

Reasons and consequences for the combination of quantum and classical theory

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Abstract

From the fact that many people are dedicated to the quantization of gravity, it can be seen that people crave the integration of quantum theory and macroscopic theory. Let's first combine quantum mechanics with classical mechanics to gain insightful experiences. The citation introduces the Schrödinger-Tu equation, which has gravitational potential energy and can describe macroscopic objects. Several successful computational examples related to atoms and molecules using the combination of quantum and classical methods for use were listed. The wave mechanics representation method of classical mechanics laws has been derived. This indicates that quantum mechanics and classical mechanics can be compatible and coexist. There is still much evidence to suggest that the Schrödinger equation (SE) cannot exclude classical mechanical laws: The mass m in the SE can be large enough to bring the described object into the macroscopic range; Steady state SE is the $T\psi + V\psi = E\psi$, a combination of the wave function ψ and the expression $T+V=E$ in classical mechanics; The potential energy function in the SE can originate from macroscopic force fields; $F=ma$ and the SE can be converted to each other; Completed electron diffraction experiments that exhibit both wave and particle characteristics simultaneously. Important conceptual changes can drive the renewal of physics. The shift from quantum and classical incompatibility to compatibility is an important conceptual change that can lead to the birth of general wave mechanics.

Keywords: quantum mechanics, classical mechanics, general wave mechanics, Schrödinger-Tu equation, wave mechanics equation with force.

Razões e consequências da combinação entre a teoria quântica e a teoria clássica

Resumo

Pelo fato de muitas pessoas se dedicarem à quantização da gravidade, percebe-se que há um grande interesse na integração entre a teoria quântica e a teoria macroscópica. Inicialmente, propõe-se combinar a mecânica quântica com a mecânica clássica para obter experiências e compreensões mais profundas. O trabalho citado apresenta a equação de Schrödinger-Tu, que incorpora a energia potencial gravitacional e é capaz de descrever objetos macroscópicos. Também são apresentados diversos exemplos bem-sucedidos de cálculos envolvendo átomos e moléculas utilizando métodos combinados de mecânica quântica e clássica. Além disso, foi derivado um método de representação por mecânica ondulatória para as leis da mecânica clássica. Esses resultados indicam que a mecânica quântica e a mecânica clássica podem ser compatíveis e coexistir. Há ainda várias evidências sugerindo que a equação de Schrödinger não exclui as leis da mecânica clássica: A massa m na equação de Schrödinger pode ser suficientemente grande para que o objeto descrito esteja na escala macroscópica; A equação de Schrödinger para estados estacionários, $T\psi + V\psi = E\psi$, combina a função de onda ψ com a expressão clássica $T+V=E$; A função de energia potencial na equação de Schrödinger pode ter origem em campos de força macroscópicos; A segunda lei de Newton ($F=ma$) e a equação de Schrödinger podem ser convertidas uma na outra; Experimentos de difração de elétrons demonstram simultaneamente as características de onda e de partícula. Mudanças conceituais importantes podem impulsionar a renovação da Física. A transição da ideia de incompatibilidade entre a mecânica quântica e a mecânica clássica para uma visão de compatibilidade representa

uma mudança conceitual significativa, que pode levar ao surgimento de uma teoria mais abrangente, denominada mecânica ondulatória geral.

Palavras-chave: mecânica quântica, mecânica clássica, mecânica ondulatória geral, equação Schrödinger-Tu, equação da mecânica ondulatória com força.

1. Introduction

Quantum mechanics is considered one of the most successful theories in science. From computer chips to medical imaging equipment and other technologies, they all rely on the application of equations first outlined based on atomic structure a century ago (Born, 1923; Born, 1926; Born et al., 1926; Heisenberg, 1925ab; Heisenberg, 1926; Heisenberg, 1927; Schrödinger, 1928; Pauli, 1926). The many successful applications of quantum mechanics do not necessarily mean that the theory of quantum mechanics is complete. It can only indicate that there are reliable contents in the mathematical formal system of quantum mechanics. Moreover, the technical application of quantum probability and the non-realistic concepts to deny original-existing are almost always failures (hereinafter referred to as the application blind spot of quantum mechanics, used to indicate that there is no application, the application is unsuccessful, or very unsatisfactory).

Now, the theory of material structure has gone deep into two levels. But this deepening seems not to have played the expected positive role in the foundation (or theoretical development) of quantum mechanics. The problem of the motion mode of electrons outside the nucleus and the source of the electron spin magnetic moment have not been solved yet (teleportation is definitely not the true motion mode of electrons). The physical mechanism of the stability of atoms is still unknown (the non-sustained linear displacement of electrons outside the nucleus). The subjective explanation of 'believing that this motion is not accelerated' is somewhat unreasonable. Weinberg once said that quantum mechanics cannot logically provide a source of quantum probability. A survey report reported by Nature magazine shows that there are quite a few people who are dissatisfied with the existing quantum mechanics.

Before this, Einstein, Schrödinger, de Broglie, Dirac, and others were dissatisfied with the explanation of quantum mechanics. Even recently, there have been many strong reports indicating the need for improvement in the field of mechanics (Billings, 2025; Carroll, 2025; Gibney, 2025; Hallas, 2025; Sharoglazova et al., 2025; Sivasundaram; Nielsen, 2016). The reason mainstream scientists stubbornly cling to the old quantum mechanics concepts is their excessive reliance on the interpretation of the Aspect experiment results. Tu (2025) meticulously points out the logical flaws in the interpretation of the Aspect experiment results. Aspect experiment has a fundamental logical vulnerability. It believes that "microscopic particles do not have a real original existence, only quantum coherence states that cannot be directly observed reflected in quantum superposition states". The aspect experiments conducted by different experimenters all have this logical loophole.

Therefore, even if this experiment is conducted more frequently, the problem it illustrates is still unreliable (Tu, 2025a,b,c,d,e,f; Tu, 2024). These citations derived the Schrödinger equation with gravitational potential energy, which can describe macroscopic objects. This wave mechanics equation directly indicates that the mathematical foundation of quantum mechanics cannot completely deny the laws of classical mechanics (especially the laws followed by planetary models), allowing quantum mechanics to be compatible with classical mechanics and can be used in combination. Because macroscopic objects conform to the laws of classical mechanics, determinism, reality, and determinacy (the Schrödinger equation can describe objects with these characteristics, which determines that quantum mechanics can logically or theoretically accept these characteristics).

We believe that proving the compatibility between "quantum" and "classical" is not enough for this reason alone. Therefore, in this article, other reasons are introduced, such as demonstrating the strong robustness of electron diffraction through experimental methods, listing multiple computational examples that combine quantum mechanics and classical mechanics, derived the Schrödinger equation applicable to macroscopic systems and the dynamic Schrödinger-Tu equation applicable to planetary model systems (Tu, 2025a,b,c,d,e,f; Tu, 2024) and expressing the laws of classical mechanics using wave mechanics methods, to form a strong evidence chain and strengthen the new concept of "compatibility between quantum mechanics and classical mechanics". It is a fact that the ground-state hydrogen atom does not emit electromagnetic waves and causes atomic instability. It can be directly utilized. The contradiction believed by the fans of the existing quantum mechanics interpretation system between quantum mechanics and classical mechanics can be eliminated by removing the interpretations involved in the blind spots of existing quantum mechanics applications.

The Schrödinger equation for a hydrogen atom is

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \psi + V\psi = E\psi \quad (1)$$

Replace the potential energy V with $V = -\frac{GMm}{r}$, and Eq. (1) becomes

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \psi - \frac{GMm}{r} \psi = E\psi \quad (2)$$

From a purely mathematical perspective, Eq. (2) applies to both microscopic and macroscopic planetary model systems. In the macroscopic planetary model system, uncertainty, the quantum-probability interpretation, and the superposition principle are not applicable, whereas $F=ma$ is applicable. Quantum mechanics, which insists that $F=ma$ is not applicable in the microscopic world, must deny the universality of Eq. (2) [at least deny its applicability in microscopic systems]. However, from a strict logical perspective, Eq. (2) itself cannot deny its applicability to both macroscopic and microscopic systems (*i.e.*, the Schrödinger equation cannot establish a watershed between macroscopic and microscopic systems). In other words, the Schrödinger equation itself cannot provide quantum probability, the uncertainty principle, and the superposition principle, but leaves room for the mixing of quantum mechanics and classical mechanics.

The discussion in this article can provide more theoretical, experimental, and practical basis for this argument. In summary, Eq. (2), which is homologous to Eq. (1), can be used to describe a macroscopic planetary model system. It seems to have left us with a dilemma: Either make the microsystem accommodate the macroscopic determinacy and the reality and determinacy of the "original existence", or make the macroscopic system accommodate the quantum probability, quantum state superposition, and uncertainty of the microsystem. The discussion in this article can help people make the right choice — to preserve the basic framework of the existing mathematical system of quantum mechanics and vigorously transform the explanatory system of quantum mechanics.

Original existence "refers to an objective existence that is not transferred by human consciousness and is unrelated to measurement. It is also a physical reality. Many people are dissatisfied with the existing interpretation of quantum mechanics, especially quantum mechanics (Billings, 2025; Carroll, 2025; Gibney, 2025). These dissatisfactions are generally caused by denying the "original existence" of microscopic particles. Some people say that the original quantum mechanics (even after Schrödinger and Heisenberg) was a semi-classical quantum theory. Part of the mathematical foundation of quantum mechanics established by Schrödinger is the Schrödinger equation, which combines the energy relationship in Newtonian mechanics (*i.e.*, the relationship between kinetic energy, potential energy, and total energy) with the wave function.

In other words, the main part of the mathematical foundation of the Schrödinger equation or quantum mechanics itself is a product of the combination of classical mechanics and wave functions. Supplementary material A proves that $F = ma$ and the Schrödinger equation can be converted into each other (Tu, 2025g,h,i). Preliminary studies demonstrate that the Schrödinger equation itself is a product of the organic combination of wave mechanics and classical mechanics laws. This article strengthens this proof by deriving the wave mechanics equations of classical mechanics laws. Undoubtedly, this product is general wave mechanics. Quantum mechanics and classical mechanics can inevitably be combined for use. We have established a wave mechanics equation containing "force" and a "wave mechanics representation method for a series of classical mechanics laws" (Tu, 2025g). The process of the key factors that form the mathematical foundation of general wave mechanics through the combination of quantum and classical mechanics was introduced.

