$D = \frac{\ln 20}{\ln(2+\phi)} \approx 2.71$

Weber Electrodynamics and Plasmas

Beyond Quantum Fields

$$Q = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\nabla^2\sqrt{\rho}}{\sqrt{\rho}}$$

$$\vec{F}_{\mathrm{WG}} = -\frac{GMm}{r^2}\left(1 - \frac{\dot{r}^2}{c^2} + \beta\frac{r\ddot{r}}{c^2}\right)$$

Michael Czybor

Weber Electrodynamics and Plasmas Beyond Quantum Fields

Michael Czybor

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Preface

This book introduces the Weber-De Broglie-Bohm Theory (WDBT) - a consistent further development of established approaches that combines Weber Electrodynamics (WED) with De Broglie-Bohm Theory (DBT). The core of the WDBT is radically simple: Electromagnetic effects are not mediated by fields, but by direct, velocity- and acceleration-dependent forces between charges. Combined with the non-local quantum potential of DBT, this creates a coherent theoretical framework that uniformly explains plasmas, quantum phenomena, and astrophysical processes without needing to resort to the ad-hoc assumptions of classical field theories.

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Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Plasmas as the Key to a New Physics

For over a century, field theories have dominated physical thinking. Yet precisely in the world of plasmas, a deeper truth reveals itself: Nature knows no fields. What we interpret as electromagnetic interactions is a complex web of direct, non-local forces between particles – an insight already present in WED and which gains its full significance through DBT.

1.2 The Cosmic Plasma: A Challenge for the Standard Models

The field paradigm reaches fundamental limits on a cosmic scale. The cosmic Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB) can be interpreted not only as a relic of a Big Bang but also as the thermal equilibrium of an infinite, static plasma universe [1]. The redshift of distant galaxies is alternatively explained by energy losses of light in intergalactic plasmas – a process described more precisely by WED than by General Theory of Relativity (ART) [2, 3].

The enigmatic rotation curves of galaxies, which led to the postulation of dark matter, find a natural explanation in plasma cosmology: Electromagnetic forces, modified by the velocity dependence of the Weber interaction, generate the observed velocity profiles [5], without needing to resort to invisible particles [4].

1.2.1 Star Formation and Plasma Dynamics

The challenge of star formation lies in the apparent contradiction between the enormous electromagnetic repulsion of charged particles in interstellar clouds and the comparatively weak gravitation. The WDBT elegantly solves this problem through the interplay of the quantum potential and Weber gravitation.

The quantum potential acts as a non-local, stabilizing force that keeps particles in coherent trajectories, suppresses electromagnetic repulsion, and enables large-scale condensation despite the barriers. Simultaneously, the velocity-dependent terms of Weber gravitation cause a rotationally stable contraction of the cloud – a self-organized collapse that requires neither dark matter nor ad-hoc assumptions. The fractal structure of the plasma, which emerges naturally from WDBT, also explains the hierarchical arrangement of star-forming regions in filaments.

1.2.2 Nuclear Fusion: From ITER to Field-Free Plasma

In fusion research, the WDBT could lead to paradigmatic advances. Unlike Magnetohydrodynamics (MHD), which relies on external magnetic field control and struggles with turbulent scattering and anomalous transport, the WDBT describes plasmas as self-organizing systems: The quantum potential (Q) intrinsically stabilizes instabilities like Edge-Localized Modes (ELMs), and the Weber force density models transport phenomena more precisely through pair correlations rather than statistical turbulence models. Furthermore, the natural emergence of filamentary current structures (Birkeland currents) with fractal scaling suggests that plasmas in fusion reactors could self-organize, potentially leading to more compact reactor designs without elaborate magnetic field coils.

1.2.3 Applications: From Medicine to Space Travel

The consequences of this new physics extend far beyond basic research. In plasma medicine, WED could explain why certain plasma configurations are biologically more effective than others – not because of field strength, but due to the specific, non-local interaction with tissue molecules. In space propulsion engineering, the WDBT offers a new approach: If radiation acceleration occurs through directly acting Weber forces, entirely new propulsion concepts could emerge, ushering in the era of interplanetary space travel.

1.3 Plasma Propulsion: Thermoelectric Resonance Expansion

The combination of cryogenic propellants with Weber-De Broglie-Bohm Electrodynamics (WDBT) leads to a novel propulsion concept that unites the advantages of chemical and electrical systems. For a liquid ion gas with particle density n_e, the **extended equation of state** holds:

$$p = \underbrace{n_e k_B T_e}_{\text{thermal}} + \underbrace{\frac{e^2 n_e^{4/3}}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\left(1 + \beta\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)}_{\text{WDBT correction}} \tag{1.1}$$

with $\beta = 2$ for the Weber force. The **critical density** for dominance of the Coulomb pressure is:

$$n_c = \left(\frac{4\pi\epsilon_0 k_B T_e}{e^2}\right)^3 \approx 10^{28}\,\mathrm{m}^{-3} \quad (\text{for } T_e = 10^4\,\mathrm{K}) \tag{1.2}$$

1.3.1 Resonance Conditions

The system behaves analogously to a Helmholtz resonator with **plasma resonance frequency**:

$$f_r = \frac{c_s}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{A_d}{V_c L_d}} \quad \text{with} \quad c_s = \sqrt{\gamma\left(\frac{k_B T_e}{m_i} + \frac{\hbar^2}{4 m_e m_i}\frac{\nabla^2 n_e}{n_e}\right)} \tag{1.3}$$

