The Embodiment of Light

Concept Version (1.1)

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Abstract

As children when we go to school, one of the first epiphanies we learn are the “Three States of Aggregation” of water. The amazing effect that ice, water and steam are all the same. Just water in three different states.

This concept version claims that like water, there are “Three Different States of Aggregation” of Light.

Compared to Water:

Like ice is the solid state of water, Matter is the solid State of Light. Matter is the First State of Light, bounded by the Electromagnetic Force and Gravity.

Gravity is the second order effect of the Electromagnetic Force in Confined Light. (The Origin of Electromagnetic Mass. [DOI: 10.31219/osf.io/ehtdx](https://doi.org/10.31219/osf.io/ehtdx)) . Like acceleration is the second order effect of velocity and we consider velocity as a first order effect.

Like water is the Liquid State, Free Light (Free Electromagnetic Radiation, propagating through space with the speed of light) is the “Second State of Aggregation” of Light. Free Light is the Second State of Light and can travel freely through space.

Like water cannot flow through ice, Light cannot travel through matter (X-rays with a limited frequency range excepted). Because light has been bounded and confined by

the Electromagnetic Force. The 2-dimensional confinement of light, which can be observed in a LASER beam, causes the 2-dimensional inertia of Light. And the Electromagnetic Interaction causes the limited propagation speed for light.

Like steam is the gaseous state of water, the Third State of Light is the unknown State of Light. The state in which light can travel freely through matter and is invisible for our physical world. The light which does not interact with our measurements and physical experiments because this state of light is free of the confining electromagnetic force. The light which travels with the infinite speed because this is the light without inertia. The light without confinement. The Light without the boundaries within our Physically limited world.

This invisible world of the Third State of Light has been called the Spiritual World. The world of the Soul. The world of feelings. The world of "[Telepathy](#)" in which thoughts and feeling travel with an infinite speed, not limited by the boundaries of our Physically Limited world. The world of thoughts. The world from which we really see and hear and feel and experience. The world in which we really do exist. The world in which we never die. The world where we were before we were born and the same world where we will be after we pass away. The world in which we can travel through space and time with an infinite and unlimited speed. The world in which past, present and future exist simultaneously. The world in which we are whole and where we communicate by telepathy. This is the world excluded till now by science.

The Solid State of Aggregation of Light

The physics of the First State of Light (matter|) has been discussed Quantum Light Theory. Quantum Light Theory (QLT) is the development in Quantum Field Theory (QFT). In Quantum Field Theory, the fundamental interaction fields are replacing the concept of elementary particles in Classical Quantum Mechanics. In Quantum Light Theory the fundamental interaction fields are being replaced by One Single Field. The Electromagnetic Field, generally well known as Light. To realize this theoretical concept, the fundamental theory has to go back in time 300 years, the time of Isaac Newton to follow a different path in development.

Nowadays experiments question more and more the fundamental concepts in Quantum Field Theory and Classical Quantum Mechanics. The publication “[Operational Resource Theory of Imaginarity](#)“ in “[Physical Review Letters](#)” in 2021 (Ref. [2]) presenting the first experimental evidence for the measurability of “Quantum Mechanical Imaginarity” directly leads to the fundamental question in this experiment: How is it possible to measure the imaginary part of “Quantum Physical Probability Waves”? This publication provides an unambiguously answer to this fundamental question in Physics, based on the fundamental “Gravitational Electromagnetic Interaction” force densities. The “Quantum Light Theory” presents a new “Gravitational-Electromagnetic Equation” describing Electromagnetic Field Configurations which are simultaneously the Mathematical Solutions for the Quantum Mechanical “Schrodinger Wave Equation” and more exactly the Mathematical Solutions for the “Relativistic Quantum Mechanical Dirac Equation”. The Mathematical Solutions for the “Gravitational-Electromagnetic Equation” carry Mass, Electric Charge and Magnetic Spin at discrete values.

Keywords: General Relativity; Quantum Physics; Dirac Equation; Gravitational-Electromagnetic Interaction; Black Holes; Gravitational-Electromagnetic Confinement; Electromagnetism; Quantum Optics

Introduction to Quantum Light Theory:

The physicist “John Archibald Wheeler”, and well-known friend of Albert Einstein, published his theory about **Gravitational Electromagnetic Entities** (GEONs) in 1955 in Physical Review Journals: “GEONs” (Ref. 1). John Archibald Wheeler was the first one in physics who understood that:

$$\begin{aligned} \textit{Light} &\hat{=}\textit{ Electromagnetic Radiation} \hat{=}\textit{ Energy} \hat{=} \\ &\hat{=} \textit{ Mass} \left(E = m c^2 \right) \hat{=} \textit{ Gravity} \hat{=} \textit{ Gravitational Field} \end{aligned}$$

Wheeler’s conclusion was that every beam of light creates simultaneously a gravitational field, besides the original electromagnetic field, proportional to the electromagnetic energy of the beam of light.

Like a Black Hole can capture a beam of light, it is possible that a beam of light confines itself due to its own gravitational field forming a **Gravitational Electromagnetic Entity** (GEON). The final results of Wheeler’s research were not what he expected. He found only GEONs by toroidal “Gravitational-Electromagnetic Confinement” with the dimensions of a star constellation and a stable lifetime of a few milliseconds.

“Quantum Light Theory” presents a new “Gravitational-Electromagnetic Equation” (Ref. [7], [8] and [9]) describing Electromagnetic Field Configurations which are

simultaneously the Mathematical Solutions for the Quantum Mechanical “Schrodinger Wave Equation” and more exactly the Mathematical Solutions for the “Relativistic Quantum Mechanical Dirac Equation”. The Mathematical Solutions for the “Gravitational-Electromagnetic Equation” carry Mass, Electric Charge and Magnetic Spin at discrete values.

To find this new “Gravitational-Electromagnetic Equation” we have to go back to the time of [Isaac Newton](#) who published in 1687 in the “Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica” a Universal Fundamental Principle in Physics. Newton found the concept of “Universal Equilibrium” which he formulated in his famous third equation Action = - Reaction. In nowadays math the concept of “Universal Equilibrium” has been formulated as:

$$\sum_{i=0}^{i=n} \overline{F_i} = 0 \quad (1)$$

Because the Inertia Force is a Reaction Force, the Inertia Force appears in the equation with a minus sign.

$$\sum_{i=0}^{i=n} \overline{F_i} - m \overline{a} = 0 \quad (2)$$

Equation (2) is a general presentation of [Newton’s famous second law of motion](#). In a fundamental way, Newton’s second law of motion describes the required electromagnetic equation for the Gravitational-Electromagnetic Interaction in general terms, including [Maxwell’s theory of Electrodynamics](#) published in 1865 in the article: “[A Dynamic Theory of the Electromagnetic Field](#)”

and Einstein's theory of [General Relativity](#) published in 1911 the article: "[On the Influence of Gravitation on the Propagation of Light](#)".

Because Maxwell's 4 equations are not part of one whole uniform understanding of the universe like the fundamental equation of Newton's second law of motion represents, Maxwell's theory is missing the fundamental foundation.

Newton's second law of motion has been based on a profound understanding of the universe which is based on the fundamental principle of Harmony and Equilibrium, expressed in equation (2).

