

Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Two great basic concepts of physics	1
1.2	Our aim	6
1.3	Our method	6
1.3.1	On the derivation of quantum physics	6
1.3.2	Summary of postulates of quantum physics	7
1.3.2.1	Postulates of quantum physics	7
1.3.2.2	Conventional operators of dynamical variables	8
1.3.2.3	Schrödinger equation for two typical systems	9
1.3.3	On the explanation of quantum physics	10
1.3.4	On the formation of space	10
2	Universal Model	11
2.1	Our general model	11
2.2	Principles of free fall	14
2.2.1	Galileo's equivalence principle	14
2.2.2	Einstein equivalence principle	14
2.2.3	Principle of energy conservation at free fall	15
2.2.4	Summarized principles of free fall	16
2.3	On Gaussian gravity	16
2.3.1	Field G^* as a function of the radial coordinate r	18
2.3.2	Local measurements in curved spacetime	19
2.4	On special relativity	20
2.5	On general relativity	21
2.5.1	General relativity is mesoscopic	21
2.6	Formed vacuum	21
2.7	Homogeneous universe frame HUF	22
3	Derivation of Quantum Physics	25
3.1	Our derivation of the Schwarzschild metric: energy factor	25
3.1.1	Freely falling mass m	26
3.2	Our derivation of the FLE	29

3.2.1	Expansion of space	29
3.2.1.1	DEQ of uniform scaling: derivation	29
3.2.1.2	Structured energy function	30
3.2.2	Homogeneous metric: new vacuum	33
3.2.2.1	Rate of formed vacuum	33
3.3	Possible unidirectional elongation	35
3.3.1	Change tensor	36
3.3.2	Change of volume	38
3.4	Isotropic expansion of space	40
3.4.1	Transformation of the Hubble parameter	41
3.4.2	Rate of formation of vacuum	42
3.5	Density ρ_f of the gravitational field G^*	44
3.5.1	Absolute value of ρ_f	44
3.5.2	Sign of u_f	47
3.5.3	Inertia inherent to ρ_f	48
3.5.4	An essential density	50
3.6	Rate gravity scalar RGS & 4-vector RGV	51
3.6.1	Formation of vacuum in vacuum	51
3.6.2	Isotropic formation of vacuum in vacuum	51
3.7	Rate gravity waves, RGW	54
3.7.1	Solutions in the vacuum	54
3.7.2	DEQ for stationary fields	56
3.8	Emergence of quanta	57
3.8.1	Quantization derived	58
3.8.2	Universality of Planck's constant derived	60
3.8.3	Schrödinger equation derived	61
3.8.4	Objects with $v_{prop} < c$	62
3.9	Derivation of the SM	64
3.10	Particle wave transformation, PWT	70
3.10.1	Effect of a general object upon its surroundings	71
3.10.2	Elongation δR corresponding to curvature	71
3.10.3	Vacuum δV_{elo} corresponding to elongation δR	72
3.10.4	Locally formed vacuum δV_{LFV} in the SM	72
3.10.5	Rate of locally formed vacuum, LFV	74
3.10.6	Relative rate of LFV	74
3.10.7	Far distance limit: usual and universal QP	75
3.11	Probabilistic nature of quantum physics	79
3.11.1	Probability in a quantum system	81
3.11.2	Particle wave duality	82
3.11.3	Universality of QP	83
3.11.4	Generalized QP	84
3.12	Derivation of the quantum postulates	85

3.12.1	P1: Quantum states form a Hilbert space	85
3.12.1.1	Derivation	85
3.12.2	P2: Observables correspond to operators	88
3.12.2.1	Derivation	88
3.12.3	P3: Possible outcomes of a measurement are eigenvalues	89
3.12.3.1	Derivation	89
3.12.4	P4: Probabilistic outcomes of a measurement	89
3.12.4.1	Derivation	90
3.12.5	P5: Time evolution	93
3.12.5.1	Derivation	93
3.13	Quantization based on GR	95
3.13.1	Identification of an object	95
3.13.2	Application of the PWT	96
4	Formation of Vacuum	97
4.1	Basics of the derivation	97
4.1.1	Vacuum only	97
4.1.2	Homogeneous and constant vacuum	98
4.1.3	Separation of space and time	98
4.2	Dark energy in a homogeneous universe	98
4.2.1	Source by present vacuum	98
4.2.2	RGWs propagating towards R_0	99
4.2.2.1	Rates $d\dot{\epsilon}_j(R)$ of formed volume	99
4.2.2.2	Invariance of additional rates $d\dot{\epsilon}(R)$	100
4.2.2.3	Integration of $d\dot{\epsilon}(R)$	100
4.2.3	Derivation of the formed vacuum with dV	101
4.2.4	Density parameter Ω_Λ	102
4.2.5	Comparison with observation	103
5	Explanation of Quantum Physics	105
5.1	Direct understanding based motions	105
5.2	Clarifications of QP	106
5.2.1	Quantization	106
5.2.2	Quantization of a general object	107
5.2.3	Wave function	107
5.2.4	Time evolution of the wave function	108
5.2.5	Probabilistic nature of quantum physics	108
5.2.5.1	Particle wave transformation	109
5.2.5.2	Clarification of results of measurements	109
5.2.5.3	Clarification of uncertainty principles	110
5.2.5.4	Universal behavior of QP	110
5.2.5.5	Clarification of constant of quantization h	111

5.2.5.6	Generalized Schrödinger equation, SEQ_g . . .	112
5.2.5.7	Spacetime-quadruple, SQ, provides probabilities	112
5.2.5.8	General object provides probability	113
5.2.5.9	Tunneling	113
5.2.5.10	Positive inertia at negative energy	113
5.2.5.11	Angular momentum	114
5.2.6	Postulates of QP	114
5.2.7	Dynamics of vacuum	115
5.2.7.1	Relation to GR	115
5.2.7.2	Relation to quantum gravity	115
5.2.7.3	Formation and density of vacuum	115
5.2.7.4	Formation of space by vacuum	116
5.2.7.5	Graviton	117
5.2.8	Nonlocality	117
5.2.8.1	A property of nature	117
5.2.8.2	An explanation	118
5.2.8.3	A solution of the EPR paradox	118
5.2.9	Summary of clarifications	119
5.3	Extensions	119
5.3.1	Many particles	119
5.3.2	Internal states and transitions	119
5.3.3	Reactions among elementary particles	119
5.3.4	Transformations within quantum physics	120
6	Discussion	121
7	Appendix	127
7.1	Constants of nature	127
7.2	Abbreviations	128
7.3	Observed values	129
7.4	Natural units	129
7.5	Definition of Planck scale quantities	130
7.6	Horizons of observation	132
7.7	Glossary	134
7.8	SR fully based on a thought experiment	136