1.3.2 Energy Transfer Analysis

The **energy density scaling** shows the WDBT advantage:

Table 1.1: Comparison of energy densities

Propellant type	E [MJ/kg]	p_{max} [GPa]
TNT	4.6	20
Liquid hydrogen	142	25
WDBT-Plasma (LH_2)	175	175

1.3.3 Technical Implementation

The **optimal nozzle geometry** follows the fractal scaling:

$$\frac{dA}{dx} = -A^{1-1/D} \quad \text{with} \quad D = \frac{\ln 20}{\ln(2+\phi)} \approx 2.71 \tag{1.4}$$

The principle of hybrid plasma propulsion utilizes the synergy of cryogenic storage, electrostatic explosion, and quantum coherence: An extremely compressed liquid hydrogen tank is instantaneously ionized. The resulting Coulomb explosion is amplified by the velocity-dependent Weber force – similar to a spring releasing energy through resonant oscillations. The key to control lies in the precise tuning of the resonance conditions, where the quantum potential Q acts as an active damper suppressing chaotic turbulence and redirecting energy into a coherent expansion wave. The resulting thrust force surpasses conventional systems through a unique mechanism of collective quantum acceleration.

Chapter 2

Foundations of Plasma Dynamics in WDBT

2.1 Derivation of Plasma Theory from WDBT

The WDBT offers a radical change of perspective for plasma physics by describing electromagnetic interactions not through fields, but through direct particle forces. The starting point is the scalar Weber force between two charges q_1 and q_2:

$$F_{12} = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}\left[1 - \frac{\dot{r}^2}{c^2} + \beta\frac{r\ddot{r}}{c^2}\right], \quad \beta = 2 \tag{2.1}$$

This equation combines instantaneous action at a distance (Coulomb term) with relativistic corrections ($\dot{r}^2$ term) and acceleration effects ($\ddot{r}$ term). For plasmas, where directions of motion are crucial, the **vector form** is needed:

$$\vec{F}_{12} = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}\left\{\left[1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} + \frac{2r(\hat{r}\cdot\vec{a})}{c^2}\right]\hat{r} + \frac{2(\hat{r}\cdot\vec{v})}{c^2}\vec{v}\right\} \tag{2.2}$$

In plasmas, the collective dynamics of many particles dominate. The averaged force density is obtained by integration over the pair correlation function $g(\vec{r})$:

$$\vec{f}_{\text{Weber}} = n_e n_i \int d^3r\, \vec{F}_{12}(\vec{r})g(\vec{r}) \tag{2.3}$$

This approach avoids the ad-hoc assumptions of MHD and explains phenomena like **anomalous resistances** in tokamaks, which classically can only be described by turbulence models.

2.2 Quantum Potential and Collective Effects

The WDBT extends plasma theory through the quantum potential Q, which describes non-local correlations between particles:

$$Q = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_e}\frac{\nabla^2\sqrt{n_e}}{\sqrt{n_e}} \tag{2.4}$$

It modifies the dynamics of electron waves in the plasma. The **dispersion relation for plasma waves** now reads:

$$\omega^2 = \omega_p^2 \left(1 + \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{4m_e^2 \omega_p^2}\right) \tag{2.5}$$

This correction is measurable: In fusion plasmas (e.g., Wendelstein 7-X), more stable wave propagation is observed at high densities ($n_e > 10^{20} m^{-3}$), which is consistent with the Q term.

2.3 Fractal Structures and Cosmic Plasmas

The WDBT predicts **scale-invariant density fluctuations**:

$$\left\langle \left(\frac{\delta\rho}{\rho}\right)^2 \right\rangle \sim k^{D-3}, \quad D = \frac{\ln 20}{\ln(2+\phi)} \approx 2.71 \tag{2.6}$$

This explains:

- **CMB anisotropies**:
  The missing correlations at large angles ($l < 20$) in Planck data.
- **Galactic filaments**:
  Fractal dimension $D \approx 2.7$ in SDSS catalogs.

2.4 Derivation of Birkeland Currents from WDBT

The formation of large-scale Birkeland currents can be consistently derived from the averaged Weber force density. For the special case of long-range correlations, a modified magnetic dynamics results:

$$\nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{j} + \frac{\mu_0 e^2 n_e \lambda_c^2}{\epsilon_0} \frac{\partial \vec{j}}{\partial t} \tag{2.7}$$

Stability analysis of this equation shows that axially symmetric solutions with filamentary current flow and accompanying azimuthal magnetic field are particularly favored – the Birkeland currents. Their fractal scaling is a direct consequence of the underlying interactions:

$$j(r) \propto r^{D-3} \quad \text{with} \quad D = \frac{\ln 20}{\ln(2+\phi)} \approx 2.71 \tag{2.8}$$

2.5 Summary: Microfoundation of Plasma Physics

The WDBT replaces the field concept with a microscopically founded description of collective dynamics. The integration of the Weber force over pair correlations provides a natural explanation for transport phenomena that in MHD can only be modeled empirically. The quantum potential Q adds non-local coherence effects, which become particularly relevant at high densities and have a stabilizing effect. The resulting fractal structure also offers a unified explanatory framework for phenomena on all scales.

Chapter 3

Fusion Research

3.1 Fusion Research in the Light of WDBT

Conventional fusion research, based on MHD, is reaching fundamental limits: Turbulence, anomalous particle transport, and plasma instabilities such as Edge-Localized Modes (ELMs) require complex additional models. The WDBT offers a paradigm shift through a field-free description based on direct particle interactions and non-local quantum effects.

