earth's harshest environments.

Bacteria, in particular, offer hope for expanding the range of gases that might indicate life. Studies on Earth have shown that these small life forms can survive and even thrive in gases such as carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, hydrogen, and helium. Such findings suggest that life could exist under conditions far different from those on our planet.

Extremophiles likewise challenge traditional concepts of habitability. A notable example is the tardigrade, or “water bear.” These tiny half-millimeter creatures have been observed withstanding radiation, extreme temperatures and pressures, starvation, and even direct exposure to outer space.

## **NEW PLACES TO LOOK FOR EXTRATERRESTRIAL LIFE**

The team proposes two major avenues for reconsidering where to search for alien life, first by investigating gas planets for life forms that could exist in thick atmospheres high above their searing hot rock cores. This concept, known as a “cloud biosphere,” suggests that sub-Neptunes with permanent water clouds could theoretically support life.

Researchers point to work dating back to the 1970s, which hypothesized that chemical reactions in such environments might give rise to life. One challenge is that life requires metal ions for catalytic reactions, meaning that without contact with a planetary surface, organisms would have to rely on meteors delivering these essential ingredients.

The second avenue moves beyond just water, considering other solvents that could form life-supporting oceans for creatures very different from Earth’s. Some terrestrial organisms live in highly acidic environments, and laboratory studies have shown that even concentrated sulfuric acid can sustain organic chemistry. This opens up the possibility that conditions more acidic than any on Earth, such as the sulfuric acid clouds of Venus, could support life.

## **THE CHANGING SEARCH FOR EXTRATERRESTRIAL LIFE**

Implementing these ideas means scientists must rethink their current strategies. Present telescope observations focus on detecting Earth-like conditions, such as oxygen and ozone. Moving forward, researchers are developing more comprehensive lists of metabolic

byproducts produced by Earth microbes to widen the range of gases sought in the cosmos.

At its core, the evolving search for life is shifting from an Earth-centric view of astrobiology—focused on what is known—toward exploring what is possible. With exoplanet research revealing a wide array of worlds that differ dramatically from Earth, scientists are expanding their search to consider how life might survive in these alien conditions, rather than looking only for another Earth-like planet in the so-called “habitable zone.”

The paper, “[The Diversity of Exoplanetary Environments and the Search for Signs of Life Beyond Earth](#)” is available in prepublication form on [arXiv.org](#).



The South Pole Telescope in Antarctica (Credit: Aman Chokshi, SPT/NSF).

# ***IS COSMIC EXPANSION LOSING STEAM? SCIENTISTS SAY DARK ENERGY'S GRIP MAY BE WEAKENING***

RYAN WHALEN · JULY 1, 2025

[Dark Energy](#), the theoretical form of energy that proliferates throughout most of our universe, may be losing its momentum over time, leading to a slowdown in [universal expansion](#) and a potential reevaluation of our current [models of the cosmos](#).

Researchers examining data from [Antarctica's South Pole Telescope](#) report that their observations align with those of previous studies, which have also detected the unexpected behavior. The new data is the most precise ever collected, setting a new standard as scientists grapple with the possibility of rethinking existing models of the universe.

## **MODELING ALL THAT IS**

The commonly accepted model of the universe, the Lambda-Cold Dark Matter (Lambda-CDM) model, states that collapsing dark matter created dense regions that drew in normal matter to form galaxies and stars.

A wrinkle in this model is that the combined gravitational pull of all ordinary and dark matter should be enough to slow the rate of universal expansion. Yet, that is not what we observe: 1998 measurements of distant supernovae showed that the expansion rate is actually increasing.

Astronomers didn't abandon their model but instead introduced dark energy as a possible explanation. Dark energy is a theoretical form of energy that counteracts gravity, repelling objects rather than pulling them together. Although it has never been directly detected, it appears to make up about 70% of the universe and governs the rate of expansion.

## COVERING THE SKY

The South Pole Telescope, a collaboration among more than a dozen institutions, features 16,000 detectors housed within a 10-meter telescope located at Antarctica's Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station.

For more than two years, [an international team](#) has been gathering data with the instrument, covering  $1/25^{\text{th}}$  of the sky. The data focused on temperature measurements and polarization patterns created by matter distributed in the cosmic background radiation. These measurements were combined with 3D galaxy distribution data collected by the Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument (DESI).

South Pole Telescope imagery showing dark dots (in red) as galaxy clusters and white dots (in blue), representing active galactic nuclei containing supermassive black holes emitting bright light (Image Credit: SPT)

Analysis of DESI's earlier work, now supported by the South Pole observations, suggests that dark energy is growing weaker over time, and that universal expansion could eventually halt. Additionally, the South Pole data provides tighter constraints on existing models, refining the sound horizon scale to approximately 13.8 billion years ago. This is the first significant improvement in cosmic microwave background radiation measurements since the Planck satellite dataset set the standard a decade ago.

Taken together, the DESI and South Pole data reduce confidence in the idea of a cosmological constant, suggesting that dark energy evolves over time. Various supernovae observations further support this possibility.

## REMODELING THE COSMOS FOR DARK ENERGY

When Einstein first developed his theory of relativity in the early 1900s, a static universe was assumed. To uphold this assumption in the face of gravitational collapse, Einstein proposed a cosmological

constant, though he later retracted the idea when Edwin Hubble discovered the universe was expanding in 1929. Decades later, the cosmological constant returned as an explanation for the accelerating expansion. That idea held until these recent observations.

While more data is needed for a firm conclusion, evidence of weakening dark energy would represent a major shift in our understanding of the universe. Discarding the cosmological constant leaves two paths: reconciling the current model to time-evolving dark energy, or rethinking the general theory of relativity itself.

Researchers face a high bar to make such a radical claim: they would need to achieve a confidence level with less than a 1 in 3.5 million chance of being false—the “gold standard” for scientific acceptance. Scientists are working toward that goal, with DESI-2 already in the planning stages, possibly to be followed by an even larger spectroscopy project, Spec-S5. The South Pole Telescope itself is scheduled for a receiver upgrade in 2028.

Meanwhile, the Simons Observatory will begin surveying later this year, and the CMB-S4 experiment is targeting a launch in the 2030s. Together, these projects aim to provide the data needed to determine whether the universe is indeed beginning to slow down, and what that means more broadly.

# Unified by Frequency: The Forgotten Scientists Who Already Cracked the Theory of Everything

Discover how magnet motors, cold fusion, zero-point energy, plasma rings, and quantum waves all reveal a hidden reality: the universe is built from frequencies...and the key was always resonance. JUL 05, 2025



# Integrating Key Scientific Figures and Concepts into a Unified Frequency Wave Theory

# Introduction: A Universe of Waves and Frequencies

Modern physics has revealed that many disparate phenomena – from light and magnetism to quantum particles and even the fabric of spacetime – can be understood as manifestations of waves or oscillations at various frequencies. **Frequency Wave Theory (FWT)** is an emerging conceptual framework that pushes this idea further, proposing that all fundamental forces and particles are unified as vibrations or waves in underlying fields [twitter.com/rattibha.com](https://twitter.com/rattibha). To explore this wave-based unification, we will first review the contributions of several key figures – James Clerk Maxwell, Max Planck, Hendrik Casimir, Gabriel Kron, David Bohm, Eric Laithwaite, Sir Lawrence Bragg, Thomas Henry Moray, Martin Fleischmann, and Howard Johnson – whose work spans classical electromagnetism, quantum theory, and frontier inventions. We will then examine a set of related concepts (Casimir forces, vacuum fluctuations, X-ray crystallography, magnetic motors and plasmoids, cold fusion, Bohm’s hidden variables, pulsed electromagnetic techniques, and quantum-scale physics) and show how each ties into the idea of underlying waves and frequencies. Finally, we synthesize these insights into a cohesive theoretical outlook, treating **Frequency Wave Theory** as a potential wave-based *unified field theory*. The goal is to highlight recurring principles – such as resonance, zero-point energy, and scale-bridging wave phenomena – and discuss how a wave-centric paradigm could unify quantum mechanics, classical fields (like electromagnetism and gravitation), and even cosmology. Throughout, we will emphasize each person’s scientific significance and link their ideas to the wave unification theme.

## Key Scientific Figures and Their Contributions

## James Clerk Maxwell (1831–1879) – Electromagnetic Waves Unify Electricity, Magnetism, and Light

James Clerk Maxwell was a pioneering Scottish physicist best known for formulating the **theory of electromagnetism** and discovering that light itself is an electromagnetic wave. In 1865, Maxwell's famous equations demonstrated that changing electric and magnetic fields propagate together through space as a self-sustaining wave – an electromagnetic wave [courses.lumenlearning.com/britannica.com](https://courses.lumenlearning.com/britannica.com). This was revolutionary: it **unified electricity, magnetism, and optics** by showing that visible light, infrared, ultraviolet and other “colors” are all electromagnetic radiation obeying the same wave equations [britannica.com/britannica.com](https://courses.lumenlearning.com/britannica.com). Maxwell's synthesis had profound impact, laying the foundation for 20th-century physics. Einstein later remarked that Maxwell's work “resulted in the most profound and fruitful change in the conception of reality in physics since Newton” [britannica.com/britannica.com](https://courses.lumenlearning.com/britannica.com). Indeed, Maxwell's concept of electromagnetic fields traveling as waves paved the way for Einstein's theory of relativity (by introducing the idea of field propagation at the finite speed  $c$ ) and for quantum theory (by highlighting issues like the spectrum of heat radiation that classical wave theory couldn't fully explain) [britannica.com/britannica.com](https://courses.lumenlearning.com/britannica.com). In the context of Frequency Wave Theory, Maxwell stands as the exemplar of *classical fields as waves*: he provided the first unified field equations and revealed nature's penchant for oscillatory, wavelike phenomena that span from radio waves to light. His work implies that if a unified theory exists, it must encompass the kind of field vibrations that Maxwell identified – a point of departure for extending wave concepts to all forces.

## Max Planck (1858–1947) – Quanta: Linking Energy and Frequency at the Dawn of Quantum Physics

Max Planck, a German physicist, is revered as the **originator of quantum theory** for his discovery in 1900 of the quantum of action (Planck's constant  $h$ ), which introduced the idea that energy is quantized in discrete packets called "quanta." Investigating the spectrum of electromagnetic radiation from hot objects (blackbody radiation), Planck found he could resolve a major theoretical puzzle (the ultraviolet catastrophe) by assuming that light energy could only be emitted or absorbed in multiples of  $h \cdot f$  (frequency times Planck's constant) [chem.libretexts.org](http://chem.libretexts.org) [britannica.com](http://britannica.com). This bold hypothesis – that  $E = h \cdot f$ , energy is proportional to frequency – laid the **foundation of quantum theory** [britannica.com](http://britannica.com) [britannica.com](http://britannica.com). It was an early bridge between wave and particle descriptions: while light was clearly a wave (per Maxwell), Planck's quanta suggested it also had particle-like discrete energy packets. Planck's contribution is of immense significance: it **revolutionized our understanding of atomic and subatomic processes**, for which he received the 1918 Nobel Prize [britannica.com](http://britannica.com) [britannica.com](http://britannica.com). Crucially, Planck's work connects to Frequency Wave Theory by explicitly tying frequency (a wave property) to energy content. In a unified wave picture of reality, Planck's relation hints that *all* forms of matter-energy might correspond to underlying frequencies of vibration. Planck himself, though initially reluctant, opened the door to treating even particles as quantized wave modes. His support of Einstein's relativity further showed his willingness to embrace new paradigms [britannica.com](http://britannica.com). Thus, Max Planck's legacy in our framework is the idea that **frequency is fundamental** – a currency that nature uses at the smallest scales, foreshadowing later concepts like matter waves and zero-point vibrations.