To realize the new "Gravitational-Electromagnetic Equation", Newton's second law of motion will be the Universal Concept in Physics on which "Quantum Light Theory" will be built. The fundamental Electromagnetic force density equation has been based integral on Newton's second law of motion and has been divided into 5 separate terms (B-1 until B-5), each one describing a part of the electromagnetic and inertia force densities.

$$\sum_{i=0}^{i=5} B_i = 0 \quad (3)$$

The first term B-1 represents the inertia of the mass density of light (Electromagnetic Radiation). The terms B-2 and B-3 represent the electric force densities within the Electromagnetic Radiation (Beam of Light) and the terms B-4 and B-5 represent the magnetic force densities within the Electromagnetic Radiation (Beam of Light).

Fundamental in the “Quantum Light Theory” is the outcome of (3) which always has to be zero according Newton’s fundamental principle of “Universal Equilibrium”.

To apply the concept of “Universal Equilibrium” within an electromagnetic field, the electric forces F_{Electric} , the magnetic forces F_{Magnetic} and the inertia forces will be presented separately in equation (3):

$$\sum_{i=0, j=0}^{i=n, j=m} \left(\overline{F_{\text{Electric}-i}} + \overline{F_{\text{Magnetic}-j}} - m \bar{a} \right) = 0 \quad (4)$$

Reducing Equation (2) to one single Force $\bar{F}$, equation (2) will be written in the well-known presentation:

$$\bar{F} = m \bar{a} \quad (5)$$

The right and the left term of Newton’s law of motion in equation (5) has to be divided by the Volume “V” to find an equation for the force density $\bar{f}$ related to the mass density “ ρ ”.

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{F} &= m \bar{a} \\ \left(\frac{\bar{F}}{V} \right) &= \left(\frac{m}{V} \right) \bar{a} \\ \bar{f} &= \rho \bar{a} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

The Inertia Force $\overline{F_{\text{Inertia}}}$ for Electromagnetic Radiation will be derived from Newton’s second law of motion, using the

relationship between the momentum vector $\bar{p}$ for radiation expressed by the Poynting vector $\bar{S}$:

$$\overline{F_{INERTIA}} = -m \bar{a} = -m \frac{\Delta \bar{v}}{\Delta t} = -\frac{\Delta(m\bar{v})}{\Delta t} = -\frac{\Delta \bar{p}}{\Delta t} = -\left(\frac{V}{c^2}\right) \frac{\Delta \bar{S}}{\Delta t} \quad (7)$$

Dividing the right and the left term in equation (7) by the

volume V results in the inertia force density $\overline{f_{Inertia}}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{F_{INERTIA}} &= -m \bar{a} = -m \frac{\Delta \bar{v}}{\Delta t} = -\frac{\Delta(m\bar{v})}{\Delta t} = -\frac{\Delta \bar{p}}{\Delta t} = -\left(\frac{V}{c^2}\right) \frac{\Delta \bar{S}}{\Delta t} \\ \frac{\overline{F_{INERTIA}}}{V} &= -\frac{m}{V} \bar{a} = -\frac{m}{V} \frac{\Delta \bar{v}}{\Delta t} = -\frac{1}{V} \frac{\Delta \bar{p}}{\Delta t} = -\left(\frac{1}{c^2}\right) \frac{\Delta \bar{S}}{\Delta t} \\ \overline{f_{INERTIA}} &= -\rho \bar{a} = -\left(\frac{1}{c^2}\right) \frac{\Delta \bar{S}}{\Delta t} \quad [N/m^3] \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

The Poynting vector $\bar{S}$ represents the total energy transport of the electromagnetic radiation per unit surface per unit time [J / m² s]. Which can be written as the cross product of the Electric Field intensity $\bar{E}$ and the magnetic Field intensity $\bar{H}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{f_{INERTIA}} &= -\rho \bar{a} = -\left(\frac{1}{c^2}\right) \frac{\Delta \bar{S}}{\Delta t} = -\left(\frac{1}{c^2}\right) \frac{\Delta (\bar{E} \times \bar{H})}{\Delta t} [N/m^3] \\ \overline{f_{INERTIA}} &= -\left(\frac{1}{c^2}\right) \frac{\partial (\bar{E} \times \bar{H})}{\partial t} [N/m^3] \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

An example of the Coulomb Force is the Electric Force $F_{Coulomb}$ acting on an electric charge Q placed in an electric field E . The equation for the Coulomb Force equals:

$$\overline{F_{Coulomb}} = \bar{E} Q \quad [N] \quad (10)$$

Dividing the right and the left term in equation (10) by the volume V results in the Electric force density $\overline{f}_{\text{Coulomb}}$:

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{F}_{\text{COULOMB}} &= \overline{E} Q \quad [\text{N}] \\ \frac{\overline{F}_{\text{COULOMB}}}{V} &= \overline{E} \frac{Q}{V} \quad [\text{N/ m}^3] \\ \overline{f}_{\text{COULOMB}} &= \overline{E} \rho_E \quad [\text{N/ m}^3]\end{aligned}\tag{11}$$

Substituting [Gauss's law in differential form](#) in (11) results in Coulombs Law for Electromagnetic Radiation for the Electric force density $\overline{f}_{\text{Coulomb}}$:

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{f}_{\text{COULOMB}} &= \overline{E} \rho_E \\ \overline{f}_{\text{COULOMB}} &= \overline{E} \rho_E = \overline{E} (\nabla \cdot \overline{D}) \\ \overline{f}_{\text{COULOMB}} &= \overline{E} (\nabla \cdot \overline{D}) = \epsilon \overline{E} (\nabla \cdot \overline{E}) \quad [\text{N/ m}^3]\end{aligned}\tag{12}$$

In Electromagnetic Field Configurations, there is in general no preference for the electric force densities or the magnetic force densities. In general the equations for the electric field densities are universally exchangeable with the magnetic field densities.

For the magnetic field densities, equation (12) can be written as:

$$\bar{f}_{\text{Coulomb - Electric}} = \bar{E}(\nabla \cdot \bar{D}) = \epsilon \bar{E}(\nabla \cdot \bar{E}) \left[\text{N/m}^3 \right] \text{ (Term B-2)} \quad (13)$$

$$\bar{f}_{\text{Coulomb - Magnetic}} = \bar{H}(\nabla \cdot \bar{B}) = \mu \bar{H}(\nabla \cdot \bar{H}) \left[\text{N/m}^3 \right] \text{ (Term B-4)}$$

An example of the Lorentz Force is the Magnetic Force $\bar{F}_{\text{Lorentz}}$ acting on an electric charge Q moving with a velocity $\bar{v}$ within a magnetic field with magnetic field intensity $\bar{B}$ (magnetic induction).