At first, people believed that there was a "contradiction" that needed to be overcome in the compatibility and combination of quantum and classical. Therefore, later he chose and accepted the view that quantum and classical are incompatible. Nowadays, there are definitely many people who insist on this kind of cognition. In fact, as long as we eliminate the concept of negating 'original existence', such contradictions will no longer exist. This point has been briefly discussed earlier. The most important content in Section 3 is to establish a wave mechanics equation that can describe the interaction forces, the wave equations of classical mechanics laws, and the operators of classical physical quantities.

These operators and wave equations indicate that quantum mechanics is closely integrated with classical mechanics, and can be incorporated into the existing mathematical system of quantum mechanics to form a larger "general wave mechanics" system. These internal determinations are a theoretical proof that this contradiction does not exist. The experiment in Section 5 verified that the existing quantum mechanical explanations deny the various "original existences" of microscopic particles, which is unrealistic. In Section 6, we will also discuss issues related to this contradiction. The computational examples introduced in Tu (1989), Tu (2025i), Tu (2014), and Tu (2016) that combine classical mechanics with quantum mechanics can at least demonstrate that this "contradiction" can be overcome (or avoided).

This article combines citations to complete the three-step process of establishing the mathematical foundation of general wave mechanics systems (Heisenberg, 1925). The potential energy of electromagnetic interactions in the Schrödinger equation has been replaced by gravitational potential energy, and its applicability has been expanded to the macroscopic world (Tu, 2025a,b,c,d,e,f). From the Schrödinger equation, $F = ma$ can be derived, and from $F = ma$, the Schrödinger equation can be derived. This can unequivocally indicate that the Schrödinger equation is a product of the combination of classical mechanical laws and wave functions (Tu, 2025g,h,i).

The Schrödinger equation of gravitational potential energy can describe the macroscopic system applicable to classical mechanical laws, which directly indicates that quantum probability is not a physical reality (in the context of wave element electronic structure models, the square of ψ^2 can actually be perfectly explained by energy density). This step is to reveal that the mathematical foundation of quantum mechanics itself cannot logically exclude classical mechanical laws and planetary model structures by analyzing the composition, structure, and functional characteristics of the Schrödinger equation (Born, 1923). The Tu's electron diffraction experiment, which proves the strong robustness of electron diffraction, makes it difficult for collapse and quantum decoherence processes to occur, and the "original existence" of microscopic particles should not be completely denied.

The previously thought contradiction between quantum and classical has been weakened. Multiple computational examples of combining quantum mechanics and classical mechanics. Prove through application methods that the contradiction between quantum and classical can at least be avoided. It is a fact that the motion of the electron outside the nucleus does not emit electron waves outward, and there is no need to adopt an immature explanation that excludes classical mechanics, reality, and determinism. The use of wave element electronic structure models can more maturely explain this fact (Tu, 2025n,o,p,q). It is not difficult to see that this step is to eliminate contradictions between quantum mechanics and classical mechanics.

The electron diffraction experiment conducted by the author proves that the robustness of the de Broglie waves of moving electrons is strong, and processes such as wave packet flattening, wave function collapse, and quantum decoherence are not as easy to occur. The "primitive existence" of microscopic particle characteristics cannot be easily completely denied. This can weaken or even eliminate the contradiction between quantum and classical (Tu, 2025l,m). Introduce multiple computational examples that combine quantum mechanics with classical mechanics.

The application of the theoretical system of general wave mechanics is not only to combine classical mechanics and quantum mechanics, but also (and crucially) to describe the effects of forces in macroscopic and microscopic systems using wave dynamics methods. The characteristic of our entire research process is to endow 'quantum' with 'force'. After successfully endowing "quantum" with "force", there was an unexpected effect, allowing Newton's gravity to be quantized. Some allies resonate with us from afar and are not bound by old ideas (Bauer et al., 2011; Brian, 2004; Mikko, 2025a,b,c; Tselentis; Baumeler, 2025; Walbom et al., 2002).

After successfully endowing "quantum" with "force", there is an unexpected effect, allowing Newton to quantize gravity. We have discussed the question of whether Newtonian gravity quantization is a physical reality. Thus, new quantization conditions (determining factors of quantization) were summarized. This condition is that the determining factor for energy quantization is the existence of the "minimum energy unit", and gravity quantization requires the existence of the "minimum gravitational unit"—the graviton. We also found a quantitative relationship between the wave behavior and particle behavior of moving particles.

We have predicted the cumulative effect of electron diffraction based on the theoretical analysis conclusion and the experimental results of single-slit electron diffraction in a magnetic field. The value of this article can be accurately determined by verifying the prediction through experimental methods.

As mentioned above, before this article, the author had already done a lot of work to demonstrate that quantum and classical mechanics can be compatible and harmonious (quantum mechanics and classical mechanics can be combined for use). According to Bauer et al. (2011), Tu (2025g,h,i,j,k,l,m,n,o,p), Mikko (2025a,b,c), Tselentis &

Baumeler (2025), and Supplementary Material A are witnesses (the comparison of related derivations and computational results is also introduced in these citations). The theme of this article is to further demonstrate the combination of quantum and classical mechanics (utilizing the positive achievements of quantum mechanics) and the impact of this combination on quantum mechanics. It is not a complete denial of quantum mechanics. Especially not denying the mathematical formal system of quantum mechanics, but optimizing the explanatory system of quantum mechanics.

2. Qualitative and quantitative relationships between de Broglie waves, waves of wave functions, and classical moving particles

There is currently a trend in theoretical physics that holds that all mathematical results correspond to physical reality. It is unsatisfactory (anti-current) to consider wave functions as purely mathematical tools without a physical correspondence. This is also inconsistent with the concept of wave-particle duality in microscopic particles. So, we use the viewpoint that "wave functions have corresponding physical waves" and refer to these corresponding waves as the essence of the wave function. We will discuss the benefits and advantages of doing so later.

Waves are of the same type, and the wave function forms of different body waves are the same, except for some parameters that are different. The 'wave of the wave function' refers to the essence of the wave function. Some people believe that the wave function is just a mathematical tool in quantum mechanics and has no practical significance (only the square of the wave function is meaningful). Some people believe that "waves of wave functions" are probability waves, similar to monochromatic electromagnetic waves. Advanced quantum mechanics theory states that the waves of the wave function are waves in configuration space, not waves in real space. Before this, we did not see any reports on the quantitative relationship between the wave and particle properties of moving particles.

The wave function used by Schrödinger is

$$\psi = \psi_0 e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}(Et - px)} = \psi_0 e^{-i2\pi(vt - x/\lambda)} \quad (3)$$

Calculate the first term of Eq. (1) based on the two equivalent exponential functions on the left and right sides of

the equal sign in Eq. (3). We can obtain $\frac{p^2}{2m} \psi = \frac{mv^2}{2} \psi = T \psi$ and $\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}\right)^2 \psi = \frac{(h\nu)^2}{2mv^2} \psi$, respectively. When using the

exponential function on the left side of the equal sign in Eq. (3), we intentionally use classical mechanics laws.

When using the exponential function on the right side of the equal sign, the relationship between $\lambda = h/mv$ and $v =$

λv in the fluctuation law was employed. Since the equations $\frac{mv^2}{2} \psi$ and $\frac{(h\nu)^2}{2mv^2} \psi$ are derived from two

completely equivalent wave function expressions and the same term in Eq. (1), the equation $\frac{mv^2}{2} = \frac{(h\nu)^2}{2mv^2}$ must

hold, and the result is $(mv^2)^2 = (h\nu)^2$. If the square roots are all positive, then we have

$$\left. \begin{aligned} mv^2 &= h\nu \\ T &= \frac{1}{2} h\nu \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4)$$

This indicates that in the two recognized energy representations implied in the Schrödinger equation for hydrogen atoms, kinetic energy is only half of the energy value represented by the wave function. At the same time, it indicates that the wave of the wave function (the noumenon of the wave function) is not consistent with the de Broglie wave.

The equivalence of $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$ and $\frac{1}{2}h\nu$ can verify the phase velocity of de Broglie waves:

$$v = \frac{E}{p} = \frac{h\nu}{p} = \frac{mv^2}{mv}$$

The relationship between phase velocity, wave energy, and momentum follows the universal laws of waves, where $v = \lambda\nu$ and $E = h\nu = mv^2$. Eq. (4) indicates that the wave energy described by the wave function is twice the kinetic energy of a moving particle or de Broglie wave. When calculating the energy of the system based on the dynamic Schrödinger equation, it is easy to mistake the wave energy of the wave function itself for the system energy. In fact, this only indicates that the energy of waves in the wave function chosen by quantum mechanics is not the kinetic energy of moving particles.

If the potential energy of a moving particle is zero, it is a free particle, and Viry's theorem no longer applies to it

[one manifestation is that the sign of E in Eq. (1) must change]. Eq. (1) becomes $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \psi = E\psi$. Except for

the internal energy mc^2 , the total energy of a free-moving particle is equal to its kinetic energy (considering

energy conservation, the wave energy can be expressed as $kh\nu$). And the $kh\nu$ must be equal to $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$. So, we

can obtain Eq. (4). The E in $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \psi = E\psi$ is $\frac{1}{2}h\nu$. If we use the partial derivative of the wave function over

time $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi$ to represent its operator, we need the relationship of $f(i, \hbar) \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi = \frac{1}{2}h\nu\psi$. By solving this equation, we

can obtain the relationship between $f(i, \hbar) = -\frac{i\hbar}{2}$ and $\hat{E}_k = \hat{T} = -\frac{i\hbar}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$. So, we have

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \psi = \frac{i\hbar}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi \quad (5)$$

This is the free particle wave equation (*i.e.*, the wave equation for the de Broglie wave of a one-dimensional free particle). It is also derived from the Schrödinger equation of hydrogen atoms and is suitable for describing free particles (*i.e.*, more suitable for de Broglie waves). To obtain partial derivatives in the free particle wave equation, Eq. (4) must be obtained [otherwise, one of Eqs. (4) and (5) must not hold. We can derive the correct Schrödinger equation using the unitary operator of Hilbert space (Tu, 2026).