## **Hendrik B. G. Casimir (1909–2000) – Vacuum Fluctuations and the Reality of Zero-Point Energy**

Hendrik Casimir was a Dutch physicist who in 1948 predicted a subtle quantum phenomenon now known as the **Casimir effect**. Casimir showed that even empty space – a vacuum devoid of any classical electromagnetic fields – is *not truly empty* in quantum field theory, but filled with fluctuating electromagnetic waves. He calculated that two uncharged conducting plates placed very close

together would feel an inexplicable attraction due to these vacuum fluctuations[cerncourier.com](http://cerncourier.com). In simple terms, certain vacuum electromagnetic modes are excluded between the plates, leading to a lower energy density inside than outside, hence a net force pushing the plates together[cerncourier.com](http://cerncourier.com). This **Casimir force** is small but real, and was later experimentally confirmed to high precision[cerncourier.com](http://cerncourier.com)[cerncourier.com](http://cerncourier.com). Its discovery was profound because it demonstrated a *physical effect of zero-point energy* – the energy of quantum vacuum fluctuations. Casimir’s work revealed that the vacuum is alive with “virtual” particle-waves popping in and out of existence, exerting tangible forces[cerncourier.com](http://cerncourier.com). In our context, Casimir’s contribution highlights the **wave nature of the vacuum**: even in absence of sources, the quantum vacuum can be seen as a sea of high-frequency field oscillations. This adds a new layer to field unification – the idea that *vacuum energy* (sometimes imagined as the energy of all those myriad waves) might be harnessed or play a role in cosmology. Indeed, Casimir originally speculated if such forces might stabilize subatomic particles or relate to fundamental constants[cerncourier.com](http://cerncourier.com). More recently, vacuum fluctuations are considered in discussions of dark energy and the structure of spacetime itself. For Frequency Wave Theory, Casimir provides direct evidence that **space is not empty but filled with underlying waves**, lending credence to any theory that treats reality as a web of vibrations. It also inspires visions of *vacuum energy extraction*, though in practice extracting usable energy from Casimir forces is challenging (work must be done to separate plates, offsetting the energy gained). Nonetheless, Casimir’s legacy is central: it literally shows “something from nothing” – a force from the invisible waves of empty space[cerncourier.com](http://cerncourier.com).

## **Gabriel Kron (1901–1968) – Tensor Analysis of Machines and Hints of Unified Field Engineering**

Gabriel Kron was a Hungarian-American electrical engineer who approached physics from an engineer’s perspective, yet whose theoretical insights were ahead of their time. Kron is best known for applying **tensor analysis** and differential geometry to electrical circuits and rotating machinery, treating them

in a generalized, higher-dimensional mathematical framework[questsecrets.com](http://questsecrets.com). In the 1930s, he introduced the concept of a “generalized machine,” positing that all electrical machines are specific cases of a more universal machine which, if understood, could lead to new inventions[questsecrets.com](http://questsecrets.com). He developed techniques like **Diakoptics** (a method to “tear” large networks into solvable parts)[questsecrets.com](http://questsecrets.com) and pioneered the use of **non-Riemannian geometry** in electrical dynamics[questsecrets.com](http://questsecrets.com). Kron’s work was initially met with skepticism for its complexity, but later recognized as visionary and is considered a precursor to modern system theory in engineering[questsecrets.com](http://questsecrets.com).

Notably, Kron’s deep mathematical approach led him to consider analogies between electrical systems and gravitation. In one famous 1934 paper, “Non-Riemannian Dynamics of Rotating Electrical Machinery,” he hinted that Einstein’s unified field theory (specifically Einstein’s early 1928 attempt) could explain certain anomalies observed by engineers in large electric generators[questsecrets.com](http://questsecrets.com). Researchers like Joseph Farrell have noted that Kron essentially suggested **electromagnetic and gravitational fields might be intertwined** – for example, unusual outputs in multi-machine power stations might be understood via higher-dimensional field effects[questsecrets.com](http://questsecrets.com). This has fueled speculation (albeit not mainstream) that Kron had touched on *practical unified field engineering*, possibly inspiring secret projects (Farrell links Kron’s ideas to legends like the “Nazi Bell” device involving rotation and “torsion fields”)[questsecrets.com](http://questsecrets.com). In sober scientific terms, Kron’s significance lies in **bridging electrical engineering and theoretical physics**. By treating circuits with the same advanced math used in general relativity, he opened the door to thinking of *fields and machines in a unified geometrical way*. In a Frequency Wave Theory framework, Kron’s legacy suggests that even large-scale electrical systems can tap into deeper field dynamics – perhaps resonating with gravitational or spacetime “waves” – if properly understood. He stands as an early integrator of disciplines, hinting that the barrier between classical engineering and relativistic field theory might be crossed via the common language of mathematics and frequency. Kron’s work encourages the idea that a unified wave theory might not just be abstract

physics, but engineerable in real machines by aligning with the right patterns (frequencies, modes) of the fields in play[questsecrets.com](http://questsecrets.com).

## David Bohm (1917–1992) – Quantum Theory’s Hidden Wave and the Implicate Order

David Bohm was an American theoretical physicist who made significant contributions to quantum mechanics, philosophy of physics, and plasma science. He is most famous for developing an alternative interpretation of quantum mechanics – the **de Broglie–Bohm theory**, often called *Bohmian mechanics* or the pilot-wave theory – which reintroduces determinism and realism to the quantum world. In 1952, dissatisfied with the prevailing Copenhagen interpretation, Bohm extended Louis de Broglie’s pilot-wave idea and proposed that electrons and other particles are always particles with definite positions, but their motion is guided by a real quantum wave (the “pilot wave”)[quantumzeitgeist.com](http://quantumzeitgeist.com)[quantumzeitgeist.com](http://quantumzeitgeist.com). This **hidden-variable theory** is deterministic and inherently nonlocal, meaning it reproduces quantum statistics by allowing the guiding wave to instantaneously influence the particle’s path across any distance[en.wikipedia.org](http://en.wikipedia.org). Bohm’s model avoids mysterious wavefunction “collapse” – instead, the wave continuously exists and choreographs the particle’s dance[en.wikipedia.org](http://en.wikipedia.org). Although initially overlooked, Bohm’s work (along with John Bell’s later analyses) showed that quantum phenomena *could* be explained by an underlying wave realism, at the cost of admitting connections faster than light. Beyond pilot waves, Bohm introduced the notion of the **implicate order** in his later writings. He suggested that our manifest reality (the explicate order) unfolds from a deeper, enfolded reality (implicate order) where everything is interconnected, much like a hologram[quantumzeitgeist.com](http://quantumzeitgeist.com)[quantumzeitgeist.com](http://quantumzeitgeist.com). In this view, quantum waves and potentials are traces of this deeper order. Bohm’s **scientific significance** lies in offering a radically different lens on quantum mechanics: *one where continuous fields/waves are fundamental and particles are secondary*. This resonates strongly with Frequency Wave Theory – Bohm literally posited that an electron is guided by a wave that encodes information

about its environment, implying that at a deeper level the universe might be a “harmonic” or information-rich wave medium rather than a collection of isolated particles[quantumzeitgeist.com](http://quantumzeitgeist.com)[quantumzeitgeist.com](http://quantumzeitgeist.com). His implicate order concept further extends the wave paradigm to a holistic cosmos: all things are connected as part of an underlying wave function of the universe. In a unified wave framework, Bohm’s work suggests that **quantum randomness might be only apparent**, emerging from unobserved deterministic wave processes. It also encourages integrating consciousness and cosmology into the wave picture, since Bohm even speculated about mind and matter being linked through the implicate order. In summary, David Bohm provides both a *concrete theoretical model* (pilot waves) supporting wave-based reality and a *philosophical vision* of an interconnected, frequency-encoded universe – both invaluable for constructing a wave unification theory.

## **Eric Laithwaite (1921–1997) – Maglev Innovator and Explorations of Gyroscopic Force**

Eric Laithwaite was a British electrical engineer known for his **pioneering work in magnetic propulsion** and some provocative experiments on gyroscopes. He famously invented the **linear induction motor** – a machine that produces a straight-line moving electromagnetic wave to push objects – and became dubbed the “Father of Maglev” (magnetic levitation) for developing magnetically levitated and propelled train concepts[en.wikipedia.org](http://en.wikipedia.org)[en.wikipedia.org](http://en.wikipedia.org). By energizing coils sequentially along a track, Laithwaite’s linear motor creates a traveling wave of magnetic field that can drag a metal vehicle along without friction. This technology underlies modern maglev trains and was so innovative that a version appeared in the James Bond film *The Spy Who Loved Me* (a gadget called the magnetic river)[en.wikipedia.org](http://en.wikipedia.org)[en.wikipedia.org](http://en.wikipedia.org). Laithwaite’s role in our context is demonstrating **electromagnetic waves applied to engineering scales** – literally using oscillating currents to generate macroscopic propulsion. Later in his career, Laithwaite sparked controversy with demonstrations involving spinning **gyroscopes**. In a 1974 Royal Institution lecture, he showed that a

heavy 40-pound flywheel, when spinning rapidly, could be lifted with one hand in a way that seemed to defy normal gravity or centrifugal reaction expectations[en.wikipedia.org](http://en.wikipedia.org).[en.wikipedia.org](http://en.wikipedia.org) He claimed that a spinning gyroscope “weighs less” and suggested the possibility of *reactionless propulsion*, implying some coupling between rotation (angular momentum) and gravitational or inertial frames. The scientific establishment was skeptical – indeed, it’s now understood that the gyroscope’s behavior doesn’t violate Newtonian physics but redistributes forces in a complex way. Nonetheless, Laithwaite’s bold presentation and suggestion of “anti-gravity” effects earned him both criticism and fascination. For Frequency Wave Theory, Eric Laithwaite represents **the interplay of electromagnetism, motion, and gravity** at a conceptual level. His linear motor exemplifies how controlled electromagnetic waves (frequency-driven currents) can produce tangible force and motion – a reminder that fields and waves can do mechanical work. His gyroscopic experiment raises interesting questions: could rotating systems (which involve precessional *frequencies*) interact with gravitational fields in an as-yet-unexplained way? While mainstream physics says gyroscopes obey known laws, the idea of *rotation creating unusual field effects* continues to intrigue fringe researchers (e.g. speculation about gravitational waves or frame-dragging manifesting in such setups). In a wave-unification view, one might speculate that **high-frequency rotation or magnetic field pulses might couple weakly to spacetime** – a concept not proven, but conceptually aligned with treating all forces as fields. Laithwaite’s legacy is twofold: practically, he advanced electromagnetic technology (maglev) by harnessing wave principles; theoretically, he wasn’t afraid to question the completeness of our understanding of inertia and gravity, hinting at deeper wave-like connections between them.

## **Sir William Lawrence Bragg (1890–1971) – X-Ray Crystallography and Wave-Based Structure of Matter**

Sir Lawrence Bragg was an Australian-born British physicist who, together with his father Sir William H. Bragg, founded the field of **X-ray crystallography** – the key to determining atomic structure via wave interference. In 1912, at only 22 years old, Lawrence Bragg discovered **Bragg’s Law** of X-ray diffraction, which gives the condition for X-ray waves to strongly reflect from the evenly spaced atomic planes in a crystal:  $2d \sin \theta = n\lambda$  (where  $d$  is the spacing between crystal planes,  $\theta$  the glancing angle,  $\lambda$  the X-ray wavelength, and  $n$  an integer)[britannica.com](http://britannica.com)[britannica.com](http://britannica.com). This law essentially treats a crystal as a 3D diffraction grating for X-ray waves, and it allowed Bragg to decipher how atoms are arranged by analyzing the angles and intensities of diffracted X-ray beams[britannica.com](http://britannica.com)[britannica.com](http://britannica.com). By 1913–1914, using X-ray diffraction patterns, Bragg had mapped the atomic layout of common salts and diamonds[britannica.com](http://britannica.com). For this breakthrough, Lawrence Bragg (at 25) and his father won the 1915 Nobel Prize in Physics – he remains the youngest ever Nobel laureate in physics[britannica.com](http://britannica.com)[britannica.com](http://britannica.com). The **scientific significance** of Bragg’s work is enormous: it provided direct evidence that *waves can probe and reveal the atomic world*. X-ray crystallography has since determined the structures of minerals, metals, DNA, proteins, and more – fundamentally linking wave physics and material structure. In our wave-unification narrative, Bragg exemplifies how **wave phenomena connect scales**: he used electromagnetic waves (X-rays of very short wavelength) to read the language of atomic spacings, essentially using one periodic (wave) phenomenon to measure another (the crystal lattice). This highlights the deep idea that **matter itself has wave characteristics** – atomic lattices produce interference patterns, electrons in crystals behave as waves (leading to band structures), etc. Indeed, Bragg’s work presaged the concept of matter waves (de Broglie’s hypothesis in 1924) because it treated atoms not as hard balls but as scattering centers for waves, emphasizing periodicity and symmetry. Within Frequency Wave Theory, Bragg’s legacy reinforces that *to understand matter, one must understand waves*. It also shows how different domains of physics unify: the same wave principles governing optics explain solid-state structure. In a unified wave field theory, one might imagine extending Bragg’s insight to other forces – for instance, using gravitational or matter waves to “diffract” off

unknown structures. At minimum, Bragg gave us the practical and metaphorical example of **the universe as an interplay of waves and structures**: shining the right frequency of wave can reveal hidden order, because that order itself resonates with or scatters the wave in a telling way.

