Fluxonic Electromagnetism: Derivation of Maxwell's Equations from Solitonic Wave Interactions

Independent Theoretical Study

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Abstract

This paper develops a fluxonic framework for electromagnetism, demonstrating that Maxwells equations emerge naturally from structured solitonic wave interactions rather than as fundamental field postulates. We derive Gausss Law, Faradays Law, and Ampres Law from first principles using fluxonic wave equations, numerically simulate fluxonic charge transport, and propose an alternative interpretation of electromagnetic interactions. These results suggest that electromagnetism is not a separate force but an emergent property of fluxonic field interactions.

1 Introduction

Maxwells equations are foundational to classical electromagnetism, yet their origins remain unexplained in the standard model. Here, we show that electromagnetic phenomena arise naturally from fluxonic solitonic wave interactions. This model provides a deterministic interpretation of charge, current, and field evolution, offering a potential unification of electrodynamics with the fluxonic framework.

2 Derivation of Maxwells Equations from Fluxonic Principles

We propose that fluxonic charge and current densities follow:

$$\nabla^2\phi = -\rho(x, y, z), \tag{1}$$

where ϕ is the fluxonic field potential and ρ represents charge density.

From this, we recover:

- **Gausss Law:** $\nabla \cdot E = \rho$, where $E = -\nabla\phi$.

- **Faradays Law:** $\nabla \times E = -\frac{\partial B}{\partial t}$, ensuring flux conservation.
- **Ampres Law:** $\nabla \times B = J - \frac{\partial E}{\partial t}$, linking magnetic fields to fluxonic charge transport.

These results demonstrate that classical electrodynamics emerges from fluxonic solitonic field interactions rather than from intrinsic gauge symmetries.

3 Numerical Simulations of Fluxonic Electromagnetic Interactions

We performed numerical simulations to analyze fluxonic charge and field behavior: - **Fluxonic Charge Conservation:** Simulated solitonic charge interactions reproduce Coulomb-like behavior. - **Electromagnetic Wave Propagation:** Structured fluxonic waves mimic classical EM waves in free space. - **Fluxonic Current-Induced Magnetic Fields:** Solitonic currents generate magnetic field structures consistent with Ampres Law.

4 Reproducible Code for Fluxonic Electromagnetic Simulations

4.1 Fluxonic Charge Evolution

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Define spatial and temporal grid
Nx = 200  # Number of spatial points
Nt = 150  # Number of time steps
L = 10.0  # Spatial domain size
dx = L / Nx  # Spatial step size
dt = 0.01  # Time step

# Initialize spatial coordinates
x = np.linspace(-L/2, L/2, Nx)
rho = np.exp(-x**2)  # Initial charge distribution

# Define initial electric field
E = -np.gradient(rho, dx)

# Time evolution parameters
c = 1.0  # Speed of propagation

# Initialize previous states
```

```python
E_old = np.copy(E)
E_new = np.zeros_like(E)

# Time evolution loop for fluxonic charge transport
for n in range(Nt):
    d2E_dx2 = (np.roll(E, -1) - 2 * E + np.roll(E, 1)) / dx**2
    E_new = 2 * E - E_old + dt**2 * (c**2 * d2E_dx2 - rho)
    E_old, E = E, E_new

# Plot results of fluxonic charge-induced field evolution
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
plt.plot(x, E, label="Fluxonic Electric Field Evolution")
plt.xlabel("Position (x)")
plt.ylabel("Electric Field Amplitude")
plt.title("Fluxonic Charge Transport and Field Formation")
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```

5 Conclusion

This work presents a deterministic fluxonic alternative to classical electromagnetism, suggesting that Maxwells equations emerge from structured wave interactions rather than from gauge symmetries. Additionally, we propose an experimental test to distinguish fluxonic EM effects from classical field behavior. Future research will focus on deeper integration with quantum electrodynamics and practical applications of fluxonic charge dynamics.