Fig. 1. The Lorentz Force equals the cross product of the Magnetic Induction $\bar{B}$ and the velocity $\bar{v}$ of the charge q moving within the magnetic field times the value of the electric charge

The equation for the Lorentz Force equals:

$$\bar{F}_{\text{LORENTZ}} = Q \bar{v} \times \bar{B} \quad [\text{N}] \quad (14)$$

Dividing the right and the left term in equation (14) by the volume V results in the Lorentz force density $\bar{f}_{\text{Lorentz}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{F}_{\text{LORENTZ}} &= Q \bar{v} \times \bar{B} \quad [\text{N}] \\
\frac{\bar{F}_{\text{LORENTZ}}}{V} &= - \bar{B} \times \frac{Q \bar{v}}{V} \quad [\text{N/ m}^3] \\
\bar{f}_{\text{LORENTZ}} &= - \bar{B} \times \frac{Q \bar{v}}{V} = - \bar{B} \times \bar{j} = - \mu \bar{H} \times \bar{j} \quad [\text{N/ m}^3]
\end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

In which q is the electric charge, v the velocity of the electric charge, B the magnetic induction and j the electric current density. Substituting Ampère's law in differential form in (15) results in Lorentz's Law for Electromagnetic Radiation

for the Electric force density $\overline{f}_{\text{Lorentz}}$:

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{f}_{\text{LORENTZ}} &= - \mu \bar{H} \times (\bar{j}) \\
\bar{f}_{\text{LORENTZ}} &= - \mu \bar{H} \times (\bar{j}) = - \mu \bar{H} \times (\nabla \times \bar{H}) \quad [\text{N/ m}^3]
\end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

In Electromagnetic Field Configurations, there is in general no preference for the electric force densities or the magnetic force densities. In general the equations for the electric field densities are universally exchangeable with the magnetic field densities. For the electric field densities, equation (16) can be written as:

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{f}_{\text{Coulomb - Electric}} &= - \epsilon \bar{E} \times (\nabla \times \bar{E}) \quad [\text{N/ m}^3] \quad (\text{Term B-3}) \\
\bar{f}_{\text{Coulomb - Magnetic}} &= - \mu \bar{H} \times (\nabla \times \bar{H}) \quad [\text{N/ m}^3] \quad (\text{Term B-5})
\end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

Newton's second law of motion applied within any arbitrary electromagnetic field configuration results in the fundamental equation (23) for any arbitrary electromagnetic field configuration (a beam of light):

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{NEWTON: } \mathbf{F}_{\text{TOTAAL}} = m \mathbf{a} \text{ represents: } \mathbf{f}_{\text{TOTAAL}} = \rho \mathbf{a} \\
 & -\rho \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{f}_{\text{TOTAAL}} = 0 \\
 & -\rho \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{f}_{\text{ELEKTRISCH}} + \mathbf{f}_{\text{MAGNETISCH}} = 0 \quad (18) \\
 & -\rho \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{F}_{\text{COULOMB}} + \mathbf{F}_{\text{LORENTZ}} + \mathbf{F}_{\text{COULOMB}} + \mathbf{F}_{\text{LORENTZ}} = 0 \\
 & -\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial (\bar{\mathbf{E}} \times \bar{\mathbf{H}})}{\partial t} + \epsilon_0 \bar{\mathbf{E}} (\nabla \cdot \bar{\mathbf{E}}) - \epsilon_0 \bar{\mathbf{E}} \times (\nabla \times \bar{\mathbf{E}}) + \mu_0 \bar{\mathbf{H}} (\nabla \cdot \bar{\mathbf{H}}) - \mu_0 \bar{\mathbf{H}} \times (\nabla \times \bar{\mathbf{H}}) = 0 \\
 & \quad \text{B-1} \quad \quad \text{B-2} \quad \quad \text{B-3} \quad \quad \text{B-4} \quad \quad \text{B-5}
 \end{aligned}$$

Term B-4 is the magnetic equivalent of the (electric) Coulomb's law B-2 and Term B-3 is the electric equivalent of the (magnetic) Lorentz's law B-5.

The universal equation for the electromagnetic field (free electromagnetic waves and confined electromagnetic fields) has been presented in (24) and expresses the perfect equilibrium between the inertia forces (B-1), the electric forces (B-2 and B-3) and the magnetic forces (B-4 and B-5) in any arbitrary electromagnetic field configuration.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial (\bar{\mathbf{E}} \times \bar{\mathbf{H}})}{\partial t} + \epsilon_0 \bar{\mathbf{E}} (\nabla \cdot \bar{\mathbf{E}}) - \epsilon_0 \bar{\mathbf{E}} \times (\nabla \times \bar{\mathbf{E}}) + \mu_0 \bar{\mathbf{H}} (\nabla \cdot \bar{\mathbf{H}}) - \mu_0 \bar{\mathbf{H}} \times (\nabla \times \bar{\mathbf{H}}) = 0 \quad (19) \\
 & \quad \text{B-1} \quad \quad \text{B-2} \quad \quad \text{B-3} \quad \quad \text{B-4} \quad \quad \text{B-5}
 \end{aligned}$$

The universal equation (19) for any arbitrary electromagnetic field configuration can be written in the form:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial (\vec{E} \times \vec{H})}{\partial t} + \epsilon_0 \vec{E} (\nabla \cdot \vec{E}) - \epsilon_0 \vec{E} \times (\nabla \times \vec{E}) + \mu_0 \vec{H} (\nabla \cdot \vec{H}) - \mu_0 \vec{H} \times (\nabla \times \vec{H}) = 0 \\
 & -\epsilon_0 \mu_0 \left(\vec{E} \times \frac{\partial (\vec{H})}{\partial t} + \vec{H} \times \frac{\partial (\vec{E})}{\partial t} \right) + \epsilon_0 \vec{E} (\nabla \cdot \vec{E}) - \epsilon_0 \vec{E} \times (\nabla \times \vec{E}) + \mu_0 \vec{H} (\nabla \cdot \vec{H}) - \mu_0 \vec{H} \times (\nabla \times \vec{H}) = 0 \quad (20) \\
 & -\left(\epsilon_0 \vec{E} \times \frac{\partial (\vec{B})}{\partial t} + \mu_0 \vec{H} \times \frac{\partial (\vec{D})}{\partial t} \right) + \vec{E} (\nabla \cdot \vec{D}) - \epsilon_0 \vec{E} \times (\nabla \times \vec{E}) + \vec{H} (\nabla \cdot \vec{B}) - \mu_0 \vec{H} \times (\nabla \times \vec{H}) = 0 \\
 & \quad \text{M-3} \quad \quad \text{M-4} \quad \quad \text{M-1} \quad \quad \text{M-3} \quad \quad \text{M-2} \quad \quad \text{M-4}
 \end{aligned}$$

The Maxwell Equations are presented in (21):

$$\begin{aligned}
 \nabla \cdot \vec{D} &= \rho \quad \text{(M-1)} & \nabla \times \vec{E} &= -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \quad \text{(M-3)} \\
 \nabla \cdot \vec{B} &= 0 \quad \text{(M-2)} & \nabla \times \vec{H} &= \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \quad \text{(M-4)}
 \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

In vacuum in the absence of any charge density, it follows from (26) that all the solutions for the Maxwell's Equations are also solutions for the separate parts of the Universal Equation (25) for the Electromagnetic field.