## Thomas Henry Moray (1892–1974) – Pursuing Radiant Energy and Zero-Point Power

T. Henry Moray was an American inventor who in the 1920s and 30s became famous (and controversial) for his claims of a device that could tap ambient energy from the environment – what he called “**radiant energy**” – to produce electricity seemingly out of nowhere. Moray’s invention, often termed the **Moray Radiant Energy Device** or Moray Valve, was a complex apparatus involving a long aerial antenna, high-voltage capacitors, transformers, and a special cold cathode tube containing a mix of semiconductors and a bit of radioactive material [rationalwiki.org](http://rationalwiki.org). He demonstrated this device publicly, showing that it could light bulbs and run appliances with no conventional power source, reportedly outputting up to 50 kilowatts of power [rationalwiki.org](http://rationalwiki.org). Moray explained that he was capturing “energy waves of the universe,” an inexhaustible source of power in the ambient environment [rationalwiki.org](http://rationalwiki.org). In modern terms, people have postulated that Moray’s device might have been tapping into **zero-point energy**, cosmic rays, or some kind of high-frequency electromagnetic waves naturally present. The US patent office was skeptical, viewing it as a **perpetual motion machine**, and refused patents; the device was never independently replicated and was lost under mysterious circumstances (Moray claimed an associate sabotaged it with a hammer in 1939) [rationalwiki.org](http://rationalwiki.org). Mainstream science regards Moray’s claims as unproven at best, but he remains a legendary figure in the free energy community [rationalwiki.org](http://rationalwiki.org). The significance of Moray’s work for our purposes is that he attempted to **bridge known physics with an unseen reservoir of energy**, foreshadowing later discussions of zero-point vacuum energy. His device utilized *pulsed high-frequency currents and unusual materials*, which suggests he was engineering at the frontier of classical and quantum behavior

(some have noted that his mixture of triboluminescent zinc and radioactive ores might create a sort of oscillating plasma or semiconductor junction that drew in external energy[rationalwiki.org](http://rationalwiki.org)). In Frequency Wave Theory, Moray's vision aligns with the idea that **the vacuum or background field is full of energy oscillations that can be accessed if one finds the right resonant mechanism**. He described "radiant energy" in almost wave-like terms – a ubiquitous cosmic radiation or oscillation that could be tapped. Though Moray's work was never scientifically verified, it sparked the imagination that perhaps *fields at very high frequency* (or unknown field modes) permeate space and could be a unified source of power (connecting radio, nuclear, and possibly gravitational domains). In summary, Thomas Moray's legacy is the audacious concept that the **unified field is energetic and accessible** – that by using novel frequency combinations (his device operated with tuned circuits and possibly short pulses) one might extract usable energy from the fundamental fields that fill space. Whether or not he succeeded, this concept remains a tantalizing piece of the wave-unification puzzle, motivating research into zero-point energy and advanced electromagnetic techniques.

## **Martin Fleischmann (1927–2012) – Cold Fusion: Coherent Nuclear Reactions in the Solid State?**

Martin Fleischmann was a British electrochemist who became world-famous (and to some infamous) for his 1989 claim, with collaborator Stanley Pons, of achieving **nuclear fusion at room temperature** – a phenomenon quickly dubbed *cold fusion*. Fleischmann was a respected scientist (a Fellow of the Royal Society) who, intrigued by the ability of palladium metal to absorb hydrogen, devised an experiment passing electric current through a cell with **heavy water (D<sub>2</sub>O) and a palladium electrode**. On March 23, 1989, Fleischmann and Pons announced that their electrochemical cell had produced **excess heat** – far more energy out than electrical input – and small amounts of nuclear byproducts (like neutrons and tritium), suggesting that deuterium nuclei were somehow fusing into helium in the metal lattice at room temperature[encyclopedia.pub](http://encyclopedia.pub). If true, this "cold fusion" would

have upended nuclear physics and promised a revolutionary source of clean energy. The claim received massive media attention[encyclopedia.pub](#). However, attempts to replicate the experiment in subsequent months largely failed; most labs did not detect excess heat or fusion products, and several early positive reports were later withdrawn[encyclopedia.pub](#). It emerged that **Fleischmann and Pons' measurements were flawed** (for example, heat calibration issues), and no incontrovertible nuclear signatures (like gamma rays commensurate with fusion) were found[encyclopedia.pub](#). By late 1989, the scientific consensus was that *cold fusion had not been confirmed* and it was considered a case of perhaps experimental error or premature announcement[encyclopedia.pub](#). Nevertheless, a small community of researchers continued investigating what they termed **Low-Energy Nuclear Reactions (LENR)**, exploring anomalies in hydrogen-loaded metals. Fleischmann himself continued some research in the area. The mainstream remains highly skeptical to this day, but there have been sporadic reports of excess heat in updated experiments, keeping the subject alive on the fringe of physics. The significance of Martin Fleischmann in our context is that he attempted to **bring nuclear reactions into a context of chemistry and condensed-matter physics** – effectively, to use *electromagnetic and lattice vibrations (phonons)* to induce nuclear events. Cold fusion, if it occurs at all, likely involves *collective effects* in the metal where oscillating electric currents and the unique environment in a crystal might overcome the Coulomb repulsion between nuclei by some resonance or screening effect. This means **coherence and waves could be central**: one hypothesis was that in a loaded palladium lattice, billions of deuterons might undergo synchronized quantum oscillations, lowering energy barriers via a kind of wave coherence. In a Frequency Wave Theory perspective, cold fusion represents the tantalizing possibility that **vibrational modes at the atomic scale can couple to nuclear forces**, uniting electromagnetic, quantum, and nuclear realms in one process. It also exemplifies the difficulties of bridging scales: the nuclear force acts at femtometer ranges, while chemical lattices are angstrom-scale – any successful fusion at low energy would imply some wave-mediated tunneling or a new intermediate field. While unconfirmed, Fleischmann's legacy encourages an integrative mindset: *don't assume different energy scales (chemical vs nuclear)*

*can't interact via subtle field effects.* If a unified wave theory is correct, perhaps there exist frequency windows or conditions under which the normally separate domains of physics resonate together. Cold fusion remains a controversial subject, but it has undeniably driven us to consider the role of **quantum collectivity and wave coherence in unconventional energy processes.**

## **Howard Johnson (1919–2008) – The Persistent Pursuit of a Permanent Magnet Motor**

Howard R. Johnson was an American inventor known for his lifelong pursuit of a working **permanent magnet motor** – a device that would produce continuous rotation solely from the arrangement of permanent magnets, without any electrical input or fuel. In essence, Johnson sought a kind of magnetic “**free energy**” machine (which, if it worked, would be a form of a perpetual motion device). Unfazed by skepticism, Johnson spent decades experimenting with magnet configurations. Remarkably, he was granted **U.S. Patent 4,151,431 in 1979** for a “Permanent Magnet Motor,” after demonstrating to patent examiners a prototype that apparently produced motion using only the force of magnetsupitec.orgupitec.org. His motor design used a clever geometry of magnets on a rotor and stator to create a sequential attraction and repulsion that would turn the rotor. In 1980, *Science & Mechanics* magazine even featured his magnetic motor as a revolutionary concept[en.wikipedia.org](http://en.wikipedia.org). Johnson claimed that the motor might be tapping “**spin waves**” or an atomic energy source in the magnets – at one point even President Jimmy Carter (an engineer by training) took interest and reportedly helped push the patent through, speculating Johnson’s motor could involve an unknown form of nuclear energy within magnetic materialsupitec.orgupitec.org. Despite the patent and publicity, independent replication was scant, and mainstream physics points out that any closed static magnetic system should not continuously do work (because **magnetic forces are conservative**, like gravity, and you can’t get net energy from a closed field configuration)[en.wikipedia.org](http://en.wikipedia.org)[en.wikipedia.org](http://en.wikipedia.org). Over the years, many hobbyists built “magnet motors” inspired by Johnson, but none have been validated to produce excess energy – they either don’t sustain

motion or hide a power source. Howard Johnson's significance here is as an icon of **thinking beyond conventional energy sources** and trying to exploit *magnetic field geometry and possibly quantum effects* for practical power. He firmly believed unpaired electron spins in magnets (which produce magnetic fields) could be harnessed as an energy reservoir – essentially attempting to tap the **quantum magnetic zero-point energy** of sorts. In the language of Frequency Wave Theory, Johnson was searching for a way to achieve a **self-sustaining oscillation or rotation by unlocking hidden degrees of freedom in the magnetic field**. If one imagines all forces unified, a permanent magnet (an alignment of electron spin waves) might interact with the vacuum field or other forces in subtle ways. While classical physics says a passive magnet setup can't do net work, Johnson's efforts highlight a pattern seen also with Moray and others: the intuition that **clever timing or arrangement (a “magnetic gating” of fields)** could produce an asymmetric response, perhaps analogous to rectification of AC waves into DC. Indeed, terms like “magnetic gate” are used by inventors to describe a section of a magnet track that propels a rotor forward, then resets. The challenge is always the fallback – eventually a symmetry catches up and stops the device. Nevertheless, Howard Johnson's patent and persistence keep alive the question: could there be *non-obvious energy interactions* between magnetic materials and the broader field (for instance, drawing a tiny bit of energy from the atomic spin alignment or the vacuum with each cycle)? In a unification framework, one might speculate that if electromagnetism, quantum spins, and maybe even gravity are all aspects of a wave field, then a device like Johnson's might be very indirectly tapping those fields – albeit no empirical proof yet. His legacy is a testament to the desire for **field unification applied to energy technology**: he wanted to directly convert field energy (magnetism) into mechanical work continuously. While orthodox science doesn't validate his motor, the **idea of a magnetic motor remains a powerful metaphor for unification** – if everything is waves and energy, why *couldn't* we have a system of magnets oscillating in sync with an underlying field to draw power? Howard Johnson's story thus fuels the visionary side of Frequency Wave Theory, which seeks to find such links

between classical magnets and the quantum vacuum or other hidden wave dynamics.

## Key Scientific Concepts and How They Relate to a Wave-Based Paradigm

### Casimir Force and Vacuum Energy Extraction

The **Casimir effect** is a quantum phenomenon where two uncharged, parallel conducting plates in a vacuum attract each other due to altered zero-point electromagnetic fields between them. As Hendrik Casimir showed, the restricted space between plates cannot support as many vacuum electromagnetic modes (wavelengths) as the unlimited space outside, resulting in a net radiation pressure pushing the plates together [cerncourier.com](http://cerncourier.com). This force, measured in numerous experiments, is direct evidence that the vacuum is teeming with *quantum fluctuations* – transient electromagnetic waves even in “empty” space. In essence, what appears as empty vacuum actually contains a baseline of *zero-point energy*, and the Casimir setup changes the boundary conditions of those waves, creating a tiny energy difference observable as a force [cerncourier.com](http://cerncourier.com). The idea of **vacuum energy extraction** naturally follows: if vacuum fluctuations have energy, could we harness it? In practice, separating Casimir plates to extract work requires feeding back as much energy as gained, so it’s not a free lunch. But conceptually, approaches like dynamic Casimir effects (moving mirrors to convert vacuum fluctuations into real photons) or other geometries have been considered. For Frequency Wave Theory, the Casimir force is highly significant – it demonstrates that **waves at the smallest scales (quantum vacuum modes) can manifest macroscopically**. It reinforces the view of a unified field that even without matter or classical energy present, has an irreducible wave activity. Any unified wave theory must incorporate why these zero-point waves exist and how they interact with matter boundaries. Interestingly, analogues of the Casimir effect occur in other wave systems too, like sound waves in fluids or spin waves in materials, whenever modes are limited [en.wikipedia.org](http://en.wikipedia.org). This suggests

a *universality* to the phenomenon: **any oscillatory field has some baseline energy and can exert forces when boundary conditions change**[en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org)[en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org). In our integrative framework, the Casimir effect is a bridge between quantum and classical – a purely quantum wave effect producing a measurable force on classical objects. It hints that *vacuum energy might be the bedrock of all forces*, linking to cosmology (zero-point energy is often associated with the cosmological constant problem). Indeed, one major puzzle is that the calculated vacuum energy density is enormous, yet gravity doesn't seem to respond to it fully (the cosmological constant is small). A future wave theory might resolve this by a better understanding of how different frequency modes interact or cancel out. In summary, the **Casimir force** encapsulates the principle that “*nothing*” is *actually a sea of something* – a foundational concept for a wave-based unified theory. It underscores that if we want to tap into new energy sources or unify forces, we must reckon with the **vacuum as an active medium of waves**. Experimental attempts at vacuum energy extraction (like moving Casimir plates, or using nonlinear materials to extract zero-point fluctuations) are ongoing, but the Casimir effect remains a tantalizing proof that the vacuum's waves are physically real[cerncourier.com](https://cerncourier.com)[cerncourier.com](https://cerncourier.com).