Eq. (5) is also the wave mechanics equation for the kinetic energy of moving particles. The relationship between the energy of the de Broglie wave of a moving particle and the wave energy of the wave function is equivalent to another representation of Eq. (4). The mutual transformation between the dynamic Schrödinger equation and the steady-state Schrödinger equation applicable to planetary model systems can be achieved using Eqs. (5) and ($E = -T$ or $p = mv$ and $v = \lambda\nu$).

As mentioned above, we have achieved a high degree of unity between de Broglie waves and the noumenon of the wave function (the wave of the wave function). There is no fundamental contradiction between the classical mechanical description of moving particles and the descriptions of de Broglie waves and wave functions. For a moving particle, if described by classical mechanics, concepts such as mass point, mass, velocity, momentum $p =$

mv , kinetic energy $T = (1/2) mv^2$, and Newton's laws of mechanics can be used; If we use the description of traveling waves, we can use concepts and expressions such as wavelength $\lambda = h/p$, momentum $p = mv$, wave

velocity $v = \lambda\nu$, wave energy $E = mv^2$, kinetic energy $T = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$, etc; If described using a wave function, concepts

and expressions such as wavelength $\lambda = h/p$, momentum $p = mv$, wave velocity $v = \lambda\nu$, wave energy $E = h\nu = mv^2$ can be used.

According to Tu (2024; 2025a,b,c,d,e) indicate that the Schrödinger equation with gravitational potential energy can be established to describe macroscopic objects. Wave dynamics is no longer a patent of the microscopic world. In this case, if the goal referred to in the title of this section is further achieved, quantum mechanics and classical mechanics can share a set of physical axioms (theoretical postulates).

3. The wave equation of classical mechanics laws and universal operators of fundamental physical quantities

Quantum mechanics, also known as wave dynamics, is based on the wave equation in mathematics. As long as the wave equation of important classical mechanics laws can be derived, a key theoretical method has been found for combining classical mechanics and wave dynamics. Due to its combination of classical mechanics and quantum mechanics, it is possible to preserve the original mathematical foundation and formal system of quantum mechanics while using classical mechanics.

The main reason why people are dissatisfied with the existing quantum mechanics is the explanatory system of quantum mechanics. The contradiction between quantum mechanics and classical mechanics is also caused by existing interpretations of quantum mechanics. The key to the existing explanatory system of quantum mechanics is the explanation of quantum probability and the explanation of "denying the original existence of microscopic systems" (the latter is also a philosophical premise subjectively chosen by the founders of quantum mechanics. When it was proposed, there was no logical reason. Later, "using it to explain phenomena can be accepted", which is considered to have support.

For planetary models, the relationship between potential energy and force F is $F = V/r$. In the Bohr hydrogen atom model, the relationship between the kinetic energy of electrons and the total energy E of electrons in the

planetary model is $E = \frac{1}{2}V = -\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = -\frac{1}{2}rF$.

According to Bauer (2011), Brian (2004), Mikko (2025a,b,c), Tselentis & Baumeler (2025), Tu (2025j), Tu (2026), and Walborn et al. (2002), they introduce the derivation of $T+V=E$ for hydrogen atoms from the Schrödinger equation (1). In the classic planetary model, $E = -T$ in $T+V=E$. Dividing both sides of this equation by the orbital radius r in the planetary model, considering $F = V/r$, we can obtain the relationship between kinetic energy and force: $2T/r = F$. Substituting $T = mv^2/2$ into $2T/r = F$, and considering that the acceleration of an object in uniform circular motion is $a = v^2/r$, we can obtain $ma = F$.

The formula for kinetic energy in classical mechanics is $T = \frac{p^2}{2m}$. Multiplying both sides of $F = mv^2/r$ by $\frac{1}{2}r$, we

can obtain $\frac{1}{2}Fr = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = T$. Substituting $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = T$. Substituting $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 + T$ into $T+V+E$, $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 + V = E$ or

$(1/2)mv^2 + Fr = E$, we write the classical mechanical formula $(1/2)mv^2 + Fr = E$ as

$$\frac{p^2}{2m} + V = E \quad (6)$$

If all terms of Eq. (6) are multiplied by ψ , we can obtain $\frac{p^2}{2m}\psi + V\psi = E\psi$.

The operator of force is also a wave mechanics representation of force (a method of calculating force using wave mechanics). Considering that $F = dV/dr = -dp/dt$, by dividing both sides of $F = ma$ by the interaction distance r , we

can obtain $F = -\frac{mv^2}{r}$ or $F = -\frac{Ze^2}{r^2}$.

For the uniform circular motion of electrons, $pr = \hbar$. Considering $p = mv$, and $F = V/r$, we can obtain

$$F = -p^3/m\hbar \quad (7)$$

The operator of p^3 is

$$\hat{p}^3 = -i\hbar^3 \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x^3} \quad (8)$$

By replacing p^3 in Eq. (7) with the operator represented by Eq. (8), we can obtain

$$\hat{F} = -i\frac{\hbar^2}{m} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x^3} \quad (9)$$

Multiply both sides of $F = ma$ by ψ to obtain the relationship between $F\psi = ma\psi$. Replace F with the force operator shown in Eq. (8), and obtain the wave mechanics Eq. (10) for the final force. We can also directly write Eq. (10) based on Eq. (9).

$$\hat{F}\psi = -i\frac{\hbar^2}{m} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x^3} \psi \quad (10)$$

In a bound-state equilibrium system, the force acting on electrons conforms to this equation.

Considering $mv^2 = 2T$, substituting $r = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0\hbar^2}{mZe^2}$ into $F = -\frac{Ze^2}{r^2}$, we can obtain $\frac{TmZe^2}{2\pi\epsilon_0\hbar^2} = F$. By replacing the

kinetic energy T with the kinetic energy operator $\hat{T} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$, we can obtain

$$\hat{F} = -\frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \quad (11)$$

Eqs. (11) and (9) are equivalent when $Z=1$; the operator of force and the wave equation containing force are completely new research results that were not available before.

The expression for the law of conservation of momentum is $m_1v_1 = m_2v_2$, or $p_1 = p_2$. Replace the momentum p with

the operator $\hat{p} = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$, resulting in $\hat{p}_1 = \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}$ and $\hat{p}_2 = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2}$. Multiplying both sides of this equation by

both ψ_1 and ψ_2 , result in $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \psi_1 \times \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \psi_2 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \psi_1 \times \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \psi_2$ (the factor containing '-i' has been omitted). It can

be proven that $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \psi_2$ and $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \psi_1$ are equal. Restoring the factor containing -i yields, we can obtain

$$-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \psi_1 = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \psi_2 \quad (12)$$

Here, $\psi_1 = A_1 e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(E_1 t_1 - p_1 x_1)}$, $\psi_2 = A_2 e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(E_2 t_2 - p_2 x_2)}$, $E_1 = \hbar \nu_1$, $E_2 = \hbar \nu_2$.

Eq. (12) is the law of conservation of momentum expressed using wave mechanics methods. It indicates that wave mechanics allows the law of conservation of momentum to apply.

Calculate the first term in Eq. (1) and move some terms to become $\frac{p^2}{2m} \psi - E\psi = -V\psi$. Considering $E = -T$, we have

$$-\frac{p^2}{m} \psi = V\psi \quad (13)$$

By replacing p^2 in Eq. (13) with an operator form, the potential energy operator $\hat{V} = \frac{\hbar^2}{m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$ can be obtained (note: potential energy V is a negative value).

$$\frac{p^2}{mr} \psi = F\psi = \frac{p}{2v} \frac{v^2}{r} \psi \quad (14)$$

By substituting $a = v^2/r$ into Eq. (14), we can obtain $F\psi = [\frac{p}{2v} a] \psi$. By replacing the momentum p with the operator $\hat{p} = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ and using the relationship of $v = c\alpha$ for the ground-state Bohr hydrogen atom, we can obtain

$$\hat{F}\psi = a \left[-\frac{i\hbar}{2c\alpha} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right] \psi \quad (15)$$

Here, α is the fine structure constant, but a is acceleration. Eq. (15) is Newton's second law expressed using the wave mechanics method (applicable to Bohr's planetary model). According to the Schrödinger equation. It indicates that wave mechanics allows Newton's second law to apply under certain conditions.

Using $\lambda = h/mv = h/p$, $v = \lambda \nu$ and $a = v^2/r$, the first equation in Eq. (14) can be transformed into a $a \left[\frac{p^2}{2\hbar v} \right] \psi = F\psi$.

Using Eq. (4), $a \left[\frac{p^2}{2\hbar\nu} \right] \psi = F\psi$ can be transformed into $a \left[\frac{p^2}{4T} \right] \psi = F\psi$. By replacing p^2 with the corresponding

operator $\hat{p}^2 = -\hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$, we can obtain

$$F\psi = a \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{4T} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \right] \psi \quad (16)$$

Eq. (16) applies to both macroscopic and microscopic planetary models, unlike Eq. (15), which is only applicable to ground-state hydrogen atoms. From the derivation process of Eq. (16), it can be seen that the

operator of the force with a wider range of applicability is $\hat{F} = -\frac{a\hbar^2}{4T} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$.

