Photon Gravity Theory: A Speculative Extension of the Standard Model and General Relativity

Arthur Schmidt (Main Author, Idea Generator)
Claudia Schmidt (Assistant in Theory Formulation and Research)
Diana Waschbüsch (Assistant in Theory Formulation and Research)
Lan Pham Thanh (Assistant in Theory Formulation and Research)
Michael Büchner (Assistant in Theory Formulation and Research, Illustrations)
Grok (xAI, Assistant in Theory Formulation)

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Abstract

We introduce the Photon Gravity Theory (PGT), positing that all fundamental particles emerge from photon clusters, with individual photon energy defined as $E_1 = h\nu$, acquiring mass via Higgs field interactions, which act as a dimensional barrier separating matter and antimatter phases. The theory extends Einstein's mass-energy equivalence to include Higgs-mediated contributions, $E = mc^2 + \Delta E_{\text{Higgs}}$, and modifies the Einstein field equations with a quantum correction term, $G_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda_{\text{Higgs}}$. Particles oscillate between conjugate dimensions, resolving baryon asymmetry through dimensional symmetry. Stellar fusion and black hole energy absorption sustain the Higgs field, acting as cosmic engines. Testable predictions include anomalous photon yields in Higgs decays (ATLAS/CMS) and reduced energy release in heavy nuclear fusion (JWST spectra). The PGT offers a pathway to unify quantum and gravitational phenomena, with implications for cosmology and technology.

1 Introduction

The Standard Model (SM) of particle physics and General Relativity (GR) describe fundamental interactions and gravity but remain incompatible at quantum scales. Enigmas such as matter-antimatter asymmetry and dark energy persist. The Photon Gravity Theory (PGT) proposes photons as the foundational essence of matter, with the Higgs field mediating dimensional dynamics. Inspired by speculative extensions (e.g., string theory), the PGT is testable via CERN experiments and astronomical observations, aiming to unify quantum and gravitational frameworks.

2 Theoretical Framework

2.1 Photon Clusters as Fundamental Building Blocks

We hypothesize that all particles (e.g., quarks, leptons) are photon clusters, with the energy of individual photons given by $E_1 = h\nu$, where h is the Planck constant and ν the frequency, stabilized by Higgs interactions. The mass m arises from Higgs condensation, extending Einstein's mass-energy equivalence:

$$E = mc^2 + \Delta E_{\text{Higgs}}, \tag{1}$$

where $\Delta E_{\text{Higgs}} = \Phi_H \cdot N_p \cdot h\nu$, with Φ_H the Higgs coupling strength, N_p the number of photons, and ν the average frequency. The origin of $E_1 = h\nu$ lies in Planck's quantization of blackbody radiation (1900) and Einstein's photoelectric effect (1905), adapted here as the foundational energy of photon clusters forming massive particles, e.g., an electron ($m_e \approx 0.511$ MeV/c^2).
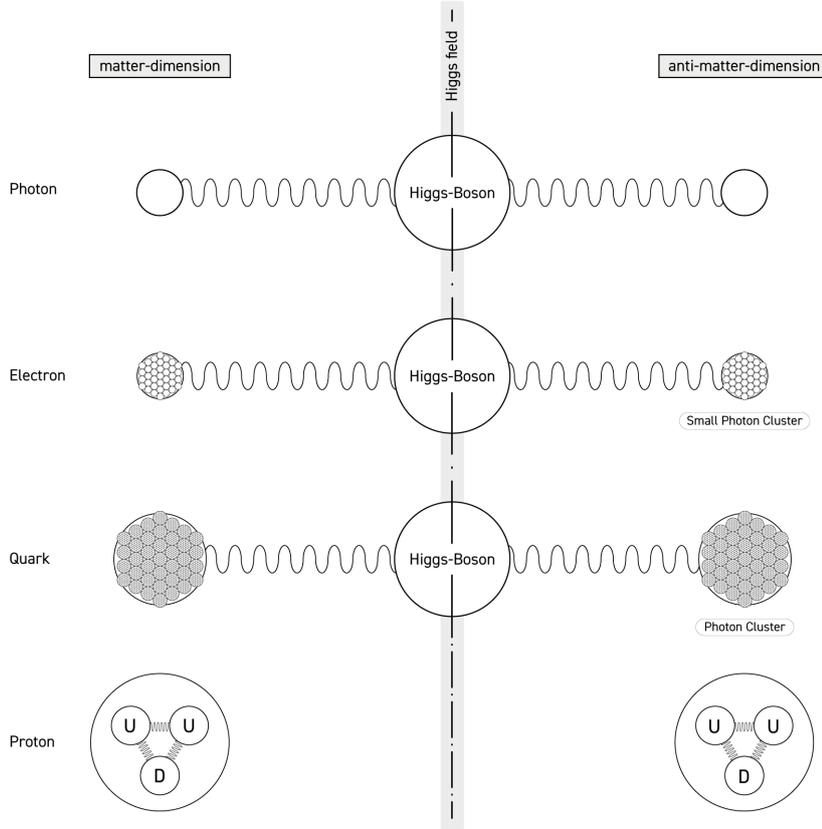
Figure 1: Illustration of photon clusters forming fundamental particles, stabilized by the Higgs field, highlighting the transition from individual photons to massive particle states.