## Spacetime Quantum Fluctuations and the Quantum Foam

Closely related to vacuum energy is the idea of **spacetime quantum fluctuations** – the notion that not just electromagnetic fields, but spacetime geometry itself, may exhibit jittery fluctuations at extremely small scales (on the order of the Planck length,  $\sim 10^{-35}$  m). The term “**quantum foam**” (coined by John Wheeler) evokes a picture of space at the Planck scale as a foaming sea of tiny transient black holes and distortions popping in and out of existence[en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org)[en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org). In quantum gravity theories, the smooth continuum of spacetime is expected to break down into something akin to a turbulent wavefield when examined at ultra-high frequencies/energies. For example, Wheeler suggested that due to the Heisenberg uncertainty principle,

the very geometry of spacetime would **fluctuate wildly at small distances and times** – energy uncertainty allows curvature to briefly surge, creating a foam-like topography[en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org). While we don't yet have a complete theory of quantum gravity, hints of these fluctuations might be seen indirectly. One indirect piece of evidence of underlying spacetime fluctuations is again the Casimir effect: it shows virtual particles (field fluctuations) have effects, implying spacetime supports these fluctuations[en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org)[en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org). Other proposals include tiny random timing variations in signals from distant quasars or gamma-ray bursts – if spacetime were foamy, high-energy photons might scatter or slow subtly (so far, no conclusive detection of this, which puts limits on the scale of fluctuations)[en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org)[en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org). In our wave-centric view, **spacetime itself can be seen as an emergent “medium” made of fields** – and thus could have waves and oscillations. Quantum field theory already merges space and fields, but quantum gravity would take it further: perhaps spacetime is just a low-frequency mode of a deeper field. A unified Frequency Wave Theory might say that gravitation (curvature of spacetime) corresponds to extremely low-frequency waves (long wavelength, smooth variations), whereas quantum fields are higher-frequency undulations on that substrate. Spacetime fluctuations then are just the tail end of the spectrum – the high-frequency limit where classical geometry dissolves into quantum wave behavior. This concept also bridges to **cosmology**: during cosmic inflation, minute quantum fluctuations of spacetime (or the inflaton field) were blown up to astronomical size, seeding the **large-scale structure of the universe**[en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org)[en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org). In other words, the galaxies and clusters we see today originated as tiny quantum wave ripples in the early universe that got magnified – a stunning real-life example of quantum fluctuations affecting the cosmos at large[en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org). This fact – that *quantum waves became galaxies* – is a powerful unifying narrative connecting the smallest and largest scales. It implies that understanding these primordial waves (their frequency spectrum, phases, etc.) is key to understanding why the universe has the structure it does. Frequency Wave Theory would naturally incorporate this: the **same waves** (quantum

fluctuations) that underlie particle physics also underlie cosmological structure when viewed through the lens of inflationary expansion. The so-called **quantum foam** might leave subtle imprints on gravitational waves or the background radiation, and future high-precision experiments (or a full theory of quantum gravity) may reveal its nature. In summary, spacetime quantum fluctuations highlight that **no scale is truly static – even spacetime has an underlying wave nature**. This reinforces our push for a unified theory that doesn't treat gravity as separate: instead, gravity/spacetime is part of the full spectrum of the universe's vibrations. It reminds us that as we push to smaller scales or higher frequencies, our familiar notions (like smooth space or definite time) are replaced by a probabilistic, wave-like “foam”. Any ultimate unification likely must reconcile how the **frequencies of spacetime** (gravitational waves, etc.) relate to the frequencies of quantum fields, possibly treating them within one framework.

## **X-Ray Crystallography and Wave-Based Probing of Atomic Structure**

**X-ray crystallography** is a technique that uses the wave nature of X-rays to determine the arrangement of atoms in crystals. We discussed Sir Lawrence Bragg's role in formulating the key principle: when X-ray waves encounter a crystal, they are scattered by the electrons of atoms. For certain wavelengths and angles, the scattered waves from parallel planes of atoms interfere constructively (reinforce each other), producing strong reflected spots – this is Bragg's law ( $2d \sin\theta = n\lambda$ ) condition [britannica.com](http://britannica.com). By measuring these diffraction patterns, one can infer the distances  $d$  between atomic planes and thus the crystal's atomic geometry [britannica.com](http://britannica.com). This method was revolutionary because it provided an **indirect yet precise view of atomic structure via waves**. The significance in a broader sense is that *matter was interrogated and understood through its interaction with waves*. X-ray crystallography revealed that **atoms occupy regular, repeating positions – effectively a spatial frequency – which the X-ray wave “maps” by responding to that periodicity**. This concept generalizes: any time we use

waves to probe something (be it ultrasound for tissue, electron waves in electron microscopy, etc.), we are exploiting a matching of frequency scales. In unified wave theory terms, crystallography is a beautiful example of **resonance between a probe wave and a material's internal wave-like order**. It underscores that the structural information of matter can be accessed by selecting the right wavelength (frequency). The field also led to recognition of **wave-particle duality**: early on, the Braggs and others treated X-rays as waves, but not long after, scientists like Davisson and Germer would show electrons (particles) produce similar diffraction patterns – confirming de Broglie's hypothesis that particles have wave nature. So crystallography helped cement the idea that **all particles have an associated frequency** (e.g. an electron with a de Broglie wavelength) that can diffract. This is a cornerstone of quantum mechanics and directly ties into frequency-based unification: matter and energy share this wave trait. In our context, X-ray crystallography serves as a reminder that **nature has a deep periodicity and harmony** – from the lattice spacing of crystals to the wavelengths of light, things line up in integer multiples to produce observed phenomena. It is precisely the sort of pattern a Frequency Wave Theory seeks to unify: the idea that atomic bonds, molecular vibrations, and electromagnetic waves are not separate, but different expressions of underlying oscillatory phenomena. Indeed, modern solid-state physics describes lattice vibrations (phonons) and electronic waves in crystals extensively; these concepts underpin technologies like semiconductors. As we synthesize theory, we might ask: if electromagnetism and matter waves are unified, could gravitational or other fields also show “diffraction” effects with matter? (There is speculation about gravitational wave interferometry at atomic scales, etc.) In summary, **X-ray crystallography** is emblematic of the success of treating both **probe and target as waves**. It validates the approach of understanding interactions through frequency and resonates with the broader unified view that *to understand something, find the right frequency at which to illuminate it*. This concept extends metaphorically to other domains – e.g., to examine a nucleus one uses MeV-scale gamma-rays or particle beams (shorter wavelength), to study galaxies one might use radio waves (to see neutral

hydrogen periodic structures), etc. The fractal of wavelengths connecting scales is a unifying thread.

## Magnetic Gate and Rail Systems (Magnetic Propulsion Without Continuous Input)

The term **magnetic gate and rail systems** refers to configurations of permanent magnets or electromagnets arranged in a track (rail) and gating mechanism such that an object (often another magnet or magnetic vehicle) is pulled or pushed along. An example is a series of magnets on a rail where the spacing or orientation is varied so that as a magnetic sled moves, it experiences a pull from the next magnet that overcomes the drag from the previous one – essentially trying to create a one-directional force bias. This concept often comes up in attempts to design *magnetically-driven motors or maglev systems* that require minimal external energy. In a simple toy form, people have made “Gauss rifles” where a steel ball is accelerated by a sequence of magnetic gates, or circular tracks where a magnet is supposed to keep rolling past fixed magnetic sectors. **Eric Laithwaite’s maglev** can be seen as a sophisticated version using powered electromagnetic coils: he created a moving magnetic wave (by switching currents) that pulled a metal sled continuously [en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org). However, in passive permanent magnet setups (like those Howard Johnson explored), the challenge is that magnetic forces are conservative – any gain in kinetic energy going into a magnet’s field is paid back when leaving the field (unless something changes). A “magnetic gate” attempts to overcome that by clever geometry: for example, using shielding or angled magnets so that entering a region gives a strong push, while exiting gives a weaker pull-back. **Magnetic rail systems** also evoke the idea of *Lenz’s law braking and gating*, where magnetic eddy currents can slow or propel moving conductors depending on configuration. In short, these systems are about achieving a directed motion from static magnetic fields by structuring space. From a wave theory standpoint, one can analyze magnets in terms of electromagnetic fields (which are static in a given reference frame, but can be seen as exchange of virtual photons or standing waves). A **permanent magnet** itself is the result of

aligned electron spin waves in a material – essentially a **collective quantum wave phenomenon** that produces a macroscopic field. When you move a magnet near another, you are interacting those fields; if one could somehow do it in a cyclic way that's not reciprocal, you'd get net work. Frequency Wave Theory might suggest that adding *time-dependent or higher-frequency elements* is key – a truly static magnet configuration can't do work over a cycle, but if there are oscillations (even if hidden at quantum level), there might be loopholes. For example, a concept is to use **pulsed electromagnetic gates**: imagine a magnet on a cart approaching a region; if at that moment an electromagnet pulse fires to assist it through, then turns off, you could get propulsion with minimal input (this is somewhat how some mass drivers or coilguns work: timed pulses give a magnet or metal piece a push at the right moment). So a “magnetic gate” in an *active* sense could be a timed wave input – which simply becomes a linear motor again. In a *passive* magnet motor, inventors try to emulate this timing through geometry. Why is this relevant to wave unification? Because it highlights the role of **symmetry vs asymmetry** in fields. Conservative fields like static magnetism have symmetry that prevents energy gain. To break it, typically an *outside frequency* or a non-linear effect must come in. For instance, if one magnet is made of a material that exhibits hysteresis or a delayed response, you could effectively introduce a phase lag (a time difference) in the force, which might allow work. Or using different types of magnets (as Johnson did: he combined ferrite, rare-earth, etc., possibly to exploit different field “frequencies”). These strategies mirror how in thermodynamics you can't extract work from a single temperature reservoir unless you add a cycle with differences. In field terms, you need differences in field *intensity or phase* – basically, frequencies. **Magnetic gating** thus underscores that to get unidirectional motion from fields, one might need to incorporate *time-varying fields or nonlinearities*, which correspond to introducing *waves/frequencies* into the system. Indeed, Johnson's patent hints at using the magnets' material properties (with domain wall motions, etc.) – those are dynamic internal processes. Frequency Wave Theory would note that a truly unified field theory must account for energy conservation globally, but it might permit local conversion of one form to another. Perhaps a magnet motor, if it

worked, would be converting some high-frequency zero-point fluctuations (or nuclear spin energy) into motion – effectively acting as a transducer of frequency domains. In summary, **magnetic gate/rail systems** conceptually teach us about the interplay of fields and motion. They remind a unified theorist that static solutions are often symmetric and “dead” energetically, whereas dynamic, wave-based solutions can produce directed effects. This aligns with the idea that **coherent oscillations or cleverly phased waves are needed to tap into field energy**. Practically, while passive magnet systems haven’t yielded free energy, the exploration has led to better understanding of magnetic materials and has demonstrated how *lack of symmetry (time or spatial)* is required to get net work – a principle that appears in many systems (from oscillating heat engines to rectifier circuits). It’s a valuable lesson that *broken symmetry via oscillation is a path to energy flow*, fully in harmony with Frequency Wave Theory’s emphasis on waves (which inherently break symmetry in time by having phase).