From Eq. (16), it can be seen that the mass operator of a moving object is related to its kinetic energy

$$\hat{m} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{4T} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \quad (17)$$

This operator applies to moving objects in bound state systems, such as the Planetary Model System. According to Eqs. (15) and (16), $T+V=E$ can be transformed into a much more widely applicable form.

$$a \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{8T} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \right] \psi + \frac{E}{r} \psi = F\psi \quad (18)$$

However, the applicability of Eq. (18) is limited and only applies to planetary model systems where the Huang

Weili law holds. According to $\hat{T} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$, $\hat{V} = \frac{\hbar^2}{m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$, $E = -T = -\frac{p^2}{2m}$, $\hat{E} = -\hat{T} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} = -i\frac{\hbar}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$ (the last equation

can be found in Refs. 15-16), the wave mechanics expression of Viry's theorem can be

obtained: $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \psi + \frac{\hbar^2}{m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \psi = -i\frac{\hbar}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi$ or

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \psi + V\psi = -i\frac{\hbar}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi \quad (19)$$

The concise form of the classical expression for Viry's theorem is $V = -2T$. Considering $\hat{T} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$, we have

$$V\psi = \frac{\hbar^2}{m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \psi.$$

According to the momentum operator $\hat{p} = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$, the velocity operator, velocity squared operator, and

acceleration operator can be obtained.

$$\hat{v} = \hat{p} = -\frac{i\hbar}{m} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \quad (20)$$

$$\hat{v}^2 = -\frac{\hbar^2}{m^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \quad (21)$$

$$\hat{a} = \frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[-\frac{i\hbar}{m} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right] \quad (22)$$

The equation describing the motion of a particle is $s=vt$. Considering Eq. (20), $\hat{s} = -i\hbar \frac{t}{m} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ and

$\hat{s} = -i\hbar \frac{t}{m} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi$. When we use Eq. (22), we must use the relationship of $p=mv$. Based on the derivative of the wave function of kinetic energy with respect to t , and considering $m=2T/v^2$, the quality operator is

$$\hat{m} = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \div \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{m^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \right], \text{ that is}$$

$$\hat{m} = i \frac{m^2}{\hbar} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} / \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \right] \quad (23)$$

This quality operator is universal (where quality is a function of velocity), while Eq. (17) only applies to systems where the Viry theorem applies. If the operator forms of various physical quantities are written, then classical physics formulas have corresponding operator expressions, which can be written as wave mechanics equations. For example, in the low-speed approximation case, the operator formula for Newton's second law of $F=ma$ is $\hat{F}=\hat{m}\hat{a}$. According to the multiplication operation of $\hat{m}\hat{a}$, Eq. (24) can be obtained.

$$\hat{F} = -i\hbar \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t \partial x} \quad (24)$$

According to $F=\partial p/\partial t$ and $\hat{p} = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$, Eq. (24) can also be obtained. Eq. (24) applies to planetary models and objects in linear motion. Considering $F=mv^2/r$, Eqs. (21) and (24), the "wave mechanics equation with force" applicable to all planetary models is

$$F\psi = -i\hbar \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t \partial x} \psi \quad (25)$$

Eq. (24) is the wave-mechanical form of the universal Newton's second law.

Eq. (25) is the wave mechanics expression of Newton's second law and is universal. The wave mechanics representations of various classical mechanical concepts and laws can form a complete system. With such a system of mechanical equations, it can no longer be denied that classical mechanics can be combined with wave mechanics.

The above discussion has already covered the four operations of operators. Eq. (22) and $\hat{m}\hat{a}$ involve

multiplication of "heavy partial derivatives" or/and operators, while Eq. (23) involves division of operators. The multiplication rule of operators is reflected in Eq. (25) (belonging to the rule of multiple derivatives). Please note

that the value of ψ must be written in parentheses to indicate that $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$ no longer directly acts on ψ . This is

different from the high-order partial derivative rule. Especially for the heavy partial derivatives with different independent variables. This is different from the high-order partial derivative rule. Especially for the heavy partial derivatives with different independent variables. The division rule of operators is to take the derivatives of the numerator and denominator separately, and then divide them. The relationship between Eqs. (20) and (21) reflects the operation rule of the square of the operator. As for the square root of operators, the situation is quite complex. The rules are left to mathematicians to formulate. This section constitutes a true wave mechanics that does not distinguish between "quantum" and "classical".

Using equation (3), we can obtain $\frac{p^2}{2m}\psi = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\psi = T\psi$. For the electromagnetic potential energy function,

$V = E/r$. We will first learn from Bohr and start by using the planetary model. Then transition to the Schrödinger method. In the planetary model of hydrogen atoms, the orbital angular momentum of electrons is $pvr = \hbar$. The orbital velocity of the first main layer electrons is $v = \alpha c$. Dividing all terms of Eq. (2) by the radius r , and considering the electron orbital angular momentum formula and orbital velocity formula here, we can obtain

$$\frac{c\alpha\hbar}{2}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\psi + \frac{E}{r}\psi = F\psi \quad (26)$$

Among them, α is the fine structure constant.

In Eq. (1), the relationship between E and V is $V=2E$. In this way, $E/r=V/2r$. The three-dimensional form of Eq. (6) is

$$\frac{c\alpha\hbar}{2}\nabla^2\psi + \frac{V}{2r}\psi = F\psi \quad (27)$$

It applies to the 1s electron of the hydrogen atom [See Eq. (24) in Section 6 for the shape applicable to all planetary models]. Due to the energy eigenvalue of hydrogen atoms being $E=-\frac{Ze^2}{2r}$, the equation becomes

$$c\alpha\hbar\nabla^2\psi - \frac{Ze^2}{r^2}\psi = 2F\psi \text{ or}$$

$$c\alpha\hbar\nabla^2\psi - \frac{Ze^2}{r^2}\psi = 2F\psi \quad (28)$$

The establishment of Eq. (26) is like Bohr's successful use of old quantum theory to describe the hydrogen atom, which is a preliminary success in the effort to "give wings of force" to wave mechanics. It can intuitively demonstrate that wave mechanics itself does not exclude classical mechanics.

4. Exploring the physical mechanism and Condition of quantization, integrating Newtonian gravity into the framework of quantum mechanics

After deriving the wave equation containing force, finding its solution can yield the quantized force (the equations of wave mechanics with force allow "force" to be quantized). The force involved can be either the Coulomb force or Newtonian gravity. This indicates that we have found a mathematical method that allows for the quantization of Newton's gravity. It is not difficult to see that the method we use is to give force to the 'quantum'. Before this article, the method used was to quantize "force", and it is a way to establish new theories. The research strategy of giving "force" to "quantum" is to consider the role of force in quantum mechanics (without the need to establish a completely new theoretical system). The quantization given by the Schrödinger equation is mathematically permissible quantization, which does not inform us about the physical mechanism determining quantization. We aim to explore the physical causes of quantization in this section.

Eq. (26) is a wave equation that first appeared in human vision and can calculate the forces between electrons and nuclei in atoms. Readers can first perform a simple verification: choose Eq. (3) for the wave function, then select an arbitrary value of r , and calculate the size of F based on Eq. (26). If you have time, you can also solve Eq. (28), just like solving the Schrödinger equation for hydrogen atoms, to calculate the quantized forces in

hydrogen atoms. If describing the Newtonian gravitational system, then $V = -G \frac{Mm}{2r}$. Eq. (27) can be written as

$$-\frac{i\hbar}{m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t \partial x} \psi - \frac{G M m}{2 r^2} \psi = F \psi \quad (29)$$

The export method for the first term in the equation is as follows. According to Eq. (1), this term is $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2mr} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \psi$.

According to $mv^2/r = F$, it can be inferred that $r = mv^2/F$. Replace F with Eq. (29) $\hat{F} = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right]$, and replace v^2

with $\hat{U}^2 = -\frac{\hbar^2}{m^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$. It can be concluded that $\hat{r} = -m \frac{\hbar^2}{m^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \div \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right]$. Solving Eq. (26), we can obtain the

quantized Newtonian gravity. Although the applicability of Eq. (29) has been greatly expanded, the difficulty of solving it has increased significantly.

Solving Eq. (29) can also yield a coefficient of $1/n^2$. Compared with the Schrödinger equation for solving hydrogen atoms, this is also a calculation result that allows quantization. However, whether it conforms to reality depends on whether the situation meets the quantization conditions. It is not the Sommerfeld quantization condition, but rather that "the described object must be the smallest unit charge or the smallest mass unit particle to have a strict and realistic quantization phenomenon".

Eq. (26) contains a wave function and is very similar to the Schrödinger equation for hydrogen atoms. It is a wave equation containing force. It tells us that the wave equation does not exclude $F = ma$, and we can use both the wave equation and classical mechanics formulas to describe particles in the same motion. Its other uses are waiting for us to jointly develop. Its other uses are waiting for us to jointly develop. Its other uses are waiting for us to jointly develop. The Schrödinger equation for hydrogen atoms can also be derived using calculus from the planetary model and $T + V = E$ (see Section 4).

According to the Wigner/Stone theorem, the unitary operator $U(\alpha)$ in Hilbert space and the principle of energy conservation are used to derive the Schrödinger equation, which extends the applicability of the Schrödinger equation for hydrogen atoms to all atoms and molecules. This method of promoting applicability applies to wave mechanics equations with force (because for the Schrödinger equation of hydrogen atoms, if all terms in the energy conservation equation are divided by the distance r of the force, it becomes the equilibrium equation of force). In this way, the derivation of Eq. (26) makes quantum mechanics truly mechanical.

The expression for the impulse law in classical mechanics is $Ft = \Delta p$, where $\Delta p = mv_2 - mv_1$. According to Eq.

(12), it can be concluded that,

$$I = Ft = -\frac{i\hbar}{m} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \psi_1 + \frac{i\hbar}{m} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \psi_2 \quad (30)$$

Eqs. (30) and (12) determine that Newton's third law can be expressed using wave mechanics methods.

Next, we will discuss the factors that affect quantization (i.e., the physical conditions required for quantization) and attempt to quantize Newton's gravity.

