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Mini-Review

The Ignorance Regarding of the Wave Theory of Matter by Modern Physics An Analysis of the Causes

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A B S T R A C T

This study delves into the overlooked significance of the wave theory of matter within contemporary physics. Originating from de Broglie's pioneering wave theory and further advanced by Helmecke and Herkenrath into a theory of squared sinusoidal waves, this paper explores its far-reaching implications for nuclear physics. A novel atomic model is introduced, portraying protons, neutrons, and electrons as rotating arch waves[1]. This model crucially demonstrates how the disintegration of these fundamental particles results in the collapse of their wave structure.

The paper further discusses the mass effects exhibited by electromagnetic waves, as evidenced in phenomena like the photoelectric effect. This provides a solid foundation for a deeper understanding of matter's properties. The study asserts that uniform building blocks across all elements are not just a theoretical construct but are substantiated by contemporary scientific analyses, underscoring its relevance to particle physics and nuclear fusion research[2-5].

Additionally, the energy potential harnessed from the wave theory is examined, highlighting how destabilizing the paths of squared sinusoidal waves could unlock novel avenues for energy production. The paper also sheds light on the possible economic and industrial impacts of this theory, especially concerning the current energy sector and the shift towards renewable energy sources[6].

In its conclusion, the paper notes a paradox: despite the promising potential of the wave theory, it encounters resistance in the scientific community due to prevailing financial and political interests. This observation invites a broader conversation on the acceptance and integration of innovative scientific ideas in our modern world[7].

Keywords: Energy sources; Coal; Oil; Natural gas

1. Preface

The physicist de Broglie was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1929 for his wave theory. This was modified by the authors Helmecke and Herkenrath to the effect that the waves are squared sine waves. The fundamental properties of matter described remain unaffected by this basic theory. However, if this theory is regarded as real, there are consequences for modern nuclear physics. In the remainder of this paper, the new aspects will be highlighted and the consequences described[8].

2. The Modified Wave Theory - The New Atomic Model

In the works “The New Atomic Model”, “The Jetstream of Black Holes” and “Consequences of Wave Theory”, the basis is a squared sine wave as the building block of matter. The jet stream of black holes was cited as proof of the correctness of the assumption that electromagnetic waves are the building blocks of the cosmos. This fact of the jet stream and the resulting dark matter are conclusive evidence for the correctness of the new theories[9].

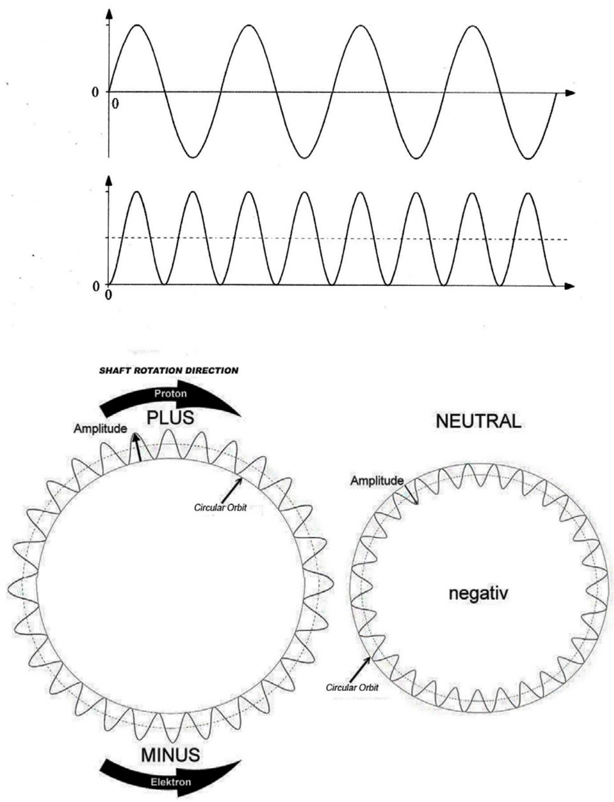

Figure 1: The New Atomic Model

According to our model (**Figure 1**), the elementary building blocks of the atom are of a uniform construction principle. We regard protons, neutrons and electrons as the elementary building blocks of the atom. This means that when they are broken up, even smaller elementary particles are created[10]. The elementary building blocks mentioned, however, cannot be formed by "welding" these elementary particles together. The smaller elementary particles are therefore fragments or debris of the actual elementary building blocks. If one destroys or smashes an elementary building block, the structure of the rotating arc wave breaks up and collapses[11]. If you break the structure of an atom, the interaction of the elementary building blocks and thus of the rotating arc wave is disturbed and the waves collapse. The circular orbital position is analogous to the modelling of the elementary building blocks as standing sinus waves is a multiple of the arc-based length[12]

2.1 Mass effects of electromagnetic waves

The example calculation of the physics faculty of the University of Ulm for photons illustrates mass effects in electromagnetic waves.

The photoelectric effect provided us with a fundamental relationship between the particle and wave properties of light $E=h{\cdot}v$. In this equation, the energy of a light particle is related to the frequency of the light waves. In addition to the energy of a particle, there are two other physical quantities that, according to classical mechanics, only an object of matter can possess: Mass and momentum of a particle[13].

From the theory of relativity, we know the rest mass m0 and the dynamic mass m of a body. They are related in the following way: $m_0 = m \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$

The speed of a photon is the speed of light, so we set: v = c, and get: $m_0 = m \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{c^2}{c^2}} = m \cdot 0 = 0, d.h. m_0 = 0$

Photons have no rest mass; they cannot be at rest in any system.