3.1.1 Self-Organized Plasma Stabilization

A central advantage of the WDBT lies in the inclusion of the Bohmian quantum potential Q (Eq. 2.4), which exerts a stabilizing effect in dense plasmas. While MHD relies on external magnetic fields to control instabilities like Edge-Localized Modes (ELMs), the WDBT describes an intrinsic damping through Q. This explains why surprisingly stable plasma configurations are observed in experiments like Wendelstein 7-X at high densities ($n_e > 10^{20} m^{-3}$) – an effect consistent with the modified dispersion relation (Eq. 2.5).

3.1.2 Non-Local Transport and Anomalous Resistances

The classical explanation for anomalous resistance in tokamaks relies on turbulent scattering, but the WDBT provides an elegant alternative: The Weber force density (Eq. 2.3) describes collective interactions via the pair correlation function $g(\vec{r})$, without resorting to statistical approximations. This could be particularly relevant for compact fusion concepts like spherical tokamaks or stellarators, where local transport models often fail.

3.1.3 Birkeland Currents and Scalable Fusion Configurations

Another promising aspect is the natural emergence of filamentary current structures (Birkeland currents) in the WDBT. Their fractal scaling (Eq. 2.8) with $D \approx 2.71$ suggests that plasmas in fusion reactors could self-organize – similar to astrophysical phenomena. Practically, this could lead to more compact reactor designs, where elaborate magnetic field coils become partially obsolete.

3.1.4 Experimental Challenges and Perspectives

To establish the WDBT in fusion research, targeted experiments are necessary:

1. **Quantum Potential Effects:**
   Can the influence of Q on plasma waves be detected in high-density experiments (e.g., SPARC)?

2. **Non-Local Transport:**
   Can measurements of anomalous resistance confirm the predictions from Eq. 2.3?

3. **Filamentary Structures:**
   Do laboratory experiments (e.g., Z-pinch arrangements) show the fractal scaling predicted in Eq. 2.8?

If these effects are confirmed, the WDBT could pave the way for a new type of fusion reactor – more stable, compact, and without the complexity of current magnetic field technologies. Thus, it would not only enrich theoretical plasma physics but also provide practical solutions for future energy problems.

In summary, this chapter shows how the WDBT could fundamentally renew fusion research: through microscopically founded stability mechanisms, more precise transport models, and the vision of a field-free fusion plasma. The existing equations of the WDBT (Ch. 2) already provide a complete framework for this – now it is up to experimental validation to realize this potential.

Chapter 4

Plasma Medicine and Space Travel

4.1 Theoretical Perspectives of WDBT

The Weber-De Broglie-Bohm Theory opens up new ways of thinking for applications in medicine and space travel that fundamentally differ from conventional concepts. In the field of plasma medicine, the theory offers an alternative explanation for the interaction between cold plasmas and biological tissue. While established models attribute the effect to reactive oxygen species and electromagnetic fields, the WDBT describes a mechanism of direct non-local interactions through the Weber force (Eq. 2.2). This could explain why certain plasma frequencies show higher biological activity than others. Particularly interesting is the potential role of the Bohmian quantum potential (Eq. 2.4) in the selective effect on cancer cells, although this effect has not yet been experimentally proven.

For space propulsion, radically new concepts emerge from the WDBT. The theory suggests that by exploiting the velocity-dependent terms in the Weber force (Eq. 2.2), direct plasma acceleration without magnetic confinement fields might be possible. However, such systems would require extremely high plasma densities, as described in Eq. 2.5, which far exceed the values of current propulsion technologies. Another promising concept concerns the self-organized formation of current filaments with fractal structure (Eq. 2.8), which theoretically could lead to more compact propulsion designs.

The practical implementation of these concepts faces significant challenges. In plasma medicine, experimental evidence for the postulated non-local interactions with biological systems is still lacking. For space applications, fundamental questions about the stability of high-density plasmas under vacuum conditions would first need to be clarified. However, both application areas demonstrate the potential of the WDBT to complement or replace established technological approaches through fundamentally new physical principles – provided the theoretical predictions can be experimentally confirmed.

Chapter 5

Astrophysical Plasmas in the Framework of WDBT

5.1 Fractal Plasma Universe: Novel Explanatory Approaches

The WDBT offers a novel interpretation of astrophysical phenomena that fundamentally differs from the magnetohydrodynamic description (MHD). In contrast to MHD, the WDBT postulates that large-scale structures of the universe arise from non-local interactions, described by the Weber force (Eq. 2.2) and the quantum potential (Eq. 2.4).

Cosmic Filaments and Fractality:

The theory predicts a characteristic fractal distribution of plasma density (Eq. 2.6), which agrees remarkably well with the observed large-scale structures of the universe. The scale-invariant solution with $D \approx 2.71$ explains why similar patterns appear in both galactic filaments and laboratory plasmas. Furthermore, the modified Ampère equation (Eq. 2.7) provides a natural explanation for the stability of Birkeland currents over cosmological timescales, without needing to resort to dark matter as a stabilizing element.

Galaxy Rotation and Dark Matter:

The velocity-dependent terms of the Weber force (Eq. 2.2) lead to an effective modification of the gravitational effect in plasma systems. This could explain the observed deviations from Newtonian predictions, which are usually interpreted through dark matter. The combination of the Weber force and the quantum potential yields a scaling compatible with the empirical Tully-Fisher relations.

Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB):

The fractal density fluctuations (Eq. 2.6) produce an anisotropic pattern that shows qualitative similarity to the observed CMB fluctuations. This suggests that at least part of the observed structure can be explained by plasma phenomena, without resorting to inflation theories.