Eq. (1) is the single-particle stationary Schrödinger equation and cannot describe macroscopic circuit quantum effects. If j atomic nuclei are arranged in a charged parallel plate (or equivalent to a sphere), theoretically, the

potential energy of an electron far away from it is $\frac{\sum_1^i Z_i e_i e}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$. The idealized Schrödinger equation is

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\sum_1^i m_i} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \psi - \frac{e \sum_1^i Z_i e_i e}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \psi = E\psi. \text{ The actual situation is even more complex (the shielding of inner layer electrons}$$

must be considered). Taking metals as an example, only the collective of free electrons in the energy band can be used for approximate calculations. The nuclear charge shielded by the inner layer electrons needs to be reduced. If the total number of inner electrons is i , the total potential energy of free electrons in the energy band is

$$\frac{(\sum_1^j e_k)(\sum_1^j Z_j e - \sum_1^i e_i)}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}. \text{ The sum of the masses of } j-i \text{ free electrons in the metal band is } \sum_1^j m_k, (k=i-j). \text{ For}$$

macroscopic systems, r is a macroscopic distance that can be used to ignore the distance between electrons in different energy levels and an infinitely charged parallel plate (or a positively charged metal sphere). In this way, the approximate Schrödinger equation for the group of free electrons in the metal band is

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\sum_1^j m_k} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \psi - \frac{(\sum_1^j e_k)(\sum_1^j Z_j e - \sum_1^i e_i)}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \psi = E\psi \quad (31)$$

This is the case for elemental metals. The situation is slightly more complex for non-elemental mixed metals, but similar equations can still be used. But this approximate equation still has the following solution

$$E_n = -\frac{[(\sum_1^j e_k)(\sum_1^j Z_j e - \sum_1^i e_i)]^2}{(4\pi\epsilon_0)^2} \frac{\sum_1^j m_k}{2\hbar^2} \frac{1}{n^2} \quad (32)$$

The solution of energy quantization in Eq. (32) can reach the macroscopic level. When $2 \times 1836 \sum_1^i m_i$ reaches the level of macroscopic mass, Eq. (32) represents the energy quantization of the collective electrons in the energy band of the macroscopic conductor. This indicates that Eq. (32) can at least approximately describe the scientific achievement of the Nobel Prize in Physics in 2025, which is the discovery of energy quantization in macroscopic circuits.

This is a macroscopic quantization phenomenon under the condition of neatly arranged atomic nuclei or electrons in the "energy band" region of metals that are relatively far away from the nucleus. The conditions for macroscopic energy quantization are very demanding. Related to suitable materials, ultra-low temperature, and dissipation. Eqs. (31) and (32) have practical significance. They can describe the macroscopic quantization in the winning achievements of the Nobel Prize in Physics in 2025 and provide a demonstration for us to achieve the quantization of Newtonian gravity. As long as the coincidence of multiple particles reaches the condition of a neat jump, Eq. (31) is simpler and more practical than the quadratic quantization method.

The energy solution of the Schrödinger equation for hydrogen atoms is

$$E_n = -\frac{Z^2 e^4}{(4\pi\epsilon_0)^2} \frac{m}{2\hbar^2} \frac{1}{n^2} \quad (33)$$

Although we can obtain the mathematical form of energy quantization from this solution, it cannot indicate the physical determinants of quantization. From the perspective of physical reality, the determining factor for the quantization of electromagnetic interaction energy is the existence of a minimum charge unit (most commonly an electron). Electrons jump one after another, and energy increases and decreases step by step, which is one of the forms of energy quantization. The quantization of energy from a single electron to macroscopic electromagnetic interactions requires the strict condition of many electrons jumping in sync. The energy quantization of photons is different from that of electrons.

There is no need for the condition of 'minimum photon existence' (as long as it is ensured that there are no fractional photons or incomplete photons for each type of photon). If there are no fractional photons (such as half a photon, one-third a photon, etc.), as long as the photons increase one after another, the energy change caused by increasing or decreasing photons is quantized. From this energy solution Eq. (33), it can be seen that the determining factors of energy include the number of nuclear charges, the number of electron charges, the mass of electrons, and the principal quantum number n .

If the mass has reached a macroscopic level of disordered atomic distribution (where electrons and nuclei are irregularly distributed), the constraints of each electron's nucleus are also very complex. If the distance to the inner-layer electrons is relatively close, it will also be affected by those randomly distributed electrons. In this

way, it is difficult to accurately calculate the term $(\sum_k^j e_k)(\sum_i^j Z_i e - \sum_i^i e_i)$.

It cannot be accurately described by a standard Schrödinger equation. In this case, whether it is a single electron or a collective of billions of electrons, can clear energy quantization be presented (that is, the energy quantization expressed by the main quantum number is disrupted). This can be seen from the molecular spectra of more complex molecules. It can be seen that whether a system composed of a large number of atoms exhibits energy quantization is related to the arrangement of the atomic nuclei, the degree of concentration of the described "relatively free electrons", and the distance from the nucleus.

The basic condition for quantization that is required in both physical reality and theory is the existence of a minimum energy unit (also the particle with the smallest energy). Because the existence of such particles (which can be bosons) ensures that the particles increase one by one and the energy increases step by step (i.e., energy quantization). The same applies to the quantization of gravity, which requires the existence of a minimum mass unit particle. This is the inspiration obtained from the discussion of energy quantization conditions in this article.

In theory, the solution of Eq. (29) can reflect the quantization of electromagnetic force. However, the practical significance requires the smallest charge unit to be a unit charge. If the condition of "multiple electrons moving away from a relatively concentrated atom" is achieved through strict control, it is also possible for a situation similar to that described by Eq. (32) to occur (i.e., achieving macroscopic quantization).

Writing the solutions of Eqs. (28) and (29) in a form similar to Eqs. (32) and (33) can theoretically be used to describe the quantization of Newtonian gravity. Although finding the solution to Eq. (29) can achieve "mathematically allowing Newtonian gravity quantization", the microscopic and practical quantization of gravity seems to require the existence of gravitons, which are the smallest gravitational units. Or it may require the existence of a minimum mass unit.

If we want to express the macroscopic quantization of gravity using the solution of Eq. (29), we must ensure that there is a collection of multiple mass units or gravitons between the two interacting objects that propagate the gravitational interaction wave by wave. The quantization of force in classical systems encompasses at least two forms: the quantization of gravitational force in Newtonian mechanics and the quantization of electromagnetic force in electrodynamics. The quantization of gravity in the context of quantum field theory or general relativity is not within the scope of this article.

If the smallest unit of mass is not the mass of an electron, then the application of Eqs. (28) and (29) must find a particle with the smallest unit of mass (otherwise it is difficult to ensure that mass and gravity increase or decrease in a jumping manner, i.e., quantization).

According to quantum field theory, the current minimum mass unit is the mass of the graviton (which can be a

mass equivalent to its energy). If anyone can make a large collection of these minimum mass units jump neatly, occasional macroscopic quantization of Newtonian gravity may also be possible.

As mentioned above, in principle, the quantization of gravity can be achieved by solving wave mechanics equations containing gravity (similar to the quantization of microscopic energy by the Schrödinger equation). However, to truly achieve Newtonian gravity quantization, specific conditions are still required. This condition is generally difficult to meet. This makes Newtonian gravity quantization generally only stay at the level allowed by mathematics, and appears insignificant in terms of practicality. From the perspective of physical reality, one of the important conditions for the microscopic quantization of gravity is the existence of the smallest unit that transmits gravity, such as gravitons. Many people know that the energy quantization of electrons also involves the existence of a minimum charge unit.

5. Results

5.1 Disturbed electron diffraction experiments

Experiment Name: Electron Diffraction Experiment under the Interference of Magnetic Field and Light, that is, the robustness experiment of electron diffraction. For convenience, we call it the Tu electron diffraction experiment.

Experimental objective: To observe the changes in electron diffraction phenomena under the interference of visible light and a magnetic field. To search for the characteristics and laws of motion of electrons. There are reports that there is a phenomenon in the double-slit photon diffraction experiment of photons, where, as long as the monitor is turned on to monitor which slit the photon passes through, the diffraction fringes will be destroyed (the diffraction fringes will disappear). This phenomenon is explained as the observation causing quantum decoherence or wave function collapse.

That is to say, this explanation is based on the belief that the anti-interference ability of quantum properties is extremely small (robustness is extremely weak). We found out who conducted this type of experiment, but we know that no one has ever used electron diffraction to conduct this type of experiment. The experiments (Tu, 2025) that observed the phenomenon of delayed choice quantum eraser were conducted using photons and could only indirectly verify the effect of monitoring on diffraction. To compensate for this deficiency, we designed and implemented experiments to verify the robustness of electron diffraction characteristics (or the authenticity of quantum decoherence). In other words, we are not accustomed to easily believing viewpoints that do not align with our inner voice. So, an unambiguous experiment was designed to verify the current popular viewpoint.

Experimental instruments and tools: electron diffractometer, permanent magnet, flashlight

Experimental steps: Turn on the power switch of the instrument to start working. Adjust to the optimal diffraction effect state. Scenario A: Use a high-strength permanent magnet to move at the electron beam exit end and interfere with diffraction, and observe the changes in the diffraction pattern.

Experimental phenomenon description: Scenario A. Use a high-strength permanent magnet to move at the electron beam exit end and interfere with diffraction, observing the changes in the diffraction pattern. Scenario B. Visible light has no visible effect on the electron diffraction pattern (Figure 1).

Inference of experimental phenomena: In Joseph John Thomson's cathode ray deflection experiment, the electron beam underwent a deflection that conforms to the $F = ma$ law. In the experiment of this article, the diffraction pattern moving in a magnetic field indicates that the electron beam is also undergoing a deflection that conforms to the $F = ma$ law (that is, the same force bias as in (Figure 2) also occurred in the experiment of this article). The experiment in this article is equivalent to installing a slit in a cathode-ray tube. The diffraction pattern does not disappear, indicating that the quantum decoherence process has not occurred, and the electrons in the electron beam are still in the microscopic world as holders of quantum properties. Electrons move longitudinally under force, but diffraction still occurs. This indicates that particles with wave-particle duality can exhibit both particle and wave properties simultaneously.