Universal Equation for the Electromagnetic Field.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\left(\epsilon_0 \vec{E} \times \frac{\partial (\vec{B})}{\partial t} + \mu_0 \vec{H} \times \frac{\partial (\vec{D})}{\partial t} \right) + \vec{E} (\nabla \cdot \vec{D}) - \epsilon_0 \vec{E} \times (\nabla \times \vec{E}) + \vec{H} (\nabla \cdot \vec{B}) - \mu_0 \vec{H} \times (\nabla \times \vec{H}) = 0 \\
 & \quad \text{M-3} \quad \quad \text{M-4} \quad \quad \text{M-1} \quad \quad \text{M-3} \quad \quad \text{M-2} \quad \quad \text{M-4} \\
 & \text{4 Maxwell's Equations} \quad \quad \quad (22)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \nabla \cdot \vec{D} &= \rho \quad \text{(M-1)} & \nabla \times \vec{E} &= -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \quad \text{(M-3)} \\
 \nabla \cdot \vec{B} &= 0 \quad \text{(M-2)} & \nabla \times \vec{H} &= \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \quad \text{(M-4)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Comparing the 4 Maxwell Equations (26) with the Universal Equation (24) we conclude that the 4 Maxwell equations show only the 4 parts of the Universal Dynamic Equilibrium in 4 separate terms and the 4 Maxwell equations are missing the fundamental term for inertia. For that reason it is impossible to calculate the interaction between light and gravity with the 4 Maxwell equations. To find the interaction terms between light and gravity the inertia term (B-1 in 24) is necessary.

To define the Fundamental Equation for the Interaction between Gravity and Light, an extra term (B-6) has been introduced in equation (24). The term B-6 represents the force density of the gravitational field acting on the electromagnetic mass density.

$$F_{\text{GRAVITY}} = m \bar{g} \text{ [N]}$$

Dividing both terms by the Volume V:

$$\frac{F_{\text{GRAVITY}}}{V} = \frac{m}{V} \bar{g} \text{ [N/ m}^3\text{]} \quad (23)$$

Results in the force density:

$$f_{\text{GRAVITY}} = \rho \bar{g} \text{ [N/ m}^3\text{]}$$

The specific mass “p” of a beam of light follows from Einstein’s equation:

$$W = m c^2$$

Dividing both terms by the Volume V results in:

$$\frac{W}{V} = \frac{m}{V} c^2 \quad (24)$$

which represents the energy density "w" and the specific mass " ρ " of the electromagnetic radiation:

$$w = \rho c^2$$

which results for an expression of the specific mass ρ :

$$\rho = \frac{1}{c^2} w = \varepsilon \mu w$$

The energy density "w" follows from the electric and the magnetic field intensities:

$$w = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon E^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mu H^2$$

$$w = \frac{1}{2} (\varepsilon E^2 + \mu H^2) = \frac{1}{2} (\varepsilon (\vec{E} \cdot \vec{E}) + \mu (\vec{H} \cdot \vec{H})) \quad (25)$$

Substituting equation (25) in equation (24) results in the gravitational force density f_{GRAVITY} acting on an arbitrary electromagnetic field configuration (a beam of light) with mass density ρ .

$$f_{\text{GRAVITY}} = \rho \vec{g}$$

$$f_{\text{GRAVITY}} = \rho \vec{g} = \varepsilon \mu w \vec{g} = \frac{1}{2} (\varepsilon^2 \mu (\vec{E} \cdot \vec{E}) + \varepsilon \mu^2 (\vec{H} \cdot \vec{H})) \vec{g} \quad (26)$$

Substituting equation (31) in equation (24) results in the fundamental equation describing the Electromagnetic-Gravitational interaction for any arbitrary electromagnetic field configuration (a beam of light):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{NEWTON: } \vec{F}_{\text{TOTAAL}} = m \vec{a} \text{ [N]} \\
& \text{NEWTON: Expressed in force densities: } \vec{f}_{\text{TOTAAL}} = \rho \vec{a} \text{ [N/ m}^3 \text{]} \\
& \begin{aligned}
& -\rho \vec{a} \quad + \quad \vec{f}_{\text{TOTAAL}} \quad = \vec{0} \\
& -\rho \vec{a} \quad + \quad \vec{f}_{\text{ELEKTRISCH}} \quad + \quad \vec{f}_{\text{MAGNETISCH}} \quad + \quad \vec{f}_{\text{GRAVITY}} \quad = \vec{0} \\
& \vec{f}_{\text{INERTIA}} \quad + \quad \vec{f}_{\text{COULOMB}} \quad + \quad \vec{f}_{\text{LORENTZ}} \quad + \quad \vec{f}_{\text{COULOMB}} \quad + \quad \vec{f}_{\text{LORENTZ}} \quad + \quad \vec{f}_{\text{GRAVITY}} \quad = \vec{0} \\
& -\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial(\vec{E} \times \vec{H})}{\partial t} + \epsilon_0 \vec{E}(\nabla \cdot \vec{E}) - \epsilon_0 \vec{E} \times (\nabla \times \vec{E}) + \mu_0 \vec{H}(\nabla \cdot \vec{H}) - \mu_0 \vec{H} \times (\nabla \times \vec{H}) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\epsilon^2 \mu (\vec{E} \cdot \vec{E}) + \epsilon \mu^2 (\vec{H} \cdot \vec{H}) \right) \vec{g} = \vec{0}
\end{aligned}
\end{aligned} \tag{27}$$

B-1
B-2
B-3
B-4
B-5
B-6

Term B-1 represents the inertia term of the electromagnetic radiation. Term B-4 is the magnetic representation of the (electric) Coulomb's Force B-2 and Term B-3 is the electric representation of the (magnetic) Lorentz Force B-5. Term B-6 represents the Electromagnetic-Gravitational interaction of a gravitational field with field acceleration $\vec{g}$ acting on an arbitrary electromagnetic field configuration (a beam of light) with specific mass ρ .

The universal equation for the electromagnetic field (free electromagnetic waves and confined electromagnetic fields) within a gravitational field with gravity field intensity $\vec{g}$ has been presented in (33) and expresses the perfect equilibrium between the inertia forces (B-1), the electric forces (B-2 and B-3), the magnetic forces (B-4 and B-5) and the gravitational force (B-6) in any arbitrary electromagnetic field configuration.

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial(\vec{E} \times \vec{H})}{\partial t} + \epsilon_0 \vec{E}(\nabla \cdot \vec{E}) - \epsilon_0 \vec{E} \times (\nabla \times \vec{E}) + \mu_0 \vec{H}(\nabla \cdot \vec{H}) - \mu_0 \vec{H} \times (\nabla \times \vec{H}) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\epsilon^2 \mu (\vec{E} \cdot \vec{E}) + \epsilon \mu^2 (\vec{H} \cdot \vec{H}) \right) \vec{g} = \vec{0}
\end{aligned} \tag{28}$$

B-1
B-2
B-3
B-4
B-5
B-6

When a beam of light is approaching a strong gravitational field in the direction of the gravitational field, generated by a Black Hole, the confinement has been called a Longitudinal Black Hole. The direction of propagation of the beam of light is in the same direction (or in the opposite direction) of the gravitational field. According the first term in (33), the beam of light will be accelerated or decelerated. However, the speed of light is a universal constant and for that reason the speed of light cannot increase or decrease. Instead the intensity of the electromagnetic radiation will increase when the beam of light approaches (propagates in the opposite direction as the direction of the gravitational field) the Black Hole. And the intensity of the electromagnetic radiation will decrease when the beam of light leaves (propagates in the same direction as the direction of the gravitational field) the Black Hole.

The Gravitational-Electromagnetic Confinement for the elementary structure beyond the “[superstring](#)” / “[Black Hole](#)” is presented in equation (34).