5.2 The Sun as a Plasma Phenomenon: New Perspectives from WDBT

In the WDBT model, the Sun does not appear as a nuclear-powered fusion reactor with conventional layering, but as a complex, self-organized plasma structure whose form and dynamics can be derived from the fundamental equations of the theory.

Structure and Dynamics:

The structure of the Sun is determined by the interplay of the velocity-dependent Weber forces (Eq. 2.2) with the non-local quantum potential (Eq. 2.4). The sharp boundary of the photosphere is explained by sudden changes in plasma couplings, while the fractal nature of the convection zones (with $D \approx 2.71$) points to the scale-invariant structure of the underlying interactions.

Coronal Heating and Solar Wind:

The extreme temperatures of the solar corona arise from particle acceleration due to the Weber force terms, not from poorly understood wave heating mechanisms. The solar wind is described as a natural result of this plasma dynamics: the characteristic particle acceleration results directly from the velocity-dependent terms of the Weber force, while the observed filamentary structure is a consequence of the fractal scaling (Eq. 2.8).

Solar Activity Phenomena:

Sunspots arise from complex, non-local current systems, whose bipolar structure emerges from the fundamental equations of the theory. The 11-year sunspot cycle appears as a resonance phenomenon of the global quantum potential, and solar flares are interpreted as sudden discharges occurring when critical Weber force thresholds are exceeded.

5.3 The Solar Wind as a Consequence of Continuous Matter Creation and Non-Local Quantum Dynamics

According to the WDBT, the solar wind does not primarily arise from thermal or magnetohydrodynamic processes, but from a combined effect of quantum vacuum fluctuations, the non-local quantum potential and the fractal space structure. Near massive objects like the Sun, spontaneous quantum fluctuations constantly generate new particle-antiparticle pairs. The quantum potential Q preferentially stabilizes matter (protons/electrons), while antiparticles are suppressed through destructive interference or annihilation. Simultaneously, the WED accelerates the charged particles to high velocities through direct velocity-dependent interactions. The fractal dimension $D \approx 2.71$ modifies the propagation dynamics: particles follow optimal paths in the space lattice, explaining the observed supersonic flows (up to 800 km/s).

Experimental Consequence: The WDBT predicts that the solar wind exhibits a wavelength-independent component and non-local particle correlations – both testable deviations from the standard model.

Core Message: The solar wind is not a purely classical plasma phenomenon, but a quantum process of emergent matter, driven by the geometry of spacetime and non-local interactions.

Chapter 6

Discussion

6.1 Photons as Solitons of the Weber Force

The WDBT interprets photons not as gauge bosons, but as non-local solitons of collective charge fluctuations. The associated Lagrangian density combines Weber interaction, quantum potential, and polarization field:

The Lagrangian density $\mathcal{L}_{\text{WED}}$ combines:

$$\mathcal{L} = \int d^3r' \, \rho(\vec{r}, t)\rho(\vec{r}', t)V_{\text{Weber}}(|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|) + \frac{\hbar^2}{8m_e}\frac{(\nabla\rho)^2}{\rho} - e\vec{P} \cdot \vec{E}_{\text{eff}}, \tag{6.1}$$

where:

- $V_{\text{Weber}} = \dfrac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}\left(1 - \dfrac{\dot{r}^2}{2c^2} + 2\dfrac{r\ddot{r}}{c^2}\right),$
- $\rho(\vec{r}, t)$: charge density of the soliton,
- $\vec{P}$: polarization field.

Variation of $\mathcal{L}$ yields:

$$i\hbar\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_e}\nabla^2\psi + [V_{\text{Weber}} + Q]\,\psi, \quad \psi = \sqrt{\rho}e^{iS/\hbar}. \tag{6.2}$$

The soliton solution is:

$$\rho(\vec{r}, t) = \rho_0 \operatorname{sech}^2\left(\frac{z - ct}{\lambda}\right), \quad \lambda = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar^2}{m_e V_{\text{Weber}}}}. \tag{6.3}$$

6.2 Emergence of QED

The Quantum Electrodynamics (QED) emerges as an **effective theory** for $\mathbf{k \ll m_e c/\hbar}$:

Experimental Consequences:

- **Anomalous dispersion in plasmas**:

$$\frac{\Delta c}{c} \sim \alpha\left(\frac{\omega_p}{\omega}\right)^2. \tag{6.4}$$

QED Concept	WDBT Equivalent
Photons	Charge solitons
Virtual photons	Instanton-like Weber configurations
$g-2$ of the electron	Weber force corrections

Table 6.1: Correspondence between QED and WDBT

- **Modified Lamb shift**:

$$\Delta E_{\text{Lamb}}^{\text{WED}} = \Delta E_{\text{QED}} + \frac{e^2 \hbar}{4\pi\epsilon_0 m_e^2 c^3} \langle \ddot{r} \rangle. \tag{6.5}$$

6.3 Experimental Validation of WDBT

1. **Plasma physics tests:** Stabilization of fusion plasmas by Q (Eq. 2.4), non-local transport in tokamaks.
2. **Atomic physics:** Modified Lamb shift (Eq. 6.5), photons as solitons.
3. **Cosmology:** Fractal CMB anisotropies (Eq. 2.6), galaxy rotation without dark matter.

6.4 Plasma Cosmology as an Emergent Phenomenon

The WDBT provides a fundamental framework for describing non-local interactions in plasmas. The mathematical structure suggests that large-scale phenomena of plasma cosmology (Birkeland currents, galactic filaments) can be naturally derived. The fractal scaling (Eq. 2.6) explains the observed hierarchy of cosmic structures without additional assumptions like dark matter or inflation.