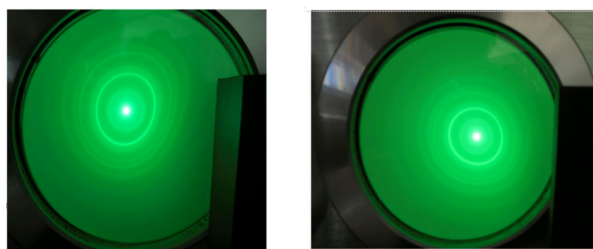


Figure 1. The result of using a magnetic field to interfere with electron diffraction. The electron beam moves laterally along the direction of force, causing diffraction fringes to deform and move as a whole, but not disappear. During the diffraction process, electron rays can exhibit both particle characteristics and wave properties simultaneously. Source: Author, 2026.

For an explanation of the experimental phenomenon, please refer to Material B.

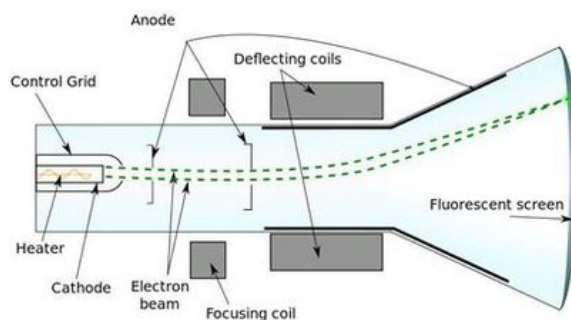


Figure 2. Schematic diagram of the Thomson cathode ray deflection experiment principle. Source: Author, 2026.

The Tu's electron diffraction experiment unequivocally proves that electron diffraction has strong anti-interference ability (robustness). Electron diffraction is also a quantum property of electrons. Since the supervised interference did not disrupt the quantum properties, it indicates that the supervised interference did not cause quantum decoherence (or superposition collapse). In this way, the results obtained from measuring microscopic particles may not necessarily be collapsed; at least a considerable portion of them are "original existence".

The results of the double-slit diffraction experiment of photons with monitoring devices should seek other explanations. One explanation is that when the light passes through a slit without being monitored, it generates secondary wavelets according to Huygens' principle, and interference is caused by the secondary wavelets. When monitored by means such as photons, Huygens' principle is disrupted, and diffraction patterns cannot be seen. In this way, the results of Tu's electron diffraction experiment can indicate that during the electron penetration process, both state superposition and superposition collapse may not occur or do not exist.

The quantum superposition and quantum superposition collapse process, the quantum decoherence process, Bohr's complementary relationship between wave and particle properties of moving particles, etc., do not seem to exist. This conclusion and explanation do not deny the main framework of the mathematical form of quantum mechanics. We can observe both particle characteristics that conform to $F=ma$ and wave characteristics that conform to diffraction laws (which are exhibited by moving particles in simple and stable diffraction experiments without ambiguity).

Tu's electron diffraction experiment shows that the particle size and wave behavior of moving particles can be exhibited simultaneously. And it exhibits the classical characteristics of particles (such as orbital displacement of particles, adherence to the law of $F=ma$, etc.). Since it has been proven through experimental methods that the classical and wave characteristics of moving particles can be simultaneously manifested, it is proven through experimental methods that 'wave dynamics and classical mechanics are compatible'. Before this section, we used

both theoretical and practical methods to demonstrate this point.

The phenomena illustrated in Figures 1 and 2 can occur in the same experiment using the same instrument. That is, the classical particle characteristic of electron beams being bendable in a magnetic field and the wave characteristic of diffraction occurring when electrons pass through a slit can be displayed simultaneously. On the same particle, both classical and quantum properties are exhibited, indicating that classical mechanics and quantum mechanics are compatible, and the laws of classical mechanics and quantum mechanics can work simultaneously on the same object.

The result of Tu's electron diffraction experiment is that the anti-interference ability of the electron diffraction characteristics is very strong. The significance of this result is either that the measurement or observation cannot cause the microscopic characteristics of electrons to decoherence to classical characteristics, or that various collapse processes in quantum mechanics interpretation are not real, reflecting that "electron diffraction characteristics exist originally" rather than wave function collapse.

The experimental results also indicate that the "non-real" behavior of microscopic particles during diffraction is questionable. In other words, the experimental results demonstrate that various collapses did not occur due to observation, and the observed existence or appearance is the "original existence" (*i.e.*, physical reality) of the observed particles. The viewpoint that the macroscopic objects described by classical mechanics have reality and that quantum mechanics is compatible with classical mechanics is extremely advantageous.

Based on the theoretical conclusion of this article that quantum mechanics and classical mechanics are compatible, the experimental results of single-slit electron diffraction under a magnetic field and photon interference, and the collapse of wave functions and quantum decoherence processes are not physical realities, we can make the following predictions.

Prophecy 1: The superposition experiment of two single-slit diffractions in a magnetic field must have the following result: the deflection of the electron beam carrying electron diffraction information conforms to the classical electrodynamics law and Newton's second law. At the same time, the electron diffraction pattern moves and deforms, but does not disappear due to interference. This is the prophecy that "non-reality" and "superposition of states phenomena" do not exist, and that the particle and wave characteristics of moving particles can be manifested simultaneously."

The four characteristics of the experiment on the superposition effect of double slit diffraction in a magnetic field are: (1) The electron diffraction experiment is conducted in a magnetic field (*i.e.*, the Thomson cathode ray deflection experiment and the electron diffraction experiment are conducted in the same device in a magnetic field); (2) The slit is a double slit arranged side by side; (3) There are two electron emission methods: sequentially passing electrons through a slit one by one and simultaneously passing multiple electrons through a slit; (4) First, cover one slit to conduct a single slit experiment, then cover another slit to conduct a single slit diffraction experiment, and let the electron beam accumulate on the same screen. Diffraction fringes are a combination of "accumulation" and "interference" effects. The four characteristics of the experiment mentioned above are also the experimental plan and the experimental results of the prediction.

Prediction 2: The diffraction pattern can still be obtained from the second diffraction of the double electron diffraction experiment. A double electron diffraction experiment refers to digging a small hole or slit in the center of the receiving screen of the first diffraction, as the slit or small hole of the second diffraction.

Prediction 3: Let the electron beam deflected in the magnetic field pass through the slit and still produce diffraction. This is an experiment that combines the Thomson cathode ray deflection experiment with electron diffraction. It can still be used to obtain diffraction patterns. Now, convert the cathode ray tube into a small cyclotron and let the emitted electron beam pass through a slit and a potential barrier. We predict (Prophecy 4) that this electron beam, believed to be quantum decoherent, can still obtain an electron diffraction pattern through a slit, and tunneling can still be achieved when it encounters a potential barrier.

If the experiment can verify the four predictions above, then these verifications, together with the results of the Tu electron diffraction experiment, prove that we cannot deny the "original existence" of microscopic particles, and the conclusion that "all experiments prove that the interpretation of quantum mechanics is correct" is incorrect. It can be seen that experiments to verify these predictions are very important.

6. Discussion

The composition, structure, and function of the Schrödinger equation determine the combination of quantum

mechanics and classical mechanics. This combination leads to the wave mechanics equation with force, a series of mechanical quantities, and the wave mechanics representation method of classical mechanics laws. And this, in turn, determines the formation of a new theoretical system - this new theoretical system is general wave mechanics. How does general wave mechanics describe hydrogen atoms? If a planetary model is used, how does it solve the stability problem of hydrogen atoms? As we all know, as long as the stability problem is solved, planetary models can still be used in the microscopic world. The planetary model applies to the 1s electrons of hydrogen atoms and over a hundred elements, which cannot be explained solely by coincidence. The method we adopt is that, firstly, we acknowledge the fact that electrons in hydrogen atoms do not emit electromagnetic waves outward.

In scientific research, any fact can be directly utilized (for example, the way electron spin occurs is unclear, and the source of the electron spin magnetic moment is unclear; however, electron spin is a fact, and we are all utilizing this fact). Secondly, consider how to explain this fact. If we use "unknown strange ways" or "unknown motion modes" to explain, it is equivalent to having no explanation (*i.e.*, "using agnosticism to explain stability without using planetary models" does not have an advantage). It can be seen that as long as we acknowledge and utilize this fact. It would be even better if this fact could be explained. We consider the problem from the perspective of a new theory of electronic structure and propose an explanation for the source of the electron spin magnetic moment, while avoiding the stability difficulties of hydrogen atoms in planetary models (Billings, 2025; Carroll, 2025; Heisenberg, 1927).

For "quantization" and "tunneling effect", our way of thinking is that both quantization and tunneling effects are characteristics increased due to the small size of microscopic particles. For example, when an electron becomes so small that it is the smallest charged elementary particle, the energy increases step by step as the electron increases one after another (as long as the electron is the smallest in this process, the process is quantized); No matter what material it is, there are usually large gaps between the atoms inside.

Electrons much smaller than gaps can easily pass through, while larger macroscopic objects cannot pass through. The tunneling effect is a characteristic that is highlighted based on macroscopic laws as the target particle becomes smaller. It still follows the rule of 'large objects cannot pass through small gaps, small objects can pass through relatively large gaps'.

Classical mechanics and quantum mechanics are compatible, so that general wave mechanics can be established. Most people have at least two questions: first, how to overcome the contradiction between quantum probability and classical stability and certainty; Secondly, how can quantization be coordinated or unified between "classical" and "quantum"? This is worth discussing and unavoidable. For the discussion of the first question, let's first delve into the composition, structure, and function of Eq. (1) of the steady-state Schrödinger equation, as well as its relationship with classical mechanical laws. By calculating the partial differential of each term in

Eq. (1), we can obtain $\frac{p^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \psi + V\psi = E\psi$. Substituting $\frac{p^2}{2m} = T$ into it, we can obtain

$$T\psi + V\psi = E\psi. \quad (34)$$

The ψ in Eq. (34) can be eliminated, resulting in $T+V=E$. By replacing T in equation (34) with an operator form, it becomes Eq. (1). As we all know, the Viry theorem can find applicable spaces in both microscopic and macroscopic systems. And $T + V = E$ is one of the expressions of the Viry theorem. According to the principle of least action, in macroscopic systems, the steady-state system to which the Viry theorem applies must be a planetary model system (*i.e.*, a constrained system in which the dependent object undergoes uniform circular motion).