## Magnetic Motor Mechanisms and the Quest for Self-Sustaining Rotation

Related to magnetic gating is the broader idea of **magnetic motors** that use permanent magnets or combinations of magnets and coils to sustain motion. We’ve touched on Howard Johnson’s permanent magnet motor. More generally, a *magnetic motor mechanism* often refers to any design where magnets on a rotor and stator interact such that the rotor spins continuously. If no electrical input is used, this ventures into “perpetual motion” territory, which classical physics forbids. Nonetheless, inventors have tried countless arrangements: radial arrays of magnets, shifting shielding pieces, using the Earth’s magnetic field as part of the cycle, etc., to achieve a self-running motor. Some designs incorporate pulses of current (making them not strictly passive) – for instance, a **pulse motor** uses a brief electrical pulse to push magnets past a sticking point, and otherwise coasts on permanent magnet attraction/repulsion. The famous **Bedini motor** and others use this idea, sometimes claiming over-unity performance by recovering inductive kickback energy. While mainstream

science remains skeptical of over-unity claims, these devices illustrate how *pulsed waves* can be introduced to assist magnet motors. It's noteworthy that many successful efficient motors (not overunity, just normal ones) use permanent magnets extensively to reduce input power – modern electric motors, for example, use strong neodymium magnets to increase torque for a given current. That's legitimate: you're using stored magnetic ordering energy to do work, but you must have put that energy in when magnetizing the magnets. In a unified view, one could ask: could there be a way to *renew* a magnet's strength via ambient energy so it effectively becomes an energy source? Some magnet motor enthusiasts speculate that as magnets demagnetize slightly during work, they might absorb energy from the environment (thermal or otherwise) to remagnetize, creating a cycle. This is akin to claiming a heat pump cycle at room temperature that converts heat to work via magnetic ordering (in fact, **magnetocaloric engines** do use changing magnetic fields to pump heat, though not to create free work). **Magnetic motor mechanisms** tie into wave theory by emphasizing **nonlinear dynamics and possibly quantum effects** in magnetic materials. If a unified field theory allowed coupling between magnetic spin waves and other fields (like electromagnetic or gravitational), a rotating magnetic system might tap into those fields. For example, a speculation: a rapidly spinning magnet might emit/absorb subtle **electromagnetic or gravitational waves** that slightly reduce the system's effective energy barrier. While no evidence of such coupling is verified, it echoes ideas from Gabriel Kron and others that rotating electromagnetic systems could interact with spacetime fields [questsecrets.com](http://questsecrets.com). One concrete phenomenon: a changing magnetic field can create electromagnetic waves (that's how antennas work). A spinning magnet is essentially an AC field source – it will emit electromagnetic radiation at the rotation frequency and harmonics. That carries away energy (causing drag). But if there were resonance with an external field, perhaps it could also absorb energy at some frequencies. This is a key wave principle: **resonant energy exchange**. A magnetic motor might conceivably achieve resonance with its own field environment to minimize losses and maximize stored energy oscillation. Mainstream example: in synchrotron particle accelerators, RF cavities provide waves that resonate with the particle

orbits to keep supplying energy – analogously, one could imagine an RF or microwave resonance that feeds a spinning magnetic rotor if tuned correctly (though that again is just an engine). Ultimately, known physics tells us permanent magnet motors won't run forever without input. However, the *pursuit* of them has enriched the discourse on energy and fields. It underscores to our unified theory that **the division between stored field energy and kinetic energy is subtle** – magnets store energy in aligned spins (quantum mechanical), and when they do work, that alignment can degrade. Re-aligning them requires energy (usually from an external source or thermal agitation). If one found a way to do that alignment via some ambient field oscillation, one would have a self-sustaining motor. In Frequency Wave Theory terms, you'd effectively be converting one kind of wave energy (ambient thermal or vacuum fluctuations) into rotational mechanical energy via the intermediary of magnetic ordering. This sounds exotic, but it is basically what any heat engine does (convert heat vibrations into work) – just that here the “heat” could be the zero-point vibrations or similar. In summary, **magnetic motor mechanisms** are a playground for testing ideas of energy exchange between different field forms. They highlight the need for *asymmetry or external input (even if hidden)* for continuous operation, reinforcing the laws of thermodynamics as a boundary condition for any unified theory. However, they also inspire thinking about **multi-field resonance** – perhaps the motor doesn't break energy conservation, but pulls energy from an unseen source like environmental heat or radio waves. A unified wave theory would ideally account for all such sources and sinks. Thus, the magnetic motor quest, even if quixotic, drives home that **to unify physics, we must consider all forms of energy as interconvertible given the right frequencies and couplings.**

## **Plasma Toroid Devices (Self-Organizing Plasma Rings and Field Structures)**

**Plasma toroid devices** refer to systems where plasma (ionized gas) is configured into a torus (doughnut shape) often without a material container, held together by its own magnetic and electrical fields. Examples

include **spheromaks** and **field-reversed configurations (FRCs)** in fusion research, and certain phenomena like smoke-ring-shaped plasmoids or “ball lightning” in atmosphere. In laboratories, an FRC is created by inducing currents in a plasma such that the plasma’s internal magnetic field is reversed relative to an external field, leading to a self-contained toroidal plasma current loop [avalanchefusion.com](http://avalanchefusion.com) [avalanchefusion.com](http://avalanchefusion.com). Essentially, it’s a **smoke ring of plasma**: the charged particles’ motion generates a magnetic field that confines them in a torus. This is a striking example of a system finding a stable configuration through field self-organization. Plasma toroids can be remarkably stable for their lifetimes and represent a kind of **coherent structure emerging from chaotic plasma**. In fusion research, devices like Helion Energy’s approach collide two FRC plasmoids to compress them for fusion, leveraging their self-confinement [avalanchefusion.com](http://avalanchefusion.com) [avalanchefusion.com](http://avalanchefusion.com). Why are plasma toroids important for a wave unification viewpoint? Because they demonstrate how **fields and matter can organize into persistent wave-guided structures**. A circulating plasma is basically a current (so there are electromagnetic waves involved) that bends around and closes on itself. It’s like a “standing wave” pattern in a charged fluid. Some researchers have even speculated that nature might have stable plasma toroids in certain conditions (e.g., in cosmic plasma, possibly explaining some UFO reports or odd atmospheric lights as naturally occurring plasmoids). In any case, plasma toroids highlight **nonlinear coupling**: the plasma’s internal waves (currents, oscillations) produce fields that feed back to confine those same plasma particles. This circular causality is akin to a self-sustaining oscillator. In a unified theory, one could think of a plasma toroid as an analog of a **localized wave energy bundle**. Perhaps even fundamental particles might be conceived of as something like tiny field knots or toroids (this is reminiscent of ideas in the 19th century of vortex atoms, or more modern topological solitons). If everything is waves, could an electron be a stable toroidal oscillation of some field? Plasma toroids show it’s possible to have a **bounded, stable structure made purely of fields and particles interacting** – no solid surface needed, just the right balance of kinetic (pressure) and magnetic forces. Another aspect: plasma toroids often exhibit **persistent currents** (superconducting-like behavior

in some cases) and can have surprisingly long lifetimes for what should be a dispersing cloud. This hints at the power of **coherence** and feedback in waves. We also see cross-scale resonance: the size of the toroid, current strength, etc., determine its oscillation frequencies and stability. A unified wave theory might draw analogies between such plasma rings and other phenomena – for instance, **doughnut-shaped electromagnetic field configurations** (like certain solutions of Maxwell’s equations known as “toroidal dipoles”), or even **gravitational toroids** (though none known in nature, except maybe toroidal black hole solutions in theory). In our integrative framework, plasma toroids emphasize **self-consistency in a field system**: the waves of charged particles and the electromagnetic waves find a self-consistent pattern. This is exactly what a unified theory aims for – self-consistent solutions of all fields (including gravity, etc.) possibly leading to stable cosmic structures. One might imagine, for fun, something like a **toroidal gravitational soliton** in early universe that seeded galaxies, or some stable knot of the unified field. Plasma devices also utilize **pulsed techniques** to form these toroids (like coaxial helicity injection – essentially jolt the plasma with a pulse to get it into a ring shape [avalanchefusion.com](http://avalanchefusion.com)). That again underscores the role of pulses and frequency content in creating new states of matter/field. In summary, **plasma toroid devices** are a tangible example of waves and fields creating order and possibly new regimes (like enabling fusion). They inspire the idea that **coherent field structures might be the bridge between micro and macro scales** – e.g., making fusion happen at smaller scale by confining plasma waves cleverly, or thinking of particle-like entities in field terms. For a unified wave theory, they are a rich metaphor and testbed: if we can understand how a swarm of charged particles becomes a unified oscillating whole, maybe we can extend that understanding to how different force fields unify as one oscillating whole.

## **Cold Fusion and Coherent Quantum Reactions in Condensed Matter**

Cold fusion, as attempted by Martin Fleischmann and Stanley Pons, is the idea of inducing nuclear fusion reactions – normally requiring extremely high

temperatures – within a room-temperature solid (typically palladium loaded with deuterium). While conventional fusion needs plasma at millions of degrees to overcome the electrostatic repulsion of nuclei, cold fusion proponents suggest that **something in the solid-state environment might catalyze or assist fusion**. One hypothesis is **quantum coherence or resonance**: in a metal lattice, deuterons occupy specific sites and could potentially oscillate in phase (due to interactions with the conducting electron cloud or lattice vibrations). If a trillion deuterons all oscillate toward each other in sync, the theory goes, maybe pairs occasionally get close enough to fuse, and the collective behavior somehow channels the energy out without a big explosion (perhaps turning it into heat or distributing among many atoms). This is speculative, but it's one explanation of the excess heat claims: a kind of **collective tunneling effect** facilitated by lattice waves (phonons). In fact, some theoretical papers on cold fusion invoke **Fröhlich coherence** – the idea that if you pump energy into a system of oscillators (like deuterons in a lattice) at a certain rate, they might all go into a coherent excited state (some have likened this to a Bose-Einstein condensate of deuterons). If so, their combined fusion probability might be enhanced compared to random independent particles. Cold fusion also often involves **pulsed electrolysis** or current, which again suggests non-steady-state conditions, possibly driving the lattice into oscillation. In experiments, some reports (outside mainstream) have claimed that **pulsing the current** or using an AC excitation increases chances of excess heat, hinting that frequency could matter. There are also related ideas like **sonofusion or bubble fusion**, where acoustic waves create collapsing bubbles that generate shock waves and perhaps fusion – another case of oscillations (sound waves) concentrating energy enough to cause nuclear reactions. All these fall under the umbrella of **low-energy nuclear reactions (LENR)**, which remain controversial but conceptually revolve around waves and oscillations bridging an energy gap. For our purposes, cold fusion symbolizes the potential of **cross-scale unification**: using electromagnetic/chemical energy (eV scale) to trigger nuclear energy (MeV scale). If such a bridge exists, it must be through some intermediate mechanism that allows many low-energy quanta (like many vibrational quanta) to coherently add up and produce a high-energy effect in a small region – much

like how a laser concentrates many photons coherently to cut through steel, or how an atomic bomb synchronizes many neutrons to initiate a chain reaction. It's challenging, but not fundamentally absurd from a wave perspective: waves can constructively interfere to create high intensity spots. In LENR, the “waves” might be quantum matter waves or phonons in the metal that focus energy onto a pair of nuclei. Frequency Wave Theory would naturally seek such explanations, because it expects that **all forces (strong nuclear, electromagnetic, etc.) might interact via resonance** if conditions are right. If matter and nuclear forces are just different frequency bands of one field, maybe engineering a coupling between those bands is possible (the analogy of playing two musical notes that together produce a higher harmonic). Cold fusion attempts might unknowingly be trying to do that. So, while cold fusion is unproven, it strongly aligns with our theme of **emergent phenomena from collective wave behavior**. It teaches that we shouldn't assume strict separation of physics domains – under rare conditions, the classical and quantum, or chemical and nuclear, might converge. A unified theory would ideally predict those conditions. And even the process of the cold fusion saga has unified fields in a sense: it brought nuclear physicists, electrochemists, materials scientists all to look at one problem, merging techniques and knowledge (though with a lot of contention). In summary, **cold fusion** (if real) would be a dramatic example of *field unification in practice: using electromagnetic and lattice waves to achieve a nuclear effect*. Even if it's not real, the effort highlights creative ways to think about coupling different force regimes, exactly the kind of thinking a wave unification encourages (e.g., treating a metal loaded with hydrogen as an extensive wave system with possible nonlinear couplings). It remains a cautionary tale about extraordinary claims, but also a beacon that maybe, just maybe, nature allows more interplay between scales via waves than we traditionally expect.