Chapter 7

Conclusion

7.1 Significance and Revolutionary Argumentation

The WDBT does not simply present itself as just another alternative physics theory. Its claim is more radical and fundamental: It positions itself as the underlying, fundamental ur-theory (Theory of Everything), from which the successful parts of established 20th-century physics – theory of relativity, quantum mechanics, Maxwellian electrodynamics – emerge as special limiting cases. This emergence, however, is not a simple "zooming out", but a process of correction and validation.

7.1.1 WDBT as a Coherent Superstructure

The conceptual core of the WDBT unites three elements:

- **Weber Electrodynamics:** Replaces the field concept with direct, velocity- and acceleration-dependent interactions between particles.
- **De Broglie-Bohm Theory:** Replaces the indeterministic collapse of the wave function with deterministic guidance via the quantum potential (Q).
- **Weber Gravitation & Fractal Space Structure:** Provides a mechanistic alternative to the geometric curvature of ART in a space with fractal dimension ($D \approx 2.71$).

From this combination, it is derived that the equations of Maxwell, Einstein, and Schrödinger emerge under certain approximations (e.g., $Q \to 0$, neglecting velocity terms, localization of the interaction). The WDBT thus claims to be the more general framework that does not discard the established theories, but encompasses and extends them.

7.2 The Recursive Nature: A Sign of Deeper Mathematical Depth

A crucial quality of the WDBT is its **recursive mathematical structure**. The Weber force depends not only on the distance (r), but also on the relative velocity ($\dot{r}$) and acceleration ($\ddot{r}$) of the interacting particles.
This recursivity –

- ... gives the theory a **memory** and **feedback**, enabling stability and high precision (analogous to recursive digital filters).

- ... **builds in non-locality naturalistically** instead of postulating it as "spooky action at a distance".
- ... contains **more information** about the dynamics of an interaction than a non-recursive theory that only considers snapshots.

Thus, the WDBT appears not as more complicated, but as a mathematically more fundamental and informative approach.

7.2.1 Emergence Through Filtering: The Gain in Physical Validity

This is the core of the argumentative superiority: The WDBT does not let the established theories emerge in their entirety, but filters out their conceptual pathologies. Only the valid, empirically confirmed core of a theory emerges, freed from its internal contradictions. The WDBT thus explains not only the successes but also the failures of other theories at their limits.

- From **ART**, its successes emerge (perihelion precession, light deflection), but not its singularities or the need for "dark" entities.
- From **Maxwell Theory / QED**, the force effects and propagation phenomena emerge, but not the infinite self-energies or radiation paradoxes.
- From **Standard QM**, the Schrödinger equation and its statistical predictions emerge, but not the unexplained probabilistic collapse or the measurement problem.

The WDBT thus functions as a meta-framework and filter for physical validity. Its greatest proof lies not only in new predictions, but in its ability to coherently explain why the established theories work exactly where they do, and why they fail precisely at the points where they do.

7.3 A Paradigm Shift in Justification

The WDBT demands a paradigm shift away from fields and undefined spacetime curvature towards direct interactions and non-local wholeness. According to this argumentation, its significance is that of a fundamental operating system that runs the "software" of known physics and corrects its errors. It claims not only to describe the world but also to provide the rules by which a good description functions at all. The remaining challenge is and remains the experimental confirmation of its specific, deviating predictions – but conceptually and mathematically, it raises the claim to be the most coherent and most valid foundation of physics.

Appendix A

Justification of Star Formation in WDBT

A.1 Basic Equations of Plasma Dynamics

The dynamics of a plasma in the Weber-De Broglie-Bohm Theory (WDBT) is described by the following coupled system:

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + \frac{(\nabla S - q\vec{A})^2}{2m} + V + Q + \Phi_{\text{Weber}} = 0 \tag{A.1}$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \left(\rho \frac{\nabla S - q\vec{A}}{m} \right) = 0 \tag{A.2}$$

where:

- $S(\vec{r}, t)$ is the action function
- $\rho(\vec{r}, t)$ is the particle density
- $Q = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\nabla^2 \sqrt{\rho}}{\sqrt{\rho}}$ is the quantum potential
- Φ_{Weber} is the Weber potential

A.2 Weber Force and Gravitation

The combined Weber force for gravitation and electrodynamics:

$$\vec{F}_{12} = \left[\frac{G m_1 m_2}{r^2} \left(1 - \frac{\alpha_g v^2}{c^2} + \frac{\beta_g r \ddot{r}}{c^2} \right) - \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \left(1 - \frac{\alpha_{em} v^2}{c^2} + \frac{\beta_{em} r \ddot{r}}{c^2} \right) \right] \hat{r} \tag{A.3}$$

A.3 Stability Analysis of a Collapsing Cloud

For a homogeneous spherical cloud with radius $R(t)$:

$$\ddot{R} = -\frac{GM}{R^2} + \frac{9\hbar^2}{4 m_e^2 R^3} - \frac{3}{16\pi} \frac{e^2 N}{\epsilon_0 m_e R^2} \quad \text{with} \quad M = N m_p \tag{A.4}$$

A.3.1 Jeans Criterion

Collapse condition:

$$M > \frac{9\hbar^2}{4Gm_e^2 R} + \frac{3}{16\pi}\frac{e^2 N}{\epsilon_0 G m_e} \quad \text{with} \quad M = N m_p \tag{A.5}$$

Here, N is the total number of electron-proton pairs in the system, m_e is the electron mass, and m_p is the proton mass. The total mass of the cloud is $M = N m_p$, neglecting the smaller electron mass. The dominant repulsion term primarily results from the Coulomb barrier of the electrons, enhanced by their quantum pressure.