We do not have sufficient reason to believe that 'in the microscopic world, the principle of minimum action also fails, and the condition that determines the validity of the Viry theorem is not the planetary model system'. In this case, it is difficult to logically deny the use of the planetary model by using the steady-state Schrödinger equation.

Supplementary material A introduces the process of deriving the Schrödinger equation based on classical mechanical laws. This, together with the above argument, indicates that the Schrödinger equation can be transformed into expressions for $F = ma$ and the Viry theorem. This is one of the theoretical proofs that "quantum" and "classical" can be compatible and combined.

The Tu's electron diffraction experiment proved that the diffraction characteristics of electrons have strong robustness. This raises doubts about concepts such as quantum state superposition, uncertainty, quantum decoherence (or wave function collapse or wave packet flattening). The fact is that there is a lack of experiments that can directly verify these concepts. On the contrary, some experiments deny these concepts, such as the Tu

electron diffraction experiment. Being able to express classical mechanics laws using wave dynamics methods and potentially establish a theoretical system of general wave mechanics based on this. Therefore, the Tu electron diffraction experiment, which is extremely advantageous for the viewpoint that "quantum mechanics and classical mechanics can be combined", is an important link in the "theoretical, practical, and experimental evidence chain". If readers with conditions verify our predictions 1-4, the conclusions of this article will be even more reliable.

The compatibility between quantum mechanics and classical mechanics will give birth to general wave mechanics, and there are still some side issues that need to be addressed. For example, the application of the concept of particles; The application of the concepts of speed and acceleration; Spatiotemporal symmetry (the invariance of physical laws under Lorentz transformations). Quantum mechanics does not completely exclude the concepts of center of mass and mass point. For example, an electron cloud is a collection of spatial points where the center of mass (particle) of electrons outside the nucleus has appeared or is about to appear. That is to say, the concepts of electron cloud and probability density simultaneously use the concepts of center of mass and particle.

Quantum mechanics also uses the concept of velocity (such as the phase velocity and group velocity of de Broglie waves). The momentum of particles also includes velocity. Since the concepts of velocity and particle are used simultaneously, from a realistic perspective, the motion of a particle cannot be different from $s=vt$ (as long as the electrons outside the nucleus do not travel from one point to another in a stealthy manner, there is a real displacement of the electrons). The second derivative of the function $s=vt$ with respect to t is the acceleration. You can assume that this acceleration does not require the action of force, but you cannot erase the value of this non-zero acceleration out of thin air.

In general, to incorporate Newtonian mechanics into the quantum mechanics system, Newtonian mechanics needs to change the quantization of physical reality, while quantum mechanics needs to change the denial of the original existence of microscopic particle properties. One of the strong proofs that quantum mechanics and classical mechanics can be compatible so that they can be combined for use is that this combination can be achieved in applications (Tu, 1989; Tu, 2014; Tu, 2016; Tu, 2025i). The combination of quantum mechanics and special relativity is very successful (for example, Dirac theory). This also indicates that the difficulty of combining quantum mechanics with Newtonian theory is not insurmountable. Next, we will discuss the impact of this article's explanation of the Aspect experiment and the premises or basic concepts of quantum mechanics.

We also need to define the original existence: 'Original Being' or 'Original Existing' (Noumenon) is actually 'Primordial Existence' (Original Being), which belongs to the philosophical category and refers to the starting point or fundamental state of existence itself. It is an objective existence that existed before our observation. Or it is an objective, real, and relatively stable thing that has already appeared before being subjected to destructive effects, unrelated to environmental or external influences, and not subject to human consciousness transfer. Things at a stage starting point can be called relative primordial existence or stage primordial existence. The following are the reasons why the double-slit diffraction experiment and the Aspect experiment cannot firmly reject domain realism.

The core idea (core concept, premise, or fundamental concept) of the existing quantum mechanics interpretation system denies the original existence of microscopic particles (DOEMP). DOEMP is the fundamental premise (basic concept) of the quantum mechanics explanatory system. The establishment of the mathematical system of quantum mechanics does not require this fundamental premise (core concept). The mathematical system of quantum mechanics is based on the Schrödinger equation and the Dirac equation.

Most people now believe that the mathematical system of quantum mechanics is based on Hilbert spaces and group theory. Regardless of what is said now, at the beginning of the establishment of quantum mechanics, people believed that the mathematical formal system of quantum mechanics was established by Schrödinger, Heisenberg, and Dirac without directly using the mathematical theory (group theory and Hilbert space). The basic framework of quantum mechanics theory is established based on logic. Therefore, the logical framework of quantum mechanics does not require DOEMP.

The textbook of quantum mechanics is also based on the logical framework of quantum mechanics, so DOEMP is not mentioned much. DOEMP is only used when explaining systems using quantum mechanics. But it is not explicitly stated that it is a fundamental premise of quantum mechanics. In the teaching process of imparting knowledge, the situation is even more so that after multiple generations of inheritance, few students and theoretical workers in the field of quantum mechanics now know that quantum mechanics has the basic premise of DOEMP (even if they know about DOEMP, they do not regard it as a basic premise but instead propose the

principle of superposition of states).

In short, scholars in the field of quantum mechanics rarely explicitly think of or mention DOEMP (just put it in the subconscious). When debating with Bohr, Einstein sometimes forgot DOEMP and needed Bohr to remind him. Now, supporters of non-local realism in quantum mechanics also intentionally avoid mentioning DOEMP. The reason is that DOEMP cannot be directly verified through experiments, and repeating it is actually detrimental to quantum mechanics. The interpretation of the experimental results must also use DOEMP. DOEMP has not been experimentally validated, which is a significant logical vulnerability in Aspect experiments.

Strangely, this unverified DOEMP is almost always used implicitly without mentioning it as a fundamental premise (fundamental concept of premise) when providing explanations for quantum mechanics. Advocates of non-local realism in quantum mechanics may argue that although "DOEMP" has not been directly confirmed by experiments, practical applications and extensive experiments have indirectly proven the correctness of quantum mechanics, thus indirectly proving DOEMP. However, the reality is that all quantum mechanics experiments are explained using DOEMP. Just like in the Aspect experiment.

The statement 'engineering applications or production practices have proven the correctness of quantum mechanics' is not rigorous. The reason is that even without the birth of quantum mechanics theory, electronic devices and communication technologies in current production practices will still develop. In engineering applications, it reflects the real situation after the collapse of quantum superposition states, and the opposite processes of state superposition and superposition state collapse cannot be reflected.

This pair of opposite processes only exists in subjective consciousness (*i.e.*, it can be considered that these two opposite processes do not exist). It is entirely possible that the subsequent processes of two opposite processes were set up to eliminate the falsehood of the previous process. This is especially true when neither of these processes can be directly verified (as long as the state superposition process is false, a superposition state collapse is necessary to achieve consistency between the measured results and reality). Moreover, the design in engineering applications is guided by the mathematical system of quantum mechanics, rather than the interpretation system of quantum mechanics. The so-called quantum communication is also communication using photons, rather than communication using quantum entanglement characteristics. It can be seen that the statement DOEMP has been indirectly proven' is not rigorous.

Some people may argue that the result of the argument with Bohr is that Einstein lost. As long as we analyze carefully, it is not difficult to find that Einstein did not lose, but fell into a trap - he accepted DOEMP due to the influence of the overall environment. He argued with Bohr under the common premise of DOEMP. The focus of the debate is whether the linkage caused by the ghostly long-range effect is determined by logical connections. Einstein said it's better to have it (otherwise quantum mechanics is incomplete); Bohr said it's not. However, logically speaking, if one believes in DOEMP, there is no need for a logical connection in that type of long-range linkage. So, on the premise of believing in DOEMP, Einstein's concerns are unnecessary. The Aspect experiment has nothing to do with their argument (cannot judge their argument). It is not difficult to see that Einstein wanted to make quantum mechanics more complete by using the correct approach to prove the validity of the erroneous DOEMP, but he failed and was despised. Bohr was completely superstitious about DOEMP and received applause.

The content of the sophistry series based on DOEMP includes: before measurement, the composition, structure, spin, and motion of microscopic particles are mostly uncertain, and some are in a superposition state. Not acknowledging that the measured localized reality and deterministic results reflect the original existence of microscopic boundaries, but believing that the measured objective reality is a collapse caused by measurement. Even if the physical quantity state is accurately measured, it is not recognized.

The magnetic moment caused by spin is measured, but classical rotation is not recognized. These bizarre operations have never appeared in the history of new technology, only in quantum mechanics. The setting of superposition collapse has blocked the experimental verification path of these operations; therefore, the DOEMP premise itself and the series of operations that maintain it cannot and have not been directly verified. To make it difficult for these operations to escape suspicion of sophistry.

Next, we will discuss the phenomenon of the double-slit diffraction experiment. There is more than just the Copenhagen interpretation to explain the double-slit diffraction experiment. Four main explanations acknowledge or support the reality of particles undergoing diffraction (see table 1).

Table 1. Realistic explanation of the double-slit diffraction experiment.

No	Explanation method	Objective substantiality	Core mechanism	Answer to 'Which seam does the particle pass through'
1	De Broglie-Bohm	Both particles and guided waves are real	Quantum potential guidance	There is a definite path, but it is affected by guided waves
2	Many worlds	All branches are reality	Cosmic wave function splitting	In all branches, each branch only passes through one seam
3	Decoherence	Decoherent states are classical states	Environmental entanglement leads to information leakage	Dependent on specific measurements and environmental factors
4	Ensemble	The statistical results are accurate	Collective statistical behavior	A single particle only passes through one, but the ensemble distribution shows interference

Source: Author, 2026.

Next, we will discuss the advantages of coordinating classical and quantum approaches to establish generalized wave dynamics. For a considerable period of time before the current stage, quantum mechanics and classical mechanics were seen as incompatible and opposing. After establishing the compatibility between quantum and classical mechanics, it was proven that they can be used simultaneously to describe macroscopic and microscopic phenomena. Generalized wave mechanics that can reconcile classical and quantum mechanics. Eliminating the binary opposition between classical and quantum mechanics and conforms to the law of logical rotation of cognition.

