What if the atoms were made of light?

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Abstract

We propose a new theory of subatomic particles that replaces the existing theory of "quarks" and "string theory". Instead, we consider a new approach: what if the atoms were actually made of light?

1 Light Theory

While watching a movie on the theory of everything, I thought of a new theory about how the atoms are actually made of light. Light is all around us — lamps, fires, and computer screens — and I think it would explain everything if we thought of all objects as made of light. I once saw a YouTube video on how there's this paradox about how light is both a wave and a particle, which is pretty neat, and I think light's dual nature as a wave and a particle would make it an ideal choice for the foundation in the theory of everything. Light is given by the equation

$$v = \lambda f \tag{1}$$

where v is the speed of light, λ is the wavelength, and f is the frequency of the light. I don't really know how this works, but if other physicists are looking at this and they forgot the equation they can just refer to this paper.

If everything was made of light, the light has to find some way to stay bouncing around in the same place, otherwise everything would fall apart. I was stuck on this for a while until I thought of the idea of "light collision" where light beams can collide with other light beams. So if you have a ring of light beams or something, they can all bounce back between each other and the object would stay in place. I guess if light can be a particle this makes sense.

An atom has protons (positive), neutrons (neutral), and electrons (negative). Since light is either red, green, or blue (if you zoom in real close on your computer screen you can see them), I guess the red light is positive, green is neutral, and negative is blue. That's just a guess since red is a happier color (positive) and blue is sadder (negative) but it might be switched around. I'm not really sure. Eventually, you could probably figure out the real colors of the subatomic particles by building a big-ass microscope that lets you see what colors they are. There's an idea for an experiment. Anyways, so you have a ball of red, green,

or blue light and it's holding itself together because of light collision, and that's how you get a subatomic particle.

But then comes the question, how do the subatomic particles orbit each other? Basically, the strong force causes red and green light to stick together, and you have another force causing blue light to orbit red and green light. I'm looking here at the list of four fundamental forces (strong force, weak force, electromagnetic force, gravity) and I'm not really sure which one causes the electrons to orbit. I don't think any of them do, so the only explanation is that there's a fifth fundamental force, which I call the "color force," which causes the blue light to orbit red and green light. In equation form, the color force is

$$\mathbf{B} = \oint R + G. \tag{2}$$

Here, $\oint$ is the symbol for a contour integral, which means the integration is done around a loop. This is what I call the "color force equation." One of the key insights that the color force equation creates is the realization that $\mathbf{B}$ is also the magnetic field in electromagnetism, and G is the gravitational constant. So the color force equation is capable of uniting the theories of electromagnetism and gravity, providing a solution to the long-unsolved problem of how gravity fits into the four (now five) fundamental forces.

2 Conclusion

The above is a complete description of the new Light Theory of everything. I think this model will explain a lot of the mysteries surrounding subatomic physics. For many years physicists have been overcomplicating things with theories of "quarks" and "strings" but Light Theory gives a very simple explanation — the answer has been in front of our noses the entire time, with the well-known properties of light.