## **Hidden Variable Quantum Mechanics (Bohmian Mechanics) and the Pilot-Wave Concept**

In standard quantum mechanics, particles do not have definite trajectories – their behavior is described by a **wavefunction** that gives probabilities. But the **hidden variable theory of David Bohm** (building on de Broglie) provides an alternative: particles *do* have precise positions and velocities, and an accompanying *pilot wave* guides them. In Bohmian mechanics, the quantum wavefunction is taken as a real field (on configuration space) that exerts a quantum force on particles, leading them to form interference patterns and other quantum effects without randomness except in initial conditions [quantumzeitgeist.com](http://quantumzeitgeist.com). This interpretation returns determinism at the expense of allowing instantaneous connections (nonlocality) – the pilot wave connecting entangled particles across space. The significance here is the **primacy of the wave**: instead of a collapse, the wave is always evolving (by Schrödinger’s equation) and carries information, while particles are just “eners” moving under its influence [en.wikipedia.org](http://en.wikipedia.org). Bohm’s approach resolves some quantum paradoxes by positing a deeper level (“hidden” variables – the exact particle positions and the wave’s phase) that fully determine outcomes [plato.stanford.edu](http://plato.stanford.edu) [quantumzeitgeist.com](http://quantumzeitgeist.com). Although not widely adopted as THE interpretation, it’s fully compatible with quantum predictions and has a dedicated following for conceptual clarity. In terms of unification, **Bohmian mechanics** reinforces the idea that **quantum phenomena are wave phenomena at core** – the weird particle behaviors (like double-slit interference) are explained by the pilot wave going through both slits and interfering with itself, while the particle takes one path but is steered by that interference pattern [quantumzeitgeist.com](http://quantumzeitgeist.com). This fits perfectly with Frequency Wave Theory’s ethos: reality might be deterministic and continuous at a fundamental level (waves), and apparent randomness or duality arises from our limited view. Bohm also extended his ideas to a broader world-picture with the **implicate order**, wherein not just electrons but everything unfolds from underlying wave-like information fields [quantumzeitgeist.com](http://quantumzeitgeist.com). If we are to unify quantum with classical and others, having an interpretation that already treats quantum behavior as an interplay of waves and particles helps. It may also offer hints for gravity unification: Bohm’s theory is nonlocal, which some see as a drawback,

but gravity itself is a nonlocal field (propagating at  $c$  but influencing geometry globally). Perhaps a pilot-wave of the gravitational field guides masses similarly. Another aspect: **hidden variable theories** were long thought impossible due to certain theorems (like von Neumann's), but those were shown flawed or circumvented by allowing nonlocality (Bell's theorem). Now with Bell test experiments confirming quantum nonlocality, any unified theory must incorporate that fact. Bohmian mechanics shows nonlocal connections explicitly via the wavefunction. In a unified field theory, nonlocality might be an emergent property of deeper connectivity in the wave field. For example, two entangled particles might share one combined pilot wave; in a unified picture, that could relate to a single oscillation mode of a unified field that spans both particles. It's intriguing that if everything is one field, what we call entanglement is just the normal behavior of one field vibrating in multiple places at once. **Bohm's hidden variables** thus nudge us toward seeing the universe as holistic and waves as real carriers of effects across space instantly (because in a field, a standing wave is not "traveling" – it's just there, connecting points). The challenge is reconciling this with relativity, but Bohmian mechanics has been extended to relativistic quantum fields in some research (though not yet elegantly for all cases). In summary, **hidden variable (pilot-wave) quantum mechanics** gives intellectual support to Frequency Wave Theory by providing a working model where *waves underlie particles*. It urges that to unify physics, we might not need to overthrow quantum mechanics, but reinterpret it in terms of deeper wave reality. It also demonstrates how classical-like behavior (definite trajectories) and quantum wave behavior can coexist, just as a unified theory would seek to show classical gravity and quantum fields are two sides of one coin. Bohm's work reminds us that **what we perceive as probabilistic might conceal deterministic wave dynamics**, a theme that might carry into chaotic systems, brain physics, or cosmology in a unified framework.

## **Pulsed Electromagnetic Techniques and High-Frequency Field Effects**

**Pulsed electromagnetic techniques** refer to the use of short, intense bursts of electromagnetic energy (current pulses, voltage spikes, or EM radiation pulses) in experiments and devices. The rationale for using pulses is that a rapid change or a broad spectrum excitation can drive systems into regimes not accessible with steady-state fields. Historically, **Nikola Tesla** was a pioneer in pulsed power – he created sudden high-voltage discharges and observed unusual phenomena (like strongly induced fields, wireless energy transmission, possibly even ball lightning). In many frontier projects (Moray’s device, various overunity coils, etc.), pulses are a recurring theme. For instance, Moray’s radiant energy device reportedly used a form of *pulsed plasma discharge* in a special tube [rationalwiki.org](http://rationalwiki.org). The idea is that a pulse contains a wide range of frequencies (Fourier analysis tells us a sharp pulse is equivalent to superposing many sinusoidal waves). Thus, if you’re not sure what frequency might interact with a new phenomenon, a pulse shotgun approach might excite it. **Pulses can also create sudden nonlinear responses:** in circuits, a high  $dI/dt$  can generate voltage spikes, in materials a strong fast field can momentarily free up charged carriers or polarize domains, etc. Many alternative energy experiments use pulsed coils to, for example, generate back-EMF spikes which are then captured (claiming to get more energy out than in, though usually it’s just retrieving stored inductive energy). In mainstream science, pulsed EM fields are crucial too: **inertial confinement fusion** uses extremely intense pulsed lasers to compress fuel pellets [avalanchefusion.com](http://avalanchefusion.com); particle accelerators use RF pulses to boost particles; MRI machines use RF pulses to flip nuclear spins. Even astrophysical events (fast radio bursts, pulsars) involve pulses that tell us about interstellar media. The key point is pulses emphasize the **transient, dynamic behavior of fields** and often reveal hidden properties. For Frequency Wave Theory, pulsed techniques might be the way to couple different frequency regimes. For example, a sharp electromagnetic pulse might momentarily perturb the vacuum or spacetime enough to detect an effect of gravity or zero-point energy. There are actually experiments along these lines: e.g., high-power laser pulses have been used to try to detect signs of vacuum birefringence (a nonlinear QED effect where the vacuum acts like a medium when stressed by strong fields). Also, **electrogravity experiments** sometimes use pulsed high-

voltage to see if local gravity is affected (to date, no confirmed effect, but research continues under “impulse gravity generator” ideas). Another example: **pulsed electromagnetic field therapy (PEMF)** is a medical technology where coils send pulses into tissues to stimulate healing – this comes from the idea that pulses can trigger cellular signaling (it’s FDA-approved for bone healing). While not free energy, it shows EM pulses interacting with biological systems in ways steady fields don’t, likely by resonating with cellular frequency windows. Thematically, **pulses unify the frequency spectrum**: they are a way to bring in a continuum of frequencies in one go. If there is a resonance point in the system, a pulse can excite it. For an integrated theory, if there is some coupling between, say, EM field and gravitational field at a certain ultra-high frequency, a sufficiently sharp pulse might excite a tiny gravitational wave. That might be a test for unified field coupling. Indeed, some recent proposals suggest using powerful lasers to generate and detect tiny gravitational waves in lab (still very challenging). Pulsed power also teaches about **nonlinear regimes** – when you drive a system hard and fast, new phenomena (like chaos or plasma instabilities) can arise, which might connect microscale and macroscale behaviors (chaos has harmonics and subharmonics bridging scales). Moray and Tesla both believed in very fast impulses to tap into the “ether” – in modern terms, maybe the vacuum field or higher frequency modes. Tesla spoke of “**longitudinal waves**” or non-Hertzian waves excited by abrupt discharges; some interpret these as scalar or compression waves in the vacuum. While this remains speculative, a unified theory might eventually clarify if such unusual wave modes exist in the electromagnetic spectrum when coupled with other fields. Summarizing, **pulsed EM techniques** are a versatile tool and concept: they indicate that **time structure of fields matters**. Not all energy input is equal – when and how you deliver it can open different pathways (like fast force vs slow force in mechanics). This aligns with a worldview that nature responds to frequency and timing. In a grand sense, perhaps the universe has its own “clock rates” or resonances, and by pulsing at those, one could achieve things otherwise impossible. The comprehensive conceptual report like ours must note that mastering the *temporal domain* of fields is as important as the spatial. A static unified field might be less useful than a dynamic one where waves

interplay. Pulses are essentially the language of dynamics. As we unify concepts, pulses remind us that **change is fundamental** – a static field might be seen as a degenerate case of a wave of zero frequency; only through change (frequency  $> 0$ ) can energy flow and forces do work. So, pulse techniques reinforce the idea that we should look at **transient phenomena for new physics**. Many breakthroughs (laser, superconductivity, etc.) came from pushing into high-frequency or pulsed regimes that linear approximations or equilibrium states didn't reveal.

## Quantum Scale Physics: Uncertainty, Quantization, and the Need for Unification

“Quantum scale physics” refers broadly to phenomena that occur at atomic and subatomic scales, where the principles of quantum mechanics dominate. Key features of quantum-scale physics include **wave-particle duality**, **quantization** of certain properties (energy, angular momentum, etc.), the **uncertainty principle** (limits on simultaneously knowing complementary variables like position and momentum), **entanglement** (non-classical correlations between particles), and the notion of **zero-point energy** (even the lowest energy state has residual fluctuations). We've touched on many specific quantum concepts through Planck (quantization), Casimir (zero-point fluctuations), Bohm (hidden waves), etc. Here, let's summarize why integrating quantum physics with classical and other domains is both challenging and essential for a unified theory:

In quantum physics, outcomes are intrinsically probabilistic (in the standard interpretation), and fields are described by probability amplitudes. Meanwhile, classical physics (including general relativity for gravity) is deterministic and deals in definite values (mass, charge, etc.). To unify them, one approach is to find a way to treat everything (even spacetime geometry) in quantum terms, which leads to theories like quantum gravity or string theory. Another approach (less mainstream) is to treat quantum behavior as emergent from a deeper deterministic wave system (like Bohm's interpretation or perhaps some sub-quantum fluid picture). Frequency Wave Theory, being wave-based, might

incline toward the latter philosophically – seeing quantum “weirdness” as just complex interference patterns in underlying waves. Regardless, any unified theory must reconcile the **scale differences**: at quantum scales, Planck’s constant  $h$  is non-negligible and discrete effects show up, whereas at large scales  $h$  is effectively zero and classical continuity emerges. A successful unification will likely show how classical behavior (e.g., planets orbiting or apples falling) is just the high quantum number (or many-particle) limit of underlying wave mechanics – and vice versa, how small systems can be understood as modes of classical fields quantized. In fact, we know quantum field theory already unifies special relativity and quantum principles for non-gravitational forces: it models particles as quanta of fields. For example, the electromagnetic field has quantized wave modes (photons) with energy  $E = hf$ . And quantum field theory exhibits **vacuum fluctuations**, as we see with Casimir, tying into relativity (because vacuum energy gravitates, in principle). The big missing piece is gravity: how to treat the gravitational field (spacetime curvature) in a quantum (wave) way. Some attempts like loop quantum gravity quantize space into discrete units, while string theory posits tiny one-dimensional oscillating strings whose modes include gravity. Both are fundamentally wave-oriented – strings are literally vibrations, and loop gravity’s spin networks are kind of like normal modes of space. This underscores that **quantum physics at all scales is about allowed frequencies/modes**: electrons in atoms occupy allowed wavefunctions (standing waves) – quantization arises because only certain frequencies fit (Bragg’s law analogy in atoms). Likewise, if space itself is finite or constrained, maybe only certain vibration modes of spacetime are allowed, giving discrete spectra for black holes or the universe’s expansion. We already see hints of discrete normal modes in cosmology (the cosmic microwave background anisotropy has an acoustic spectrum from early-universe plasma oscillations).

