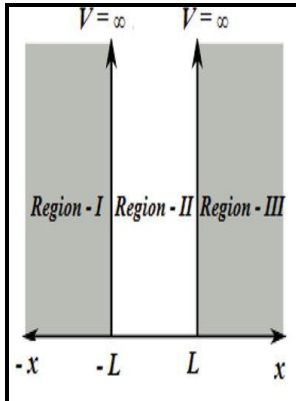


# Classical and quantum electrodynamics and the B(3) field

## World Scientific - Derivation of the B (3) Field and Concomitant Vacuum Energy Density from the Sachs Theory of Electrodynamics



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**Prof. Stephen B. Palmer, MD, PhD: Unified Field Theory or Theory of Everything**

SELECTION OF BOOKS PRODUCED Over fifty books authored, co-authored and edited. Electrodynamics as a NonAbelian Gauge Field Theory 1.

### Quantum Electrodynamics (QED)

The case, where free electric charges  $f$  and currents  $J f$  are absent will be the starting point for our subsequent analysis. Predicts the existence of both longitudinal and transverse solutions, space charge in vacuo, steady EM equilibria, a photon rest mass and a photon axial magnetic field.

### Classical Electrodynamics without the Lorentz Condition: Extracting Energy from the Vacuum

COMPETITIVE POST DOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS Science Research Council Fellowship 1974.

### CLASSICAL FIELD THEORY ON ELECTRODYNAMICS NON ABELIAN GAUGE THEORIES AND GRAVITATION

Weak self-oscillation of such permanent magnetic materials at higher frequency is known, of course; e. Rather, it relates two equivalent mathematical descriptions of the same quantum state. The failure to remove the cut-off  $\Lambda$  from calculations in such a theory merely indicates that new physical phenomena appear at scales above  $\Lambda$ , where a new theory is necessary.

### Classical field theory limit of many

The reason for this is very simple: in the small field approximation, the nonlinear electrodynamics of Heisenberg-Euler and Born-Infeld are surprisingly similar, coinciding up to scaling constants compare equations and versus equations and measuring the nonlinearity of the corresponding theories. Lev Landau claimed that low-energy excitations in many condensed matter systems could be described in terms of interactions between a

set of quasiparticles. This implied that the electromagnetic radiation, while being waves in the classical electromagnetic field, also exists in the form of particles.

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