3-Dimensional Space Domain

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ x_2 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial (\bar{\mathbf{E}} \times \bar{\mathbf{H}})}{\partial t} + \epsilon_0 \bar{\mathbf{E}} (\nabla \cdot \bar{\mathbf{E}}) - \epsilon_0 \bar{\mathbf{E}} \times (\nabla \times \bar{\mathbf{E}}) + \mu_0 \bar{\mathbf{H}} (\nabla \cdot \bar{\mathbf{H}}) - \mu_0 \bar{\mathbf{H}} \times (\nabla \times \bar{\mathbf{H}}) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\epsilon^2 \mu (\bar{\mathbf{E}} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{E}}) + \epsilon \mu^2 (\bar{\mathbf{H}} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{H}}) \right) \bar{\mathbf{g}} = \bar{\mathbf{0}} \quad (29)$$

In which $\bar{\mathbf{g}}$ represents the gravitational acceleration acting on the electromagnetic mass density of the confined electromagnetic radiation.

A possible solution for equation (34) describing an Electromagnetic-Gravitational Confinement (GEON) within a radial gravitational field with acceleration $\bar{g}$ has been represented in (35).

$$\begin{pmatrix} e_r \\ e_\theta \\ e_\varphi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ f(r) \sin(\omega t) \\ -f(r) \cos(\omega t) \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} m_r \\ m_\theta \\ m_\varphi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ f(r) \cos(\omega t) \\ f(r) \sin(\omega t) \end{pmatrix} \quad \bar{g} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{G_1}{4 \pi r^2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (30)$$

$$w_{\text{em}} = \left(\frac{\mu_0}{2} (\bar{m} \cdot \bar{m}) + \frac{\varepsilon_0}{2} (\bar{e} \cdot \bar{e}) \right) = \varepsilon_0 f(r)^2$$

In which the radial function $f(r)$ equals:

$$f[r] = K e^{-\frac{-\frac{G_1 \varepsilon_0 \mu_0}{r} + 8 \pi \log[r]}{8 \pi}} \quad (31)$$

The solution has been calculated according [Newton's Shell Theorem](#).

For an electromagnetic mass of the confinement: $e_{mm} = 1.6726 \times 10^{-27}$ [kg] (mass of proton), the radius of the confinement equals approximately 3×10^{-58} [m]. This is far beyond the order of [Planck's Length](#),

The [Plot graph](#) of the Electric Field Intensity $f(r)$ of the confinement has been presented as a function of the radius in figure (2) and figure (3):

Figure 2 PlotGraph of the Electric Field Intensity $f(r)$ [V/ m] for the region $10^{-59} < r < 10^{-55}$ [m] in which the gravitational field acceleration has been chosen accordingly an electromagnetic mass of $1.6\ 726 \times 10^{-27}$ [kg] located at the center of the confinement, according [Newton's Shell Theorem](#).

$$Plot \left[e^{-\frac{G1\ \varepsilon_0\ \mu_0}{r} + 8\ \pi\ \log[r]}, \{r, 10^{-59}, 10^{-57}\} \right]$$

Figure 3 PlotGraph of the Electric Field Intensity $f(r)$ [V/m] for the region $10^{-59} < r < 10^{-57}$ [m] in which the gravitational field acceleration has been chosen accordingly an electromagnetic mass of 1.6726×10^{-27} [kg] located at the center of the confinement, according [Newton's Shell Theorem](#).

The fundamental question is: How it is possible to create confinements from “visible light” (with a wave length between 3.9×10^{-7} [m] until 7×10^{-7} [m]) within dimensions smaller than Planck’s Length?

This is only possible when the wave length of the confined radiation is smaller than de dimensions of the confinement. This requires extreme high frequencies. The transformation in frequency from visible light into the extreme high frequency of the confinement is possible because of the Lorentz/ Doppler transformation during the collapse of the

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radiation when the confinement has been formed (implosion of visible light).

The physical concept of quantum mechanical probability waves has been created during the famous [1927 5th Solvay Conference](#). During that period there were several circumstances which came just together and made it possible to create a unique idea of material waves being complex (partly real and partly imaginary) and describing the probability of the appearance of a physical object (elementary particle).

The idea of complex (probability) waves is directly related to the concept of confined ([standing](#)) waves. Characteristic for any [standing](#) wave is the fact that the velocity and the pressure (electric field and magnetic field) are always shifted over 90 degrees. The same principle does exist for the [standing \(confined\) electromagnetic waves](#),

For that reason every confined (standing) Electromagnetic wave can be described by a complex sum vector $\bar{\phi}$ of the Electric Field Vector $\bar{E}$ and the Magnetic Field Vector $\bar{B}$ ($\bar{E}$ has 90 degrees phase shift compared to $\bar{B}$).

The vector functions $\bar{\phi}$ and the complex conjugated vector function $\bar{\phi}^*$ will be written as:

$$\bar{\phi} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\mu}} \left(\bar{B} + i \frac{\bar{E}}{c} \right) \quad (32)$$

$\bar{B}$ equals the magnetic induction, $\bar{E}$ the electric field intensity ($\bar{E}$ has + 90 degrees phase shift compared to $\bar{B}$) and c the speed of light.

The complex conjugated vector function equals:

$$\bar{\phi}^* = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\mu}} \left(\bar{\mathbf{B}} - i \frac{\bar{\mathbf{E}}}{c} \right) \quad (33)$$

The dot product equals the electromagnetic energy density w:

$$\bar{\phi} \cdot \bar{\phi}^* = \frac{1}{2\mu} \left(\bar{\mathbf{B}} + i \frac{\bar{\mathbf{E}}}{c} \right) \cdot \left(\bar{\mathbf{B}} - i \frac{\bar{\mathbf{E}}}{c} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \mu H^2 + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon E^2 = w \quad (34)$$

Using Einstein's equation $W = m c^2$, the dot product equals the electromagnetic mass density w

$$\bar{\phi} \cdot \bar{\phi}^* \frac{1}{c^2} = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \left(\bar{\mathbf{B}} + i \frac{\bar{\mathbf{E}}}{c} \right) \cdot \left(\bar{\mathbf{B}} - i \frac{\bar{\mathbf{E}}}{c} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon \mu^2 H^2 + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^2 E^2 = \rho \text{ [kg/m}^3\text{]} \quad (35)$$

The cross product is proportional to the Poynting vector
([Ref. 3, page 202, equation 15](#)).

$$\bar{\phi} \times \bar{\phi}^* = \frac{1}{2\mu} \left(\bar{\mathbf{B}} + i \frac{\bar{\mathbf{E}}}{c} \right) \times \left(\bar{\mathbf{B}} - i \frac{\bar{\mathbf{E}}}{c} \right) = i \sqrt{\varepsilon \mu} \bar{\mathbf{E}} \times \bar{\mathbf{H}} = i \sqrt{\varepsilon \mu} \bar{\mathbf{S}} \quad (36)$$

Newton's second law of motion has been described in 3 spatial dimensions, resulting in the fundamental equation for the electromagnetic field.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{3-Dimensional Space Domain} \\
& \text{B-1} \quad \text{B-2} \quad \text{B-3} \\
& \left(\begin{array}{c} x_3 \\ x_2 \\ x_1 \end{array} \right) + \underbrace{-\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial (\vec{E} \times \vec{H})}{\partial t}}_{\text{B-4}} + \underbrace{\epsilon_0 \vec{E} (\nabla \cdot \vec{E})}_{\text{B-5}} - \underbrace{\epsilon_0 \vec{E} \times (\nabla \times \vec{E})}_{\text{B-6}} + \\
& \underbrace{+ \mu_0 \vec{H} (\nabla \cdot \vec{H})}_{\text{B-4}} - \underbrace{\mu_0 \vec{H} \times (\nabla \times \vec{H})}_{\text{B-5}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \left(\epsilon^2 \mu (\vec{E} \cdot \vec{E}) + \epsilon \mu^2 (\vec{H} \cdot \vec{H}) \right)}_{\text{B-6}} \vec{g} = \vec{0}
\end{aligned} \tag{37}$$

The formal mathematical way to describe the force density results from the 4-dimensional divergence of the 4-dimensional energy momentum tensor, resulting in a 4-dimensional Force vector. Dividing the 4-dimensional Force vector by the Volume results in the 4-dimensional force density vector.