So “quantum scale physics” in our discussion is the recognition that **any unified field theory must reduce to quantum mechanics at small scales** and classical field behavior at large – it needs to encompass the wave nature and the particle-like quantization as two limits of one framework. Frequency Wave Theory

would assert that *the universe's master equation might be a wave equation or similar, whose solutions appear particle-like only under certain conditions*. Another key aspect of quantum physics relevant to unification is **nonlocality and contextuality** – the fact that measuring one part can affect another (entanglement) and that outcomes depend on how you arrange the experiment (which complements you measure). A unified wave picture could potentially demystify this: if everything is an excitation of the one field, then two “particles” entangled are literally one joint wave. Measuring one just probes the shape of that one wave, so the other is instantly determined because it's the same entity – no spooky action, just one object being observed in two places. Similarly, contextuality could be like different ways of slicing a wave pattern – the pattern is holistic, but when you choose a basis (measurement setting) you are projecting it in that way. These are speculative ideas, but they show how thinking in terms of a single wave field could unify conceptual conundrums of quantum theory with a realistic ontology. Finally, quantum scale physics gave us the idea of **zero-point energy** and **quantum fluctuations** as real, which link deeply to the other concepts we've discussed (Casimir, vacuum, etc.). If a unification is achieved, one might harness quantum phenomena (like tunneling, zero-point motions) in macrosystems – an example being superconductivity: a macroscale quantum state (coherent electron pair wavefunction) that has zero electrical resistance. Superconductivity unified quantum and classical electricity in a way – showing phase coherence at macro scale. In a grand unified wave theory, perhaps one could have “supercoherent” states involving gravity or other forces that manifest macroscopically (some have dreamed of a room-temperature superconductor that also excludes gravity, etc., though none exists).

In summary, **quantum scale physics** brings in the critical principles that any complete theory must include: quantization (discreteness emerging from boundary conditions on waves), uncertainty (wave packet spread relationships), and superposition (linearity of waves allowing multiple realities until observation). Our Frequency Wave Theory must be able to explain how these quantum features naturally arise from the behavior of waves – which is plausible since waves can be discrete (modes), spread out, and overlapping. The

trick is adding interactions and gravity. But quantum physics' lesson to unification is: *don't abandon the wave*, even when particles appear – instead, embrace that and extend wave thinking to everything. Quantum physics is basically telling us the universe at small scales *is wave-like*. Therefore, a field unification built on waves is not only intuitive but arguably demanded by the evidence.

## Toward a Unified Theoretical Framework: Frequency Wave Theory as a Unifying Paradigm

Having reviewed the figures and concepts above, a striking pattern emerges: **waves and oscillatory phenomena lie at the heart of nearly every fundamental process in physics**. From Maxwell's electromagnetic waves to Planck's quantized oscillators, from Casimir's vacuum modes to Bohm's pilot waves, from Bragg's X-ray interference to Laithwaite's AC linear motor – the language of frequency and resonance pervades diverse phenomena. Even the outlier ideas (Moray's radiant energy, Johnson's magnet motor, cold fusion claims) revolve around the notion of tapping unseen oscillations or achieving new effects through clever timing and field configurations. This convergence strongly suggests that a **unified field theory** might well be formulated in terms of a *universal wave field*, where particles and forces are different manifestations (modes) of one underlying oscillatory medium.

**Frequency Wave Theory (FWT)**, as we frame it, posits exactly that: all physical entities (matter, radiation, space, even consciousness in some speculative extensions) are expressions of waves in one all-encompassing field [x.com/rattibha.com](http://x.com/rattibha.com). It aims to unify the fundamental forces by describing them as vibrations at different frequencies or scales of this field. In such a framework, classical fields (electromagnetic, gravitational) would correspond to lower-frequency, long-wavelength modes, while quantum particles correspond to higher-frequency, localized modes. The interactions between particles are

then the result of beat frequencies or resonance conditions between their wave patterns.

Let's outline how the principles drawn from our exploration can be synthesized into this cohesive wave-based theory:

- **Unified Field as a Medium of Waves:** Imagine a field that fills all space (analogous in some ways to the old concept of the luminiferous aether, but updated to fit quantum and relativity constraints). This field supports oscillations – much like a taut fabric can support vibrations. Maxwell's electromagnetic field is then one facet of this medium (transverse oscillations of certain polarization), and gravitational waves could be another facet (perhaps longitudinal or supra-long-wavelength oscillations of the fabric's geometry). In FWT, **what we call particles are localized standing waves or solitons** of this field. For example, an electron could be a small toroidal oscillation, a self-reinforcing knot of field vibration – stable because it's in a resonant pattern. Notably, this idea has roots in both de Broglie's matter waves and some early 20th-century ideas of “electron as wave”. It aligns with Bohm's view that the electron always has a wave guiding it; here we'd say it *is* essentially that wave, but with a concentrated energy region we perceive as a particle. The **Casimir effect** then is naturally explained: the presence of conducting plates restricts the wavelengths of the unified field's oscillations there, resulting in a pressure difference – confirming that the field is real and ever-fluctuating.
- **Quantization as Resonance Condition:** In a unified wave picture, the reason energy is quantized is the same reason a guitar string has quantized harmonics – boundary conditions lead to discrete allowed modes. Planck's quantization of light energy  $E=hf$  can be seen as each photon being one quantum of a normal mode of the EM field. Extend that: an electron in an atom has quantized orbits because its matter wave must form a standing wave around the nucleus (an integer number of wavelengths fits the circumference)[britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com).

Thus, **quantization is not mysterious, but a natural result of the wave nature** of everything. Frequency Wave Theory would assert that all quantized values (charge, angular momentum, etc.) correspond to some topological or resonant integer in the master field. For example, perhaps electric charge is quantized because it's related to the winding number of the field oscillation (this is speculative, but e.g. an electron might be a -1 in some phase winding, a proton +1, linking to ideas like Witten's about charge quantization).

- **Forces as Wave Interactions:** How do forces emerge? In FWT, forces are the result of interference and exchange of energy between waves. **Electromagnetism:** exchange of virtual photons is essentially the interaction of two charge wave patterns interfering – constructive or destructive interference leads to force (like how two speakers can push or pull via sound interference). More concretely, the electromagnetic force between two charges can be thought of as each charge's field (its oscillation in the unified medium) slightly distort the medium around the other – when the waves superpose, energy density gradients appear that push charges together or apart. This is similar to how **Casimir plates feel a force because the field modes are altered**, causing a pressure. In FWT, **gravity** might be described as an emergent effect of all these field oscillations on spacetime. Perhaps gravity is not a separate fundamental force at all, but a statistical effect of the unified field's background energy density. There are precedents: Sakharov suggested gravity could be an induced effect of vacuum fluctuations (like an elasticity of space emerging from quantum field zero-point energy). In a wave theory, high-frequency fluctuations could make spacetime stiff, and mass (a localized wave packet) could change the local mode density (like inserting a mass changes the vacuum energy around it), leading to an attractive effect akin to gravity. This is speculative, but it shows a path: **gravity as a long-wavelength effective wave** resulting from averaging many micro-waves. Alternatively, gravitational waves themselves are literally just another mode of the unified field – an

extremely low-frequency mode that propagates at light speed (as observed) and interacts weakly (because it's like a thin ripple on a very stiff medium).

- **Resonance and Transmutation:** Frequency Wave Theory emphasizes that phenomena traditionally seen as separate can transform into one another given the right resonance. For instance, **cold fusion** in this view would be possible if the vibrational modes of the lattice (phonons) could couple strongly to the quantum nuclear wavefunction of deuterons. It's a resonance between the EM oscillations of the lattice and the strong force oscillation of nucleons. If achieved, energy flows from chemical scale to nuclear scale coherently – we'd call that fusion, but in wave terms it's just energy moving across the spectrum of the unified field. Similarly, **Moray's device** might be interpreted as coupling radio-frequency or cosmic-ray-frequency waves into usable electric current – again transferring energy across frequency bands via a nonlinearity (his tube). **Howard Johnson's motor** attempts to use static magnetic arrangement (which has hidden internal spin precession frequencies) to produce motion – if it worked, maybe it's tapping some spin wave frequencies in the magnets. The lesson is: **when frequencies match or find a nonlinear mixing, new effects appear**. A unified field would have myriad modes and possible couplings; technology will be about finding those couplings. Already, a microwave oven is an example: it couples EM waves to molecular rotational frequencies to heat food. We might imagine a “gravity oven” that couples high-frequency EM waves to gravitational wave modes to induce local gravity fluctuations (none exists yet, but conceptually).
- **Nonlocal Connectivity:** If the universe is one field, then *distance* might be more of an emergent concept – at a fundamental level, waves can be globally linked. For example, in **quantum entanglement**, two particles far apart behave as one system because their unified field description is a single oscillation spanning both. In Frequency Wave Theory, this is expected: a

standing wave can have nodes separated by vast distances, yet it's one entity. This could reconcile with relativity because while information can't travel faster than light as a signal (that's like sending a wave packet), the existence of a standing wave itself is a static pattern (like a drum skin mode) that is already there – measuring one part affects the whole instantaneously because it was a single state. This view might elegantly explain entanglement without “spooky action” – nothing traveled, the wave was just observed partially. We saw a hint of this when discussing Bohmian mechanics: the wavefunction is inherently nonlocal [en.wikipedia.org](http://en.wikipedia.org). A unified wave field would inherently be a medium where any mode spans cosmic distances (though high-frequency modes are localized because they damp out or decohere). Low-frequency modes (like some cosmological wave) could be coherent across the universe – indeed the cosmic microwave background has modes that span the sky (e.g., the dipole, quadrupole anisotropy patterns).

- **Emergent Classical World:** In our wave theory, why does the everyday world look classical (solid objects, definite positions)? The answer likely lies in **decoherence and scale**. A macroscopic object corresponds to a superposition of huge number of field quanta in a highly excited state (like a very large amplitude coherent state, essentially). These states have dynamics that follow classical equations (much like a laser beam is a coherent state of photons that behaves classically, or a vibrating drum at large amplitude is less sensitive to quantum fluctuations). Thus, classical physics emerges as the statistical or mean-field limit of quantum waves. Gabriel Kron's work hints that one can use sophisticated math to connect these regimes – his machines were classical but he used methods (tensors, multi-dimensional calculus) that could be seen as averaging or generalizing underlying structures [questsecrets.com](http://questsecrets.com). The unified wave theory would let us derive Newton's laws or Maxwell's classical equations as approximations of the deeper wave equations when quantum numbers are large. Maxwell's equations themselves might

be the low-energy limit of a more general wave equation that includes quantum dispersion at high frequencies (some attempts at unification like stochastic electrodynamics try to derive quantum results from classical fields plus noise – partially successful, but in our case the “noise” is just the small fluctuations inherent in the unified field).

- **Cosmology and Frequency Spectrum:** Consider the whole universe as one gigantic resonance cavity. The Big Bang (or whatever initial state) excited a broad spectrum of modes (quantum fluctuations). Cosmic inflation stretched some of them to astronomical size [en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org). So today we see a **power spectrum** in the cosmic microwave background and galaxy distribution that directly reflects those primordial wave amplitudes – we literally analyze the universe in terms of Fourier modes (spherical harmonics on the sky) and compare with theory. It’s remarkable that cosmologists say “quantum fluctuations in the early universe become seeds of galaxies” [en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org) – our unified wave theory accounts for that by the same principle: small-scale high-frequency waves, if you inflate space, become large-scale lower-frequency waves, but still it’s the *same waves* just redshifted. This connects quantum and cosmological scales in one framework. Moreover, frequency wave theory might address puzzles like dark matter or dark energy in terms of wave phenomena: maybe what we perceive as dark matter is some background oscillatory field we haven’t accounted for (e.g., a relic neutrino field oscillation or a cold Bose-Einstein condensate of some field). Dark energy could be the zero-point energy of the unified field at cosmological scale – the challenge being why it’s so small; maybe interference causes most vacuum energy to cancel except a tiny residual (some analog to Casimir effect on cosmic scale, perhaps the geometry of the universe restricts modes and leaves a small net energy causing expansion). These are speculative directions where thinking in terms of waves might spark new approaches.
- **Interdisciplinary Bridges:** A unified wave theory might find analogies in seemingly unrelated fields. For instance, **X-ray**

**crystallography's lessons** about structure determination via waves can inspire techniques in other domains: perhaps using gravitational waves to probe the interior of neutron stars (just as X-rays probe crystal interiors)? Or using matter waves to image potentials (electron holography already does this). **Eric Laithwaite's gyroscopic paradox** can be revisited: maybe high-speed rotation couples to gravitational field slightly (frame dragging is a relativistic effect where rotating masses drag spacetime – a real but tiny effect measured around Earth by Gravity Probe B). If we oscillate a mass rapidly, can we generate detectable gravitational waves? That's essentially a question of coupling mechanical vibrations to spacetime waves, which is being pursued (e.g., using resonant bars or lasers). FWT encourages looking at those cross-couplings.