The development process of classical mechanics → quantum mechanics → generalized wave mechanics that can reconcile classical and quantum mechanics is a profound understanding. The wave equation can be used to represent classical mechanical laws and more classical physical quantities. Therefore, this development process can incorporate the positive achievements of classical mechanics and quantum mechanics. It can reduce (eliminate) many contradictions in existing quantum mechanics, making human understanding of the macroscopic and microscopic worlds more thorough and profound. A macroscopic quantization scheme for Newtonian gravity has been proposed, which provides some inspiration for achieving Einstein's gravity quantization. These are the advantages of generalized wave mechanics introduced in this article.

7. The significance of "quantum and classical compatibility, general wave mechanics combining quantum mechanics and classical mechanics"

The outdated notion that "quantum mechanics is incompatible with classical mechanics" has been revised to "quantum mechanics is compatible with classical mechanics and can be used in combination. They can also be integrated into 'general wave mechanics' (indicating the mathematical foundation of general wave mechanics)". The significance of this work is similar to Copernicus' proposal of the heliocentric theory, which changed people's perspective on the world.

Changed the perspective from which humans view the world (and also changed their established beliefs), returning their understanding of the world to the correct track of "realism, determinism, and certainty", which is consistent with the experience and common sense accumulated by humans over the long years. And it is only the most dialectical fusion of quantum and classical, rather than a complete denial of each other. Give humans a sense of spiritual comfort.

After establishing general wave mechanics, quantum mechanics must adopt new expressions. Whether or not people still believe that there is a contradiction between quantum mechanics and classical mechanics, the establishment of the framework of general wave mechanics has the function of "changing some old concepts of quantum mechanics" and "simplifying quantum mechanics calculations". The establishment of general wave mechanics may lead to a research boom in the "wave element material structure theory".

8. Conclusions

This study proposes a theoretical framework aimed at strengthening the compatibility between quantum mechanics and classical mechanics through the formulation of wave-mechanical representations of classical physical laws and the derivation of generalized operators for fundamental mechanical quantities. The mathematical developments presented indicate that classical concepts such as force, momentum, acceleration, mass, and energy can be consistently expressed within a wave-mechanical formalism while preserving the established mathematical structure of quantum mechanics. Rather than replacing the conventional formalism, the proposed framework seeks to broaden its physical interpretation and establish a more unified description of microscopic and macroscopic phenomena.

The theoretical analysis suggests that the wave function and the de Broglie wave should be regarded as physically distinct entities, leading to alternative interpretations of particle-wave duality and the relationship between wave energy and kinetic energy. Furthermore, the derivation of wave equations incorporating force provides a mathematical basis for extending wave mechanics beyond traditional quantum systems, including applications to classical mechanical systems and Newtonian gravitational interactions. Within this framework, the quantization of gravity is interpreted as mathematically admissible under specific physical conditions, particularly the existence of elementary gravitational units or minimum mass quanta.

The disturbed electron diffraction experiment reported in this work provides experimental evidence that electron diffraction remains robust under magnetic-field perturbations, supporting the coexistence of wave behavior and classical particle dynamics during electron motion. These observations are interpreted as being consistent with the proposed theoretical framework and motivate a reexamination of widely accepted interpretations related to wave-function collapse, quantum decoherence, and complementarity. Nevertheless, broader experimental validation by independent research groups will be essential to evaluate the generality and reproducibility of these findings.

Although several theoretical predictions arising from the proposed framework remain to be experimentally verified, the present work establishes a coherent mathematical and conceptual basis for future investigations. In particular, the predicted diffraction phenomena under combined electromagnetic perturbations, the generalized wave-mechanical formulation of Newtonian laws, and the proposed conditions for gravitational quantization provide concrete avenues for experimental and theoretical research.

Overall, this study contributes to the ongoing discussion regarding the relationship between classical and quantum physics by proposing a unified wave-mechanical perspective that preserves the mathematical achievements of quantum mechanics while extending its explanatory framework. Future studies involving high-precision diffraction experiments, independent replication, and rigorous mathematical analyses will be essential for assessing the validity, applicability, and broader implications of the proposed theory.

9. Authors' Contributions

Runsheng Tu: conceptualization, methodology, software, validation, formal analysis, investigation, resources, data curation, writing – original draft, writing – review & editing, visualization, supervision, project administration, funding acquisition.

10. Conflicts of Interest

No conflicts of interest.

11. Ethics Approval

Not applicable.

12. Artificial Intelligence Statement: Declaration of Generative AI and AI-Assisted Technologies in the Writing Process

The authors declare that generative artificial intelligence (AI) was used exclusively to create the graphical abstract of this manuscript. No AI tools were used to generate, analyze, interpret, or modify the scientific content, research data, results, figures, tables, or conclusions. The graphical abstract generated with AI was reviewed, verified, and approved by the authors, who assume full responsibility for its accuracy and integrity. The use of AI is disclosed in the graphical abstract caption, including the name of the AI tool and the year of use. AI tools are

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Supplementary Material A

Derive the Schrödinger equation from the principle of minimum action. The mathematical expression for the principle of small quantity and action can be written as:

$$S = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L dt \quad (A1)$$

Take L as:

$$L = T + V = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{q}^2 + V(q) \quad (A2)$$

$$m \ddot{q} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial q} = F \quad (A3)$$

Here, q is the distance r. Eq. (A3) is the expression for Newton's second law. Write Eq. (3) in the most familiar form, which is $F = ma$.

Since L is the energy E here, take the first equation of Eq. (A2).

$$E = T + V \quad (A4)$$

Multiplying both sides of $F = ma$ by the interaction distance r, and considering $a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{v^2}{r}$, $Fr = mar$ can be

transformed into $V = mv^2$ or:

$$V = 2T \quad (A5)$$

Eqs. (4) and (5) are both expressions of the Viry theorem. Comparing them, it can be concluded that $E = -T$.

Multiplying both sides of equation (A4) by ψ , we can obtain $E\psi = T\psi + V\psi$. Considering that $\psi = \psi_0 e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}(Et - px)}$,

$f(i, \hbar) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \psi = T = \frac{p^2}{2m}$, and we can obtain $f(i, \hbar) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}$ or $\hat{T} = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$. Substituting $\hat{T} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$ into

$E\psi = T\psi + V\psi$, we can obtain:

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \psi + V\psi = E\psi \quad (A6)$$

Eq. (A6) is the steady-state Schrödinger equation. For the planetary model system, considering Eq (A4) in the

main text, E in Eq. (A6) is the energy eigenvalue of the system $E = -T = -\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = -\frac{1}{2}\hbar v$.

Supplementary Material B

The influence of electron diffraction experiment results under magnetic field interference conditions on the Copenhagen interpretation:

Surveillance is measurement, and the Copenhagen School believes that measurement alone can lead to quantum decoherence or collapse of superposition states. Almost all textbooks introduce the phenomenon that particles in double-slit diffraction experiments cannot withstand monitoring. As long as it is monitored, the diffraction fringes will be destroyed. So, monitoring leads to the disappearance of diffraction fringes, which is believed to be the result of quantum decoherence of microscopic particles (or even more absurdly, the consequence of quantum delay erasure).

According to this understanding, monitoring the area behind one of the two slits can destroy the interference diffraction fringes of both slits, while monitoring a single slit can definitely destroy the diffraction fringes (make interference fringes disappear). Electron rays are cathodic radiation caused by a strong electric field before entering the beam, and immediately thereafter, collimated by a magnetic field (i.e., electrons have been subjected to both electric and magnetic fields).

In theory, this would make the quantum decoherence process more likely to occur. But the fact (the experimental phenomenon introduced in this article) is that the interference of a strong electromagnetic field and scattered light before and after the electron passes through the slit does not cause the diffraction fringes to disappear, but only causes displacement and deformation of the diffraction fringes. This indicates that magnetic fields and light cannot cause quantum decoherence and quantum delay erasure of electrons.

Quantum decoherence and quantum state superposition have a strong correlation: quantum coherence is the "intrinsic support" of quantum state superposition, ensuring the phase correlation between different quantum states (when appropriate, mutual interference can occur to form interference fringes); Quantum superposition is the "external manifestation" of quantum coherence. The process of quantum decoherence is the process by which microscopic particles lose their quantum properties. Since interference did not cause quantum decoherence, magnetic field interference did not disrupt the quantum superposition state. That is, magnetic field interference did not cause the collapse of the superposition state.

If a depositor deposits 100000 yuan into the bank and then withdraws the money a few minutes later. After this incident, anyone would think that for this depositor, the short time interval between saving and withdrawing money is an invalid operation. In the Copenhagen quantum mechanics interpretation system, the superposition of quantum states and the collapse of quantum superposition states are two opposite processes. In the process of using quantum state superposition and superposition collapse to explain quantum phenomena and processes (such as in the process of explaining the famous Aspect experimental phenomena), it is often the case that the concept of superposition (and process) of quantum states has just been used, and then the concept (or process) of superposition collapse is quickly used again.

It is impossible not to realize that using two opposite processes in a continuous process is redundant. Another fact that is extremely unfavorable to the Copenhagen interpretation is that the theory predicts that the collapse of quantum superposition states is random. However, no matter who is conducting the experiment that is believed to have caused quantum superposition collapse, and no matter how many times the same experiment is repeated, it will be found that the superposition collapse result is unique and not random.

This indicates that the opposite process of adjacent state superposition and superposition state collapse is highly likely to be subjectively recognized as an unnecessary pair of processes. The experimental results of electron diffraction under magnetic field interference support this conclusion. The Copenhagen School believes that for the case of microscopic particle targets, the experimentally observed results must be the collapse of quantum superposition states (i.e., returning to reality through the collapse of quantum superposition states).

However, the explanation of "what is observed is the original existence of the microscopic object" (i.e., the ontology of the target object) still has great competitiveness. By adopting this highly competitive explanation, there are fewer contradictions and two fewer turns, making it smoother and more intuitive. Because this explanation completely skips the opposite process of "quantum superposition and quantum superposition collapse".

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