The 4-dimensional Electromagnetic Vector Potential has been defined by:

$$\begin{aligned}
\begin{matrix} -4 \\ \Phi \end{matrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_4 \\ \varphi_3 \\ \varphi_2 \\ \varphi_1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{CartesianCoordinateSystem}} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_t \\ \varphi_z \\ \varphi_y \\ \varphi_x \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned} \tag{38}$$

In which the term φ_a represents the 4-dimensional electromagnetic vector potential in the “a” direction while the indice “a” varies from 1 to 4. In a cartesian coordinate system the indices are chosen varying from the x,y,z and t direction. In which the indice “t” represents the time direction which has been considered to be the 4th dimension. The 4-dimensional Electromagnetic “[Maxwell Tensor](#)” has been defined by:

$$F_{ab} = \partial_b \varphi_a - \partial_a \varphi_b \quad (39)$$

Where the indices “a” and “b” vary from 1 to 4.

The 4-dimensional Electromagnetic “[Energy Momentum Tensor](#)” has been defined by:

$$T^{ab} = \frac{I}{\mu_0} \left[F_{ac} F^{cb} + \frac{I}{4} \delta_{ab} F_{cd} F^{cd} \right] \quad (40)$$

The 4-dimensional divergence of the 4-dimensional Energy Momentum Tensor equals the 4-dimensional Force Density 4-vector f^a :

$$f^a = \partial_b T^{ab} \quad (41)$$

Substituting the electromagnetic values for the electric field intensity “E” and the magnetic field intensity “H” in (71) results in the 4-dimensional representation of Newton’s second law of motion:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Energy-Time Domain} \\
& \text{B-7} \\
(f_4) \quad & \nabla \cdot (\bar{E} \times \bar{H}) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \left(\varepsilon_0 (\bar{E} \cdot \bar{E}) + \mu_0 (\bar{H} \cdot \bar{H}) \right)}{\partial t} = 0 \\
& \text{3-Dimensional Space Domain} \\
& \text{B-1} \qquad \qquad \text{B-2} \qquad \qquad \text{B-3} \\
& - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial (\bar{E} \times \bar{H})}{\partial t} + \varepsilon_0 \bar{E} (\nabla \cdot \bar{E}) - \varepsilon_0 \bar{E} \times (\nabla \times \bar{E}) + \\
& \left(\begin{array}{c} f_3 \\ f_2 \\ f_1 \end{array} \right) \qquad \qquad \text{B-4} \qquad \qquad \text{B-5} \\
& \qquad \qquad + \mu_0 \bar{H} (\nabla \cdot \bar{H}) - \mu_0 \bar{H} \times (\nabla \times \bar{H}) = \bar{0}
\end{aligned} \tag{42}$$

In which f_1 , f_2 , f_3 , represent the force densities in the 3 spatial dimensions and f_4 represent the force density (energy flow) in the time dimension (4th dimension).

The 4th term in equation (42) can be written in the terms of the Poynting vector “S” and the energy density “w” representing the electromagnetic law for the conservation of energy.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Energy-Time Domain} \\
& \text{Inner Energy} \\
& \text{B-7} \\
(f_4) \quad & \nabla \cdot \bar{S} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = 0 \tag{43.1} \\
& \text{3-Dimensional Space Domain} \\
& \text{B-1} \qquad \qquad \text{B-2} \qquad \qquad \text{B-3} \\
& - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial (\bar{E} \times \bar{H})}{\partial t} + \varepsilon_0 \bar{E} (\nabla \cdot \bar{E}) - \varepsilon_0 \bar{E} \times (\nabla \times \bar{E}) + \\
& \left(\begin{array}{c} f_3 \\ f_2 \\ f_1 \end{array} \right) \qquad \qquad \text{B-4} \qquad \qquad \text{B-5} \\
& \qquad \qquad + \mu_0 \bar{H} (\nabla \cdot \bar{H}) - \mu_0 \bar{H} \times (\nabla \times \bar{H}) = \bar{0} \tag{43.2}
\end{aligned} \tag{43}$$

Substituting (35) and (36) in Equation (43) results in The 4-Dimensional Equilibrium Equation (44):

$$(x_4) - \frac{i}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0 \mu_0}} \nabla \cdot (\bar{\phi} \times \bar{\phi}) = - \frac{\partial \bar{\phi} \cdot \bar{\phi}^*}{\partial t} \quad (44.1)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ x_2 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial (\bar{\mathbf{E}} \times \bar{\mathbf{H}})}{\partial t} + \epsilon_0 \bar{\mathbf{E}} (\nabla \cdot \bar{\mathbf{E}}) - \epsilon_0 \bar{\mathbf{E}} \times (\nabla \times \bar{\mathbf{E}}) + \quad (44) \\ + \mu_0 \bar{\mathbf{H}} (\nabla \cdot \bar{\mathbf{H}}) - \mu_0 \bar{\mathbf{H}} \times (\nabla \times \bar{\mathbf{H}}) = \bar{0} \quad (44.2)$$

To transform the electromagnetic vector wave function $\bar{\phi}$ into a scalar (spinor or one-dimensional matrix representation), the Pauli spin matrices σ and the following matrices ([Ref. 3 page 213, equation 99](#)) are introduced:

$$\bar{\alpha} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \sigma \\ \sigma & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{\beta} = \begin{bmatrix} \delta_{ab} & 0 \\ 0 & -\delta_{ab} \end{bmatrix} \quad (45)$$

Then equation (44) can be written as the 4-Dimensional Hyperspace Equilibrium Dirac Equation:

$$(x_4) \left(\frac{i m c}{h} \bar{\beta} + \bar{\alpha} \cdot \nabla \right) \psi = - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} \quad (46.1)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ x_2 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial (\bar{\mathbf{E}} \times \bar{\mathbf{H}})}{\partial t} + \epsilon_0 \bar{\mathbf{E}} (\nabla \cdot \bar{\mathbf{E}}) - \epsilon_0 \bar{\mathbf{E}} \times (\nabla \times \bar{\mathbf{E}}) + \quad (46) \\ + \mu_0 \bar{\mathbf{H}} (\nabla \cdot \bar{\mathbf{H}}) - \mu_0 \bar{\mathbf{H}} \times (\nabla \times \bar{\mathbf{H}}) = \bar{0} \quad (46.2)$$

The fourth term (x_4) equals the [relativistic Dirac equation](#) (46.1) which equals equation (102) page 213 in [Ref.3](#).