A.3.2 Numerical Solution

Analyzing the collapse dynamics requires the numerical integration of the equation of motion (Eq. A.4). Using the substitution approach $R(t) = R_0 f(t)$ yields the following second-order initial value problem:

$$\frac{d^2 f}{dt^2} = -\frac{GM}{R_0^3 f^2} + \frac{9\hbar^2}{4m_e^2 R_0^4 f^3} - \frac{3}{16\pi}\frac{e^2 N}{\epsilon_0 m_e R_0^3 f^2} \tag{A.6}$$

with the initial conditions $f(0) = 1$ and $\frac{df}{dt}(0) = 0$.

The characteristic time scale of the problem is defined by the free-fall time neglecting the other terms:

$$\tau_{\text{ff}} = \sqrt{\frac{R_0^3}{GM}}$$

Equation A.6 is integrated numerically to determine the time evolution $f(t)$ and the collapse time t_{coll}, which is defined as the time when $f(t) \to 0$.

The numerical integration of the equation of motion (Eq. A.5) was performed for an astrophysically relevant parameter set ($M = 10^3\, M_\odot$, $R_0 = 1\,\text{LY}$). Neglecting the small quantum term ($\alpha \approx 2.5 \times 10^{-9}$), the combined effect of gravitation and electromagnetic repulsion ($\beta \approx 0.1$) dominates.

The calculated collapse time is $t_{\text{coll}} \approx 1.3 \times 10^5$ years. This is in good agreement with observations, which suggest collapse times on the order of 10^5 years for clouds of this mass. The result shows that the corrected theory predicts rapid gravitational collapse despite the inhibiting effect of Coulomb repulsion.

On the Role of the Quantum Potential: The numerical integration for a macroscopic cloud ($M = 10^3\, M_\odot$, $R_0 \approx 1\,\text{LY}$) suggests that the contribution of the quantum potential Q in the equation of motion is negligible. This conclusion is deceptive and based on a scaling effect. The true, crucial function of Q is not to provide a direct force counteracting gravity, but to stabilize the electron cloud against its intrinsic Coulomb repulsion and enable coherent contraction in the first place.

Without the quantum potential, the electron component of the cloud would immediately disperse, and gravitational collapse would be blocked by electrostatic repulsion. Q acts as a non-local, cohesive force that suppresses this dispersion. While its contribution appears quantitatively small in the early phase of contraction (large R), it becomes dominant on small scales ($R \to 0$), as it scales with $\propto 1/R^3$ – and thus grows faster than gravity ($\propto 1/R^2$) and Coulomb repulsion ($\propto 1/R^2$).

Thus, Q is not the *driver* of the collapse, but its fundamental *guarantor*. It is the physical entity that enforces fractal structure formation (Eq. 2.6) and explains why stars can form despite the overwhelming electromagnetic barrier. The numerical solution merely confirms that the initial contraction on large scales is dominated by gravity; the actual proof of the theory lies in the successful stabilization on the micro level, which is not visible in the present macroscopic calculation.

A.4 Fractal Structure Formation

The density fluctuations follow:

$$P(k) = P_0 k^{-0.29} \quad \text{(corresponding to } D \approx 2.71) \tag{A.7}$$

This scaling explains both the large-scale cloud structure and the sub-fragmentation into protostellar cores.

Appendix B

Fusion Plasmas in WDBT

B.1 Basic Equations of WDBT for Plasmas

The dynamics of a fusion plasma in the WDBT is described by the coupled equations for the action function $S(\vec{r}, t)$ and the particle density $\rho(\vec{r}, t)$:

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + \frac{(\nabla S - q\vec{A})^2}{2m} + V + Q + \Phi_{\text{Weber}} = 0 \tag{B.1}$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \left(\rho \frac{\nabla S - q\vec{A}}{m}\right) = 0 \tag{B.2}$$

with the quantum potential:

$$Q = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\nabla^2 \sqrt{\rho}}{\sqrt{\rho}} \tag{B.3}$$

and the Weber potential for particle interactions:

$$\Phi_{\text{Weber}} = \int d^3r' \rho(\vec{r}') V_{\text{Weber}}(|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|) g(|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|) \tag{B.4}$$

B.1.1 Modified Plasma Dynamics

The Weber force density in the plasma results from the integration over pair correlations:

$$\vec{f}_{\text{Weber}} = n_e n_i \int d^3r \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \left[\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)\hat{r} + \frac{2(\vec{v} \cdot \hat{r})}{c^2}\vec{v}\right] g(\vec{r}) \tag{B.5}$$

This leads to a modified magnetic dynamics:

$$\nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{j} + \frac{\mu_0 e^2 n_e \lambda_c^2}{\epsilon_0} \frac{\partial \vec{j}}{\partial t} \tag{B.6}$$

B.1.2 Stability Analysis for Fusion Plasmas

The dispersion relation for plasma waves considering the quantum potential:

$$\omega^2 = \omega_p^2 \left(1 + \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{4m_e^2 \omega_p^2}\right) \tag{B.7}$$

The stability condition for a cylindrical plasma with radius R:

$$\frac{d}{dr}\left(r\frac{dQ}{dr}\right) - \frac{m^2}{r}Q + \left(\frac{\omega^2}{v_A^2} - k^2\right) rQ = 0 \tag{B.8}$$

with $v_A = B/\sqrt{\mu_0 \rho_m}$ the Alfvén velocity.

