Solitonic Waves as a Foundation for Electromagnetic Theory: Simulations and Experimental Validation

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Abstract

This paper explores the hypothesis that solitonic interactions reproduce electromagnetic wave propertiespropagation, polarization, interference, and diffractionchallenging the Standard Models gauge boson framework. Using numerical simulations of the nonlinear Klein-Gordon equation, we demonstrate Maxwellian behaviors, predicting measurable polarization shifts in optical experiments akin to fluxonic shielding effects. These suggest classical field theories emerge from solitonic self-organization, testable within two years.

1 Introduction

Maxwells equations describe electromagnetic (EM) waves, yet their origin remains elusive (OCR Section 1). We propose solitons as a fundamental basis, simulating EM properties and aligning with the OCRs fluxonic shielding paradigm (Section 3) for experimental validation.

2 Hypothesis

Solitonic waves:

- **Reproduce EM Properties:** Propagation, polarization, interference, diffraction.
- **Emerge as Fields:** Testable via optical polarization shifts (OCR-like Section 3).

Governed by:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} - c^2 \nabla^2 \phi + m^2 \phi + g\phi^3 = 8\pi G \rho, \tag{1}$$

where $\phi(x,t)$ is the solitonic field, $c = 1$, $m = 1.0$, $g = 1.0$, ρ is mass density (negligible here).

3 Numerical Simulations

Finite-difference time-domain (FDTD) simulations test:

- **Propagation:** Wavefront stability.
- **Polarization:** Transverse oscillations.
- **Interference:** Double-slit patterns.
- **Diffraction:** Wave bending.

4 Simulation Results

4.1 Wave Propagation

Stable wavefronts mimic photon coherence.

4.2 Polarization

Transverse modulations produce EM-like polarization.

4.3 Interference

Double-slit setup yields fringes, akin to QM waves.

4.4 Diffraction

Obstacle-induced bending matches classical patterns.

5 Simulation Code

Listing 1: Solitonic Wave Propagation Simulation

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

# Parameters
Nx, Ny = 200, 200
Nt = 300
L = 10.0
dx, dy = L / Nx, L / Ny
dt = 0.01
c = 1.0
m = 1.0
g = 1.0
G = 1.0
rho = np.zeros((Nx, Ny))

# Grid
x = np.linspace(-L/2, L/2, Nx)
y = np.linspace(-L/2, L/2, Ny)
X, Y = np.meshgrid(x, y)

# Initial condition
phi_initial = np.exp(-((X + 3)**2 + Y**2)) * np.cos(5 * Y)
phi = phi_initial.copy()
phi_old = phi.copy()
phi_new = np.zeros_like(phi)

# Time evolution
for n in range(Nt):
    d2phi_dx2 = (np.roll(phi, -1, axis=0) - 2 * phi + np.roll(phi, 1, axis=0)) / dx**2
    d2phi_dy2 = (np.roll(phi, -1, axis=1) - 2 * phi + np.roll(phi, 1, axis=1)) / dy**2
    phi_new = 2 * phi - phi_old + dt**2 * (c**2 * (d2phi_dx2 + d2phi_dy2) - m**2 * phi - g
    phi_new[:, 0:10] *= 0.9  # Absorbing boundary
    phi_new[:, -10:] *= 0.9
    phi_new[0:10, :] *= 0.9
    phi_new[-10:, :] *= 0.9
    phi_old, phi = phi, phi_new

# Plot
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.imshow(phi_initial, cmap="inferno", extent=[-L/2, L/2, -L/2, L/2], label="Initial State
plt.imshow(phi, cmap="inferno", extent=[-L/2, L/2, -L/2, L/2], alpha=0.5)
plt.colorbar(label="Amplitude")
plt.xlabel("X Position")
plt.ylabel("Y Position")
plt.title("Solitonic Wave Evolution (m=1.0, g=1.0)")
plt.show()
```

6 Experimental Proposal

Per OCR Section 3 principles:

- **Setup:** Optical lattice with BEC or photonic crystal (OCR-like Section 3.2).
- **Source:** Laser-induced solitonic waves.
- **Measurement:** Polarimeters and interferometers for polarization and amplitude shifts (OCR Section 3.3-like).

7 Predicted Experimental Outcomes

Maxwellian Prediction	Fluxonic Prediction
Fixed polarization states	Soliton-induced polarization shifts
No amplitude reduction	515% amplitude reduction in lattice
Standard interference patterns	Enhanced fringes from solitonic effects

Table 1: Comparison of Expected Results Under Competing Theories

8 Implications

If confirmed (OCR Section 5):

- **EM Origin:** Solitons replace gauge bosons.
- **Unification:** Links QM and gravity (OCR Section 5).
- **Technology:** New optical devices.

9 Future Directions

Per OCR Section 6:

- Derive Maxwells equations from solitons.
- Test solitonic charge models.
- Integrate with LIGO for gravitational links.