2.2 Higgs Field as Dimensional Barrier

The Higgs field separates matter and antimatter dimensions, controlling the phase of binding energy (e.g., gluons for quarks, electromagnetic forces for leptons). Particles oscillate between dimensions at high frequencies ($f \approx 10^{19}$ Hz), resolving baryon asymmetry without CP violation. The Higgs potential is modified:

$$V(\phi) = \mu^2 \phi^2 + \lambda \phi^4 + \delta \phi^2 \cos(\theta), \tag{2}$$

where θ is the phase angle between dimensions.

2.3 Energy Supply to the Higgs Field

Nuclear processes, particularly stellar fusion (e.g., H to He, ~ 26.7 MeV), and black hole photon absorption contribute energy to sustain the Higgs field. The net energy change is modeled as:

$$\Delta E_1 = E_{\text{fusion}} - \alpha \cdot N_q \cdot \Phi_H, \tag{3}$$

where E_{fusion} is the fusion energy released, α a coupling constant, N_q the quark number, and Φ_H the Higgs coupling strength. This interaction is incorporated into the Lagrangian density as a local field contribution, ensuring covariance, with the energy density ρ_{fusion} proportional to the local quark density feeding the Higgs field, modulated by dimensional oscillations.
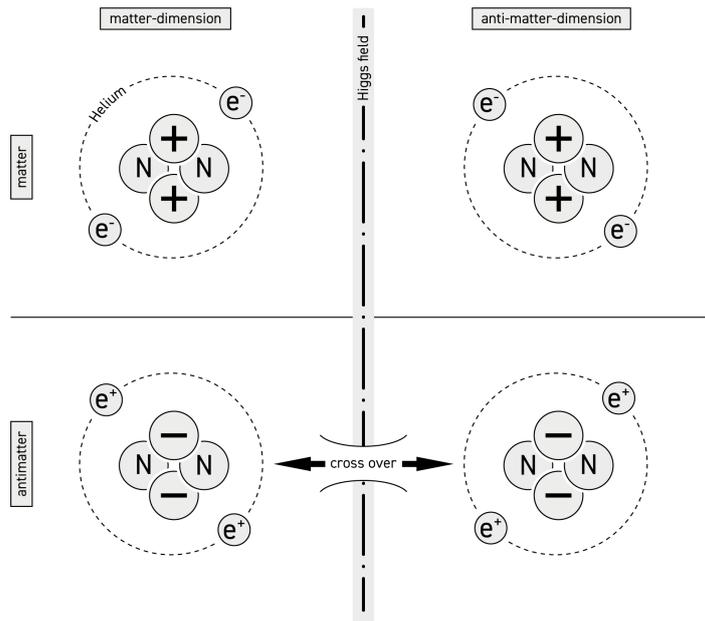
Figure 2: Schematic representation of the Higgs field as a dimensional barrier separating matter and antimatter dimensions, illustrating the oscillation of photon clusters. The diagram also depicts the transformation process when matter crosses the dimensional barrier, resulting in the conversion to antimatter in both dimensions.

3 Extension to General Relativity

We modify Einstein's field equations to include quantum Higgs contributions:

$$G_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda_{\text{Higgs}}, \tag{4}$$

where $\Lambda_{\text{Higgs}} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} \rho_{\text{Higgs}} g_{\mu\nu}$, and ρ_{Higgs} arises from the Higgs field's oscillation energy and fusion contributions, derived from the interaction term. This term vanishes at macroscopic scales due to oscillation averaging but dominates at quantum and cosmological scales.

4 Predictions and Experimental Tests

The PGT predicts:

- Anomalous photon yields in Higgs decays (ATLAS/CMS, testable with 2025 HL-LHC data).

- Reduced energy release in heavy fusion (JWST spectra, 2025 data).

- Oscillatory signatures in antimatter spectra (ALPHA, ongoing).

Proposed experiments include analyzing ATLAS/CMS data for photon anomalies and JWST spectra for fusion energy differences, with the new interaction term providing a testable framework.

5 Conclusion

The PGT unifies matter, antimatter, and gravity, offering testable predictions. Future work includes detailed simulations and collaboration with CERN experiments, refining the interaction term's implications.

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