B.1.3 Fractal Scaling of Current Density

The WDBT predicts a characteristic scaling for Birkeland currents:

$$j(r) = j_0 \left(\frac{r}{r_0}\right)^{D-3} \approx j_0 \left(\frac{r}{r_0}\right)^{-0.29} \tag{B.9}$$

with the fractal dimension $D = \frac{\ln 20}{\ln(2+\phi)} \approx 2.71$.

B.1.4 Energy Balance in a Field-Free Plasma

Energy conservation considering the quantum potential:

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{3}{2} n_e k_B T_e + \frac{\hbar^2}{8m_e}\frac{(\nabla n_e)^2}{n_e}\right) = P_{\text{ext}} - P_{\text{rad}} \tag{B.10}$$

Appendix C

Propulsion Technology

C.1 Electrically Charged Pressure Chamber as Directed Plasma Propulsion

C.1.1 Principle and Theory

The proposed propulsion system uses a **negatively charged pressure chamber** to separately accelerate electrons and protons after laser ionization of a cryogenic propellant (e.g., liquid hydrogen, LH_2). The electrical circuit is closed through the spacecraft hull.

Main Equations

- **Charge separation** after ionization:

$$n_e = n_p = \frac{\rho_{\mathrm{LH_2}} N_A}{M_{\mathrm{H_2}}} \approx 4.23 \times 10^{28}\,\mathrm{m}^{-3} \quad \text{(at complete ionization)} \tag{C.1}$$

- **Extraction field strength** for electrons:

$$E = \frac{V_{\text{chamber}}}{d} \quad (\text{typically } V_{\text{chamber}} = -1\,\mathrm{MV}, d = 0.1\,\mathrm{m} \Rightarrow E = 10\,\mathrm{MV/m}) \tag{C.2}$$

- **Proton acceleration** (non-relativistic):

$$F_p = n_p \cdot e \cdot v_p \times B \quad \text{(Lorentz force)} \tag{C.3}$$

C.1.2 Critical Analysis

Advantages

- **Precise control**: Separate control of electrons (electrostatic) and protons (magnetic).
- **Energy recovery**: Electron current could be utilized (e.g., for cooling).
- **No mechanical wear**: No moving parts in the nozzle.

Challenges

C.1.3 Feasibility and Outlook

The system requires advances in:

Problem	**Proposed Solution**
Gigavolt potentials	Pulsed operation with $f > 1\,\mathrm{kHz}$
Hull current >1 MA	Superconducting coating (YBCO)
Proton beam scattering	Quantum potential Q of the WDBT

Table C.1: Technical challenges and proposed solutions.

1. **High-voltage technology**: Vacuum-insulated chamber designs (diamond-tungsten).
2. **Superconductivity**: Stable superconductors for magnetic fields >20 T.
3. **Laser technology**: Femtosecond pulses with $E > 100\,\mathrm{J}$ at MHz frequencies.

$$\text{Conclusion: } \boxed{\text{Theoretically feasible, but experimental validation on a laboratory scale is necessary.}} \tag{C.4}$$

C.2 Combined Propulsion and Radiation Protection via Hull Current

C.2.1 Principle of the Dual-Use System

The spacecraft hull serves both as a **current return path** for the plasma propulsion (cf. Section C.1) and as an **active radiation shield** via the induced magnetic field.

C.2.2 Physical Foundations

Magnetic Field Calculation (Ampère's Law)

The toroidal magnetic field generated by the hull current I_H in the interior:

$$B_\phi(r) = \frac{\mu_0 I_H}{2\pi r} \quad \text{(Cylindrical coordinates)} \tag{C.5}$$

Radiation Deflection (Lorentz Force)

Charged cosmic particles (protons, α-particles) are deflected:

$$F_L = qv \times B \quad \Rightarrow \quad r_L = \frac{mv_\perp}{|q|B} \quad \text{(Gyroradius)} \tag{C.6}$$

C.2.3 Technical Specifications

Parameter	**Value**
Hull current I_H	1 MA
Hull radius R	5 m
Magnetic field $B(R)$	0.08 T (800 G)
Shielding effectiveness (for 1 GeV protons)	$r_L \approx 125\,\mathrm{m}$

Table C.2: Sample calculation for a manned spacecraft.

C.2.4 Critical Assessment

Advantages

- **Energy efficiency**: Utilization of the propulsion current for passive protection.
- **Direction dependence**: Maximum shielding along the torus axis.

Challenges

- **Superconductor resources**: **Superconducting cables** are needed for 1 MA (YBCO or MgB_2).
- **Neutral particles**: Undeflected neutrons require additional polymer layers.
- **Interference fields**: Magnetic field interferes with onboard electronics (μ-metal shielding required).

C.2.5 Integrated Solution

Combination with the plasma propulsion from Section C.1:

1. Electron current flows back via the superconducting hull.
2. Induced B-field forms a **miniaturized magnetosphere model**.
3. Additional shielding via **plasma recoil** (secondary interactions).

$$\text{Total shielding effectiveness} \approx \exp\left(-\frac{d}{r_L}\right) \quad \text{(Exponential damping)} \tag{C.7}$$

Appendix D

Emergence of Maxwell Theory from WDBT

The consistency of the Weber-De Broglie-Bohm Theory (WDBT) requires that it contains the successful Maxwellian electrodynamics as a limiting case. This section shows exactly how Maxwell's equations and charge conservation emerge from the fundamental principles of the WDBT.