Equation (46.1) represents the relativistic quantum mechanical Dirac Equation where ψ represents the quantum mechanical probability wave function. The mathematical evidence for the equivalent for (46.1) has been published in 1995 in the article: [“A Continuous Model of Matter based on AEONs”](#). Equation (1) page 201 to Equation (102) page 213. (Doi: [10.31219/osf.io/ra7ng](https://doi.org/10.31219/osf.io/ra7ng))

The Electromagnetic Law for the conservation of Energy (43.1) and the Relativistic Dirac Equation (46.1) are **identical** but written in a different form.

The law of conservation of Electromagnetic Energy can be written in an electromagnetic form (44.1) or in an identical way in a quantum mechanical form (46.1):

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{Energy-Time Domain} \\
 \text{Inner Energy} \\
 \text{B-7}
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 (f_4) \quad \nabla \cdot (\vec{\phi} \times \vec{\phi}) = - \frac{i}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{\phi} \cdot \vec{\phi}^*}{\partial t} \quad (47.1) \\
 (x_4) \quad \left(\frac{i m c}{h} \vec{\beta} + \vec{\alpha} \cdot \nabla \right) \psi = - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} \quad (47.1)
 \end{array}
 \quad (47)$$

The weakness in the Quantum Mechanical Relativistic [Dirac Equation](#) (47) is that the Dirac Equation is a 1-dimensional equation which will never be able to describe the 4-dimensional real physical world.

From the equations (42) and (46) follows the 4-Dimensional Vector-Dirac equation. This equation is a 4-dimensional

vector equation and is coherent with the 4-dimensional physical reality.

$$(x_4) \quad \nabla \cdot (\bar{\phi} \times \bar{\phi}) = -\frac{i}{c} \frac{\partial \bar{\phi} \cdot \bar{\phi}^*}{\partial t} \quad (48)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ x_2 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{i}{c} \frac{\partial (\bar{\phi} \times \bar{\phi}^*)}{\partial t} - \left(\bar{\phi} \times (\nabla \times \bar{\phi}^*) + \bar{\phi}^* \times (\nabla \times \bar{\phi}) \right) + \left(\bar{\phi} (\nabla \cdot \bar{\phi}^*) + \bar{\phi}^* (\nabla \cdot \bar{\phi}) \right) = 0$$

In which the Quantum Mechanical Complex Probability Vector Function $\bar{\phi}$ and the complex conjugated vector function $\bar{\phi}^*$ equals:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\phi} &= \bar{B} + \frac{i}{c} \bar{E} = \mu \bar{H} + \frac{i}{c} \bar{E} \\ \bar{\phi}^* &= \bar{B} - \frac{i}{c} \bar{E} = \mu \bar{H} - \frac{i}{c} \bar{E} \end{aligned} \quad (49)$$

The 4-Dimensional [Dirac equation](#) represents the Newtonian Perfect Equilibrium in the 4-Dimensional Space-Time Continuum en has been represented by 4 separate equations. The first one represents the well-known relativistic quantum mechanical Dirac Equation in the Time-Energy domain x_4 . The 3 quantum mechanical equations in the space-momentum domain represents the Newtonian Perfect Equilibrium for the force densities in the domains (x_1, x_2, x_3)

$$\begin{aligned}
(x_4) \quad \nabla \cdot (\bar{\phi} \times \bar{\phi}) &= - \frac{i}{c} \frac{\partial \bar{\phi} \cdot \bar{\phi}^*}{\partial t} \\
\begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ x_2 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{i}{c} \frac{\partial (\bar{\phi} \times \bar{\phi}^*)}{\partial t} - \left(\bar{\phi} \times (\nabla \times \bar{\phi}^*) + \bar{\phi}^* \times (\nabla \times \bar{\phi}) \right) + \left(\bar{\phi} (\nabla \cdot \bar{\phi}^*) + \bar{\phi}^* (\nabla \cdot \bar{\phi}) \right) &= 0
\end{aligned} \tag{50}$$

Newton
Lorentz
Coulomb
Newtonian Perfect Equilibrium

$$\frac{1}{c^2} \bar{\phi} \cdot \bar{\phi}^* = \rho \text{ [kg/m}^3\text{]}$$

These results lead to the conclusion that the results of the experiments, published in 2021 “[Operational Resource Theory of Imaginarity](#)” in “[Physical Review Letters](#)” present strong evidence for the existence at sub-atomic level of the **electromagnetic GEONs** and the correctness of Wheeler’s theory.

The mathematical spherical solutions for GEON’s have been discussed in chapter 1.7 Equations (30) and (31).

Equation (51) and (52) represent the non-spherical solutions for GEON’s in which the Electric- and Magnetic Field Intensities are also dependent of the spherical variables θ and φ . The following functions for Electromagnetic GEONs with the quantum variables $\{m, n, p, q\}$ have been presented in Equations (51) and (52):

$$\begin{pmatrix} e_r \\ e_\theta \\ e_\varphi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ f(r) \sin(m \omega t) g_1(\theta, \varphi) \\ -f(r) \cos(n \omega t) g_2(\theta, \varphi) \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} m_r \\ m_\theta \\ m_\varphi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ f(r) \cos(n \omega t) g_2(\theta, \varphi) \\ f(r) \sin(m \omega t) g_1(\theta, \varphi) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{g} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{G_1}{4 \pi r^2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{51}$$

$$w_{em} = \left(\frac{\mu_0}{2} (\vec{m} \cdot \vec{m}) + \frac{\varepsilon_0}{2} (\vec{e} \cdot \vec{e}) \right) = \varepsilon_0 f(r)^2$$

In which the radial function $f(r)$ equals:

$$f[r] = K e^{-\frac{-\frac{G1 \varepsilon_0 \mu_0}{r} + 8 \pi \log[r]}{8 \pi}} \tag{52}$$

As an example we chose the quantum numbers:

$$f[r] = K e^{-\frac{-\frac{G1 \varepsilon_0 \mu_0}{r} + 8 \pi \log[r]}{8 \pi}}$$

$$g_1(\theta, \varphi, t) = \sin(t \omega) (\sin(\pi \theta p_1) \sin(q_1 2 \pi \varphi) + 1)$$

$$h(\theta, \varphi) = \sin(\pi \theta p_3) \sin(q_3 2 \pi \varphi) + 1 \tag{51}$$

$$g_2(\theta, \varphi, t) = \frac{\sec(t \omega) \sqrt{\cos(2 t \omega) g_1(\theta, \varphi, t)^2 - g_1(\theta, \varphi, t)^2 + 2 h(\theta, \varphi)}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$f_1[r, \theta, \varphi, t] = e^{-\frac{-\frac{G1 \varepsilon_0 \mu_0}{r} + 8 \pi \log[r]}{8 \pi}} K g_1[\theta, \varphi, t]$$

$$f_2[r, \theta, \varphi, t] = \frac{e^{-\frac{-\frac{G1 \varepsilon_0 \mu_0}{r} + 8 \pi \log[r]}{8 \pi}} K \sqrt{-g_1[\theta, \varphi, t]^2 + \cos[2 t \omega] g_1[\theta, \varphi, t]^2 + 2 h[\theta, \varphi]}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