However, each photon has a certain energy. According to the mass-energy equivalence $E = m \cdot c^2$

therefore, its dynamical mass m will be different from zero. We set $E = h \cdot v$ and $E = m \cdot c^2$ equal.

$$E = m \cdot c^2 = h \cdot v$$

And solve the equation for m: $m = \frac{h \cdot v}{c^2}$

This mass causes photons to be deflected by gravitational fields and to lose or gain energy. Such phenomena are nowadays experimentally confirmed.

Resolving $E = m \cdot c^2 = h \cdot v$ to $m \cdot c$ leads us to the momentum of p a light quantum:

$$p = m \cdot c = \frac{h \cdot v}{c} = \frac{h}{\lambda}$$

Since rotating waves are static, they also have a rest mass, as is known from matter.

2.2 Homogeneity of the Structures of matter

The homogeneity of the structure of matter is a fundamental postulate of this theory, based on the assumption that the elementary building blocks - protons, neutrons and electrons - are consistent in all aspects. This assumption is supported by modern scientific analyses, which show that the properties of these elementary particles are consistent in different forms of matter. A convincing argument in favor of this uniformity is provided by atomic decay: during this process, new elements are created whose properties are identical to those of the naturally occurring elements[14].

These observations support the theory that a universal structure exists in matter that remains consistent across different elements and states. This realization is not only important for the understanding of matter itself, but also has far-reaching implications for theoretical physics. It suggests that the foundations of matter may be simpler and more unified than previously assumed, and thus challenges a possible revision and simplification of existing theories[2-5].

2.3 Elementary particles

The interpretation of rotating waves as complete entities with mass leads to a pivotal conclusion in particle physics. If these waves, once shattered, do not yield additional building blocks, it casts doubt on the value and efficacy of particle accelerators, into which billions have been invested. This scrutiny could potentially challenge the fundamental rationale behind these large-scale projects[15].

The reticence of nuclear physicists to embrace wave theory is thus understandable. Affirmation of this theory would upend foundational principles of particle physics and necessitate a thorough reevaluation of current theories and technologies. This situation could provoke a rethinking of entrenched research methodologies and financial commitments, calling for a fundamental shift in the discipline.

This predicament creates a direct conflict of interest: acknowledging and incorporating wave theory into the conventional scientific framework would demand a comprehensive restructuring of particle physics. Such a transformation would pose a threat to established research trajectories and financial stakes. This exemplifies how novel scientific discoveries can disrupt prevailing paradigms and economic interests.

2.4 Nuclear Fusion

The infusion of substantial funds into nuclear fusion research underscores its perceived importance and potential. Plasma physicists, leading this avant-garde research, might confront a conundrum if alternative approaches like wave theory gain traction. Their vested interest lies in maintaining the relevance and continuity of their research, which could be jeopardized by the disruptive implications of wave theory[17,18].

This situation epitomizes a classic conflict of interest. On one side is the longstanding, intensive investment in nuclear fusion research, and on the other is the nascent wave theory, poised to potentially redefine energy production paradigms. This dichotomy highlights the challenges inherent in assimilating new scientific discoveries into established research domains, particularly when they pose a challenge to entrenched paradigms and financial commitments[19].

2.5 Energy yield of wave theory

Nuclear building blocks have the same energy, as they consist of the same rotating square sine wave. This results in the following energy balance for an atomic nucleus:

Total energy of an atom = (Number of protons x 15 MeV) + (Number of neutrons x 15MeV) + (number of electrons x 0.511 MeV).

This total energy yield is generated when the orbits of the square sine waves are destabilised. Utilising this knowledge will continue to provide the energy required for space travel in the future. As any material can be used to generate this energy, the only costs incurred are for operating the systems and transmitting the electricity generated[20-24].

It can be assumed that thermal energy is primarily released during the lysis of matter and that no further waste is produced. This means that all existing turbines powered by steam can continue to be used in fossil-fueled power plants as well as in nuclear power plants[25,26].

Consequences for The Industry

The introduction of wave theory into the energy sector could significantly disrupt existing renewable energy investments, potentially making them redundant. With vast amounts of money globally allocated to the advancement and deployment of renewable energy, the emergence of wave-based energy generation could render these investments financially unsound. This scenario casts a critical light on current energy policies, highlighting the risk of investing billions in technologies that might be superseded by groundbreaking physical discoveries.

For present energy suppliers, especially those in the fossil fuel sector, the advent of wave theory-based technology would necessitate a major strategic overhaul. Conventional energy sources like coal, oil, and natural gas might become antiquated, leading to considerable economic and societal shifts. This potential obsolescence is a key reason behind these industries' apparent disinterest in fostering wave theory as an alternative energy source.

In a landscape where energy generation paradigms shift towards wave theory, hydrogen fuel cells could emerge as one of the few viable alternatives, particularly for decentralized uses like vehicular transport. In such a context, hydrogen technology could become increasingly significant, serving as a transitional bridge between traditional energy sources and the new frontier of wave-based energy production.

Conclusion

Wave theory presents a formidable challenge to established energy producers across various sectors. Its application in practical energy generation has the potential to disrupt existing financial structures and investments in the energy industry significantly. This creates a paradoxical situation where, despite the ability of wave theory to potentially resolve global energy crises, its adoption is hindered by entrenched financial interests and market dynamics.

Implementing wave theory in energy production could render current technologies obsolete and redirect vast capital flows. This shift poses a substantial risk of financial loss to traditional energy producers, complicating the decision-making process for those who guide the energy sector. Even though adopting wave theory could lead to a more sustainable and efficient energy supply, the transition requires considerable strategic adjustments.

Moreover, the advent of wave-based energy generation is not just a technological leap but also entails significant social and political challenges. Effecting such a fundamental change demands a nuanced approach to reshape public opinion and political policies. While wave theory holds the theoretical promise of revolutionizing global energy supply and offering long-term solutions to energy challenges, its practical implementation necessitates a comprehensive realignment, both technologically and economically.

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