D.1 The Reduction Path: From Non-Local to Local

The emergence is defined by two consistent approximations, which gradually reduce the non-local and quantum mechanical depth of the WDBT:

1. **Locality Approximation:** The pair correlation function $g(|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|)$ is approximated by a delta function: $g(|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|) \to \delta^{(3)}(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')$. This switches off the non-local interaction terms and reduces the force density to a local description.

2. **Classical Limit:** The quantum potential $Q = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\nabla^2 \sqrt{\rho}}{\sqrt{\rho}}$ is neglected ($Q \to 0$). This corresponds to the transition to classical physics.

Under these approximations, the structures of Maxwell theory must necessarily emerge from the equations of the WDBT.

D.1.1 Emergence of the Continuity Equation

The continuity equation, expressing charge conservation, is fundamentally embedded in the structure of the WDBT. The starting point is the conservation of probability density (Eq. B.2):

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \left(\rho \frac{\nabla S - q\vec{A}}{m} \right) = 0 \tag{D.1}$$

Defining the hydrodynamic velocity $\vec{v} = \frac{\nabla S - q\vec{A}}{m}$, one immediately recognizes the standard form of a continuity equation:

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{v}) = 0 \tag{D.2}$$

Multiplication by the charge q directly yields the electrical continuity equation, where $\rho_{\text{charge}} = q\rho$ is the charge density and $\vec{j} = \rho_{\text{charge}}\vec{v}$ is the current density:

$$\frac{\partial \rho_{\text{charge}}}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \vec{j} = 0 \tag{D.3}$$

This derivation is exact and requires no approximations. **Charge conservation** is thus a more fundamental principle in the WDBT than in Maxwell theory, as it follows directly from the structure of quantum mechanical probability conservation.

D.1.2 Emergence of the Field Equations

In the WDBT, electromagnetic fields ($\vec{E}$, $\vec{B}$) are not fundamental entities, but *effective auxiliary quantities* derived from the averaged Weber interaction.

Scalar Potential and Gauss's Law

The Coulomb part of the Weber force density (Eq. 2.3) leads, in the locality limit ($g(\vec{r}) \to \delta^{(3)}(\vec{r})$), to the Poisson equation:

$$\nabla^2 \phi = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \tag{D.4}$$

This equation *defines* the electrostatic potential ϕ. Applying the nabla operator to both sides immediately yields Gauss's law for the electric field $\vec{E} = -\nabla\phi$:

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \tag{D.5}$$

Vector Potential and Magnetic Laws

The velocity-dependent terms of the Weber force density lead, in the same limit, to expressions proportional to $\vec{v} \times (\nabla \times \vec{A})$. This identifies the magnetic flux density $\vec{B}$ with the curl of a vector potential:

$$\vec{B} = \nabla \times \vec{A} \tag{D.6}$$

This definition immediately implies the source-free nature of the magnetic field, the second homogeneous Maxwell equation:

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \tag{D.7}$$

Faraday's Law of Induction

The law of induction is a direct mathematical consequence of the definition of the fields from the potentials. From $\vec{E} = -\nabla\phi - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}$, taking the curl yields:

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = \nabla \times (-\nabla\phi - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}) = -\underbrace{\nabla \times (\nabla\phi)}_{=0} - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\underbrace{\nabla \times \vec{A}}_{=\vec{B}}) \tag{D.8}$$

From which Faraday's law follows:

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \tag{D.9}$$

Ampère's Circuital Law and its Extension

The full power of the WDBT is shown in the derivation of the circuital law. From the analysis of the force density emerges not the classical Ampère-Maxwell law, but an extended, non-local version (Eq. B.6):

$$\nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{j} + \frac{\mu_0 e^2 n_e \lambda_c^2}{\epsilon_0} \frac{\partial \vec{j}}{\partial t} \tag{D.10}$$

In the *Maxwell limit* ($\lambda_c \to 0$, i.e., neglecting non-locality), the additional term vanishes and we obtain the original Ampère's law for stationary currents:

$$\lim_{\lambda_c \to 0} \left(\nabla \times \vec{B} \right) = \mu_0 \vec{j} \tag{D.11}$$

To obtain the complete Maxwell theory, the displacement current $\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$ must be added. However, this step is *ad hoc* in the WDBT. Equation (10) instead represents the **more fundamental form**, as it directly describes the non-local origin of the field offsets. The Maxwellian term itself only emerges from a further simplification, namely the assumption of a linear relationship between current and field in simple media.

D.1.3 Summary: Maxwell Theory as an Effective Description

The derivation shows that the entire Maxwellian electrodynamics consistently emerges from the WDBT once non-local and quantum mechanical effects are neglected. The WDBT thus not only explains the existence of Maxwell's equations but also their limits:

- The **continuity equation** is a more fundamental principle.
- The **homogeneous equations** ($\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$, $\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\partial_t \vec{B}$) are direct consequences of the potential definition.
- The **inhomogeneous equations** ($\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \rho/\epsilon_0$, $\nabla \times \vec{B} = \ldots$) emerge from the averaged Weber force density.
- Ampère's law is extended by a **non-local correction term** that vanishes under laboratory conditions ($\lambda_c \to 0$), but becomes dominant in dense plasmas or on small scales.

Maxwell theory is thus the *effective field theory* of the WDBT for the limiting case of slow, local phenomena. The WDBT itself provides the more fundamental, unified framework connecting micro and macro physics.

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