The divergence of the electric field intensity (electric charge density) equals:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot \begin{pmatrix} e_r \\ e_\theta \\ e_\varphi \end{pmatrix} &= \frac{\sqrt{2} K1 \cot(\theta) \sin^2(t \omega) \sqrt{1 - \sin^4(t \omega)} e^{\frac{G_1 \varepsilon_0 \mu_0}{8 \pi r}}}{r^2 \sqrt{2 - 2 \sin^4(t \omega)}} \\ \nabla \cdot \begin{pmatrix} e_r \\ e_\theta \\ e_\varphi \end{pmatrix} &= \frac{\frac{1}{2} K1 \cot(\theta) e^{\frac{G_1 \varepsilon_0 \mu_0}{8 \pi r}}}{r^2} \quad (\text{averaged over 1 period of time}) \end{aligned} \quad (52)$$

The divergence of the magnetic field intensity (magnetic monopole) equals:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot \begin{pmatrix} m_r \\ m_\theta \\ m_\varphi \end{pmatrix} &= \frac{K1 \sqrt{\varepsilon_0} \cot(\theta) \sqrt{2 - 2 \sin^4(t \omega)} e^{\frac{G_1 \varepsilon_0 \mu_0}{8 \pi r}}}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{\mu_0} r^2} \\ \nabla \cdot \begin{pmatrix} m_r \\ m_\theta \\ m_\varphi \end{pmatrix} &= \frac{K1 \sqrt{\varepsilon_0} \cot(\theta) \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} e^{\frac{G_1 \varepsilon_0 \mu_0}{8 \pi r}}}{\sqrt{\mu_0} r^2} \quad (\text{averaged over 1 period of time}) \end{aligned} \quad (53)$$

In which K1 is an arbitrary variable. Because of the $\text{Cot}(\theta)$ function, the electric divergence as well as the magnetic divergence changes from sign when the angle θ varies between 0^0 until 360^0 forming electric dipoles (+ versus -) and magnetic dipoles (N versus S).

The divergence of the electric field intensity (electric charge density) equals:

$$\nabla \cdot \begin{pmatrix} e_r \\ e_\theta \\ e_\varphi \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\sqrt{2} K1 \cot(\theta) \sin^2(t\omega) \sqrt{1 - \sin^4(t\omega)} e^{\frac{G_1 \varepsilon_0 \mu_0}{8 \pi r}}}{r^2 \sqrt{2 - 2 \sin^4(t\omega)}} \quad (54)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \begin{pmatrix} e_r \\ e_\theta \\ e_\varphi \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} K1 \cot(\theta) e^{\frac{G_1 \varepsilon_0 \mu_0}{8 \pi r}}}{r^2} \quad (\text{averaged over 1 period of time})$$

The divergence of the magnetic field intensity (magnetic monopole) equals:

$$\nabla \cdot \begin{pmatrix} m_r \\ m_\theta \\ m_\varphi \end{pmatrix} = \frac{K1 \sqrt{\varepsilon_0} \cot(\theta) \sqrt{2 - 2 \sin^4(t\omega)} e^{\frac{G_1 \varepsilon_0 \mu_0}{8 \pi r}}}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{\mu_0} r^2} \quad (55)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \begin{pmatrix} m_r \\ m_\theta \\ m_\varphi \end{pmatrix} = \frac{K1 \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} \sqrt{\varepsilon_0} \cot(\theta) e^{\frac{G_1 \varepsilon_0 \mu_0}{8 \pi r}}}{\sqrt{\mu_0} r^2} \quad (\text{averaged over 1 period of time})$$

In which K1 is an arbitrary variable. Because of the $\cot(\theta)$ function, the electric divergence as well as the magnetic divergence changes from sign when the angle θ varies between 0^0 until 360^0 forming electric dipoles (+ versus -) and magnetic dipoles (N versus S).

The divergence of the electric field intensity (electric charge density) equals:

$$\nabla \cdot \begin{pmatrix} e_r \\ e_\theta \\ e_\varphi \end{pmatrix} = \frac{e \frac{G_1 \varepsilon_0 \mu_0}{8 \pi r} K1 \cot[\theta] \sin[t\omega]^2}{r^2} \quad (54)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \begin{pmatrix} e_r \\ e_\theta \\ e_\varphi \end{pmatrix} = \frac{e \frac{G_1 \varepsilon_0 \mu_0}{8 \pi r} K1 \cot[\theta]}{2 r^2} \quad (\text{averaged over 1 period of time})$$

In which K1 is an arbitrary variable with a Positive (positive charge) or a Negative (negative charge) value.

Figure 4 Equation (54). Averaged over 1 period of time. Electric Charge Density Plot in a range from 10^{-37} [m] until 10^{-35} [m].

The divergence of the magnetic field intensity (magnetic monopole) equals:

$$\nabla \cdot \begin{pmatrix} m_r \\ m_\theta \\ m_\varphi \end{pmatrix} = \frac{e^{\frac{G_1 \varepsilon_0 \mu_0}{8 \pi r}} K1 \sqrt{\varepsilon_0} \cot[\theta] \sqrt{1 - \sin^2[\theta]}}{r^2 \sqrt{\mu_0}} \quad (55)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \begin{pmatrix} m_r \\ m_\theta \\ m_\varphi \end{pmatrix} = \frac{e^{\frac{G_1 \varepsilon_0 \mu_0}{8 \pi r}} K1 \sqrt{\varepsilon_0} \cot[\theta]}{2 r^2 \sqrt{\mu_0}} \quad (\text{averaged over 1 period of time})$$

In which K1 is an arbitrary variable. Because of the $\cot(\theta)$ function, the electric divergence as well as the magnetic divergence changes from sign when the angle θ varies between 0^0 until 360^0 forming electric dipoles (+ versus -) and magnetic dipoles (N versus S).

It is possible to design **GEONs** with sizes of sub atomic level ($< 10^{-10}$ [m]) and an infinite lifetime which are in perfect equilibrium with themselves and their surrounding. (Equation (51), Figure (4)).

Solutions for **GEONs** (Gravitational Electromagnetic Confinement) always have to be solutions of the relativistic quantum mechanical Dirac Equation (Equation 47.1)

Measuring the **imaginary part** of the solutions for the relativistic quantum mechanical Dirac Equation is **identical** with measuring the **imaginary part** of the quantum mechanical probability waves (de Broglie waves). When the Electromagnetic confined waves for the **GEONs** have been written in a quantum mechanical complex way:

$$\bar{\phi} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \mu} \left(\bar{B} + i \frac{\bar{E}}{c} \right)$$

In which “B” equals the magnetic field component of the electromagnetic GEON field configuration and “E” equals the electric field component of the electromagnetic GEON field configuration). Then is well understandable how the imaginary part of the GEON waves have been measured. Instead of the **magnetic part (B)**, the electric **part (E)** of the **GEONs** has been measured.

For this reason the results of the experiments, published in 2021 “[Operational Resource Theory of Imaginarity](#)” in “[Physical Review Letters](#)”(Ref. [2]) present strong evidence for the existence at sub-atomic level of the **electromagnetic GEONs** and the correctness of Wheeler’s theory.

Data Availability

All the Data and all the Calculations to provide evidence to “Quantum Light Theory” have been published in the ‘Open Source Framework(OSF)’ : <https://osf.io/gbn4p/>

DOI: [10.31219/osf.io/gbn4p](https://doi.org/10.31219/osf.io/gbn4p)
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(Calculations in Mathematica 11.0)’ , Page 1 – 33).

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