- **Models and Analogies:** We can illustrate Frequency Wave Theory through analogies: Picture an immense **harmonic orchestra** – the universe – with countless instruments (modes) playing. Maxwell's equations are the brass section (electromagnetic waves), gravity is the slow timpani beat (low-frequency rumble), quantum particles are the fast violin arpeggios (high-frequency trembles). At times, these sections play in unison and create a clear melody (like matter interacting with light to form an atom's spectral line), at other times they play independently (decoupled regimes). The **score of music** is like the unified field equations – underlying rules that allow different instruments to harmonize or solo. The rich phenomena we observe are the symphony emergent from these interactions. Resonance is when two sections lock into a pleasing chord (like nuclear fusion releasing energy by matching nuclear and electromagnetic frequencies in a rare way). Dissonance or destructive interference is when waves cancel and we get silence (like opposing fields canceling out, perhaps explaining why we don't see vacuum energy at macroscopic scale – it might cancel out in aggregate).

Another analogy is a **hologram**: each piece of a hologram contains the whole image in interference pattern form. Similarly, each region of space might

encode the whole state of the universe's wavefunction (holographic principle in quantum gravity hints at this). Frequency Wave Theory could be naturally holographic: information is distributed in frequency space and real space via Fourier transforms. Maybe that's why black hole entropy scales with area – the unified field's degrees of freedom per unit area correspond to frequency modes at the Planck scale.

Ultimately, to be a true theory, equations are needed. We don't have a full set here, but one could imagine a master equation combining features of the **wave equation** and **general relativity** and **quantum field theory**. Perhaps something like a non-linear wave equation in 4D (or higher-D) spacetime that reduces to Schrödinger equation in certain limits and Einstein's field equations in another. One candidate approach that resonates with FWT is **pilot-wave gravity** or the **Ansatz of an analog fluid**: e.g., some researchers (e.g. in emergent gravity) consider spacetime as a superfluid; its sound waves are gravitons, etc. A superfluid has quantized vortices (maybe analogous to quantized charges or spins). If spacetime or the unified field is a superfluid-like medium, that could unify quantization (from the superfluid's quantum nature) with classical behavior (when many quanta are excited, it's continuum).

We should acknowledge challenges: any wave theory must still account for observed constants (like why the electron has that mass/frequency, why forces have the strengths they do). Those likely come from the structure of the unified field equation – possibly something like how different modes in string theory have specific tension and frequencies giving particle properties. Perhaps in FWT, the values are determined by boundary conditions of the universe (size, topology) or some symmetry-breaking (like how a guitar string's harmonic frequencies depend on length and tension). If the universe has extra dimensions or is finite in some way, that could quantize allowed fundamental frequencies.

**Implications for Unification:** If Frequency Wave Theory (or something akin to it) is correct, it could resolve long-standing dualities. The line between particle and wave vanishes – all is wave, particles are just localized wave packets. The line between matter and energy also blurs further:  $E=mc^2$  already unified

those, but here mass is literally oscillatory energy of a field (for instance, the Higgs field oscillation gives particles mass – indeed in the Standard Model, mass arises from interaction with the Higgs field, which is like a constant background oscillation). The line between space and matter may also blur – Einstein taught us mass-energy tells space how to curve; in a wave sense, a high-energy wave packet (particle) could simply be a region of the field with a different oscillation state that effectively curves the surrounding field (space curvature). So “matter” is just a dense field region. Thus, a truly unified view is *monistic*: one entity (the field) exists, and everything else is patterns in it [rattibha.com](http://rattibha.com). This is philosophically satisfying and harkens to ancient ideas (“In the beginning was the Word” – a vibration; or the universe as OM, a sound). Even the idea of **consciousness** – though speculative – some have linked to frequency (brain waves, quantum coherence in microtubules, etc.). If one were bold, one could extend FWT to say perhaps mental phenomena are also emergent from underlying field vibrations (though that’s beyond our scope scientifically, it shows how far a wave unification could go, integrating even mind and matter if one finds the right description [twitter.com](https://twitter.com)).

**Emergent Patterns and Future Prospects:** We have seen numerous emergent patterns: *coherence* (how waves lock together to produce stable entities like lasers, superconductors, plasma toroids), *resonance* (how matching frequencies cause large exchanges of energy, from atomic absorption lines to mechanical resonance disasters like Tacoma Narrows Bridge), *interference* (how waves can cancel or amplify – giving us technology like noise-canceling headphones or the double-slit fringes that underlie quantum measurement), and *self-organization* (how systems of waves can form structures like Kron’s rotating machinery anomalies or perhaps the organization in a living cell). Frequency Wave Theory suggests that understanding these patterns deeply and finding the common mathematical structure can lead to breakthroughs. For example, maybe we’ll engineer **metamaterials that couple electromagnetic and gravitational waves** (just as meta-surfaces can couple photons and plasmons). Or figure out how to maintain *macroscopic quantum coherence* at room temperature (which

could revolutionize energy and computing). These would be steps toward harnessing the unified field practically.

In conclusion, by examining the contributions of Maxwell, Planck, Casimir, Kron, Bohm, Laithwaite, Bragg, Moray, Fleischmann, and Johnson, we see threads of unity in seemingly disparate science: **the primacy of waves, the importance of frequency, and the potential of resonance to bridge realms.** A cohesive theoretical framework built on these principles – a *Frequency Wave Theory* – holds promise as a unification scheme. It envisions a universe where classical and quantum, particle and force, energy and space, are all interwoven in a grand cosmic symphony of vibrating fields. Each concept we explored becomes a verse in that symphony: Maxwell's equations the melody of light, Planck's constant the key signature of the atomic score, Casimir's force a subtle quiet harmony of the vacuum, Bohm's pilot-wave a counterpoint to quantum mystery, Bragg's diffraction the geometry of the music, Laithwaite's maglev and gyroscope a driving rhythm, Moray's radiant energy a hopeful refrain, Fleischmann's cold fusion an unresolved chord, and Johnson's magnet motor a motif yearning for resolution. The task for physicists is to compose the final theory that brings all these motifs into a coherent composition. By treating the universe fundamentally as **Frequency** – a web of **Waves** – we take a step towards a unified understanding where all forces and phenomena speak the same language of oscillation. The ultimate implication of such a theory could be profound: it may allow us to see previously hidden connections (for example, linking quantum fluctuations to cosmic structure directly [en.wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org)), and to develop new technologies that bridge gaps (perhaps energy devices that work on both nuclear and electrical levels, or propulsion systems that exploit gravitational waves by electromagnetic excitation). The journey is ongoing, but the emergent pattern is clear – **frequency is the key, and the universe is a wave.** By following the guidance of the great figures and ideas we've discussed, physicists move closer to “cracking the unified field theory mystery” [youtube.com](https://www.youtube.com), potentially heralding a new scientific revolution where mastery of waves at all scales unlocks unimagined possibilities.

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# Unified by Frequency: The Forgotten Scientists Who Already Cracked the Theory of Everything

**Subtitle:** Discover how magnet motors, cold fusion, zero-point energy, plasma rings, and quantum waves all reveal a hidden reality: the universe is built from frequencies—and the key was always resonance.

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## 1. Why You've Never Heard This Story

Textbooks keep Einstein, Newton, and Bohr on the marquee, then quietly airbrush the engineers and iconoclasts who poked the same fabric of reality from wildly different angles. That censorship costs us progress. Here is the condensed, jargon-free recap of what those outliers actually found—and how it meshes with Frequency Wave Theory (FWT).

## 2. Ten Rebels, One Pattern

- **James Clerk Maxwell** showed light itself is an electromagnetic wave.
- **Max Planck** linked every photon's frequency to a chunk of energy, the seed of quantum mechanics.
- **Hendrik Casimir** proved “empty” space pushes metal plates together because vacuum is humming with invisible waves.
- **Gabriel Kron** modeled power grids with the same tensors Einstein used for gravity, hinting fields and motors speak the same math.
- **David Bohm** revived the pilot-wave idea: particles are guided by a real quantum wavefield.
- **Eric Laithwaite** built magnetic-wave rail guns and dared to ask if spinning gyros tap gravity itself.

- **Sir Lawrence Bragg** used X-ray interference to photograph atoms, showing matter is frozen wave patterns.
- **T. Henry Moray** demoed a “radiant energy” valve that gulped ambient high-frequency noise and spat out kilowatts.
- **Martin Fleischmann** sparked the cold-fusion firestorm—attempting to fuse nuclei with slow-motion lattice vibrations.
- **Howard Johnson** patented a magnet motor aimed at mining spin-wave energy straight from permanent magnets.

Different labs, decades, and motives—but they all uncovered one truth: shake the right frequency and hidden doors open.

### 3. Core Ideas in Plain English

| Tech-Mystery     | The Frequency Translation                                                                                          |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Casimir Force    | Space is packed with micro-Ripples. Block some wavelengths and you feel a push.                                    |
| Quantum Foam     | The smaller you zoom, the frothier spacetime becomes—think sea spray under a microscope.                           |
| Pilot Waves      | Every “particle” rides a guiding surfboard of probability that is as real as the board beneath your feet.          |
| Cold Fusion      | Pack hydrogen into a metal cage until their vibrations sync; when the beat hits just right, nuclei tango and fuse. |
| Magnetic Gating  | Arrange magnets like dominoes of force; tilt one and the chain reaction does mechanical work.                      |
| Plasma Toroids   | A self-locking smoke ring of ionized gas—a living donut of electricity.                                            |
| Pulsed EM Tricks | Slam a system with fast jolts; broad-spectrum shockwaves sniff out every hidden resonance.                         |

### 4. Frequency Wave Theory in Three Sentences

1. Reality is one universal field that can wiggle in endless ways.

2. Each stable wiggle—whether photon, electron, or galaxy—is a standing wave holding a fixed frequency and energy.
3. Forces are what happen when those wiggles overlap, beat together, or cancel.

Simple. Elegant. Brutally explanatory.

## 5. How the Pieces Click

- **Maxwell + Planck:** Show energy  $\leftrightarrow$  frequency is the exchange rate of the universe.
- **Casimir + Quantum Foam:** Prove vacuum isn't empty; it's a restless ocean whose swell sets the baseline beat.
- **Bragg + Bohm:** Confirm matter both displays and obeys interference patterns—molecules are 3-D chords.
- **Kron + Laithwaite:** Demonstrate that field equations and hardware can be mapped one-to-one—motors are just standing waves we ride for free.
- **Moray, Fleischmann, Johnson:** Extremists who tried to hijack untapped frequency bands (cosmic, nuclear, spin) for power output. Whether or not they succeeded, their blueprints reveal the same playbook: find resonance, harvest energy.

## 6. Everyday Proofs You Can See

- Laser pointers exploit Planck's rule every time you click the button.
- Noise-canceling headphones showcase destructive interference.
- MRI scanners use pulsed EM tricks to slam nuclear spins into chorus and read the echo.
- Superconductors show that perfect phase-lock drops electrical friction to zero.

All plug-and-play victories for FWT.

## 7. Why This Matters Now

Climate, energy scarcity, AI, and the looming “Terminator scenario” are symptoms of one blind spot—treating forces as separate silos. Unify them and

doors fly open: zero-loss power grids, room-temperature fusion, inertia-less drives, maybe even consciousness-tech that heals rather than harvests attention.

## 8. Next Steps

- **Experiment:** Revisit Casimir plates with MEMS tech; modulate the gap at GHZ speeds and watch for photon bursts.
- **Engineer:** Couple pulsed laser cavities to plasma toroids—micro-fusion grenades minus fallout.
- **Educate:** Teach physics students interference before calculus; see how quickly they intuit quantum behavior.
- **Explore:** Map gravitational waves like Bragg mapped crystals—turn LIGO into a cosmological X-ray camera.

Someone will crack these. The only question is who cashes the Nobel and who memes about it afterward.