

THE PHOTON THEORY: THE FIFTH DIMENSION AS A SOLUTION OF THE UNUSUAL EINSTEIN-PODOLSKY-ROSEN PARADOX

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In the photon world the description of much observable phenomena is restricted by the recognized theories, the quantum theory and the special theory of relativity, e.g. the wave/particle duality, the instantaneous reduction of the wave front in the moment of absorption or the instantaneous communication of information through two correlated photons. The existence of such contradictions and paradoxes shows, that the existent theories that describe the photon world do not suffice [1].

A. Einstein, B. Podolsky and N. Rosen published in the year 1935 an article about a Gedankenexperiment about the instantaneous communication of information through two correlated photons, the so called "EPR paradoxon" [2] it is unsolved yet.

The logical analysis of an optical EPR experiment, the studying of the effects of correlated photons produced by parametric fluorescence, showed that there is no usual solution for this paradox. During the process to eliminate the paradox of the effects of this correlated photons the Photon Theory was created:

1) Photons and other messenger particles with zero mass are existing from the point of emission to the point of interaction (absorption) out of the four dimensional space time continuum, in the Photon Continuum.

2) Emission point and absorption point are the only observable points of intersection between the Photon Continuum and the four dimensional space time continuum. Emission point and absorption point are directly connected out of time and space through the Photon Continuum.

3) The Photon Continuum is a new dimension, the dimension of interaction.

4) The light-speed c does not exist in the four-dimensional space time continuum: it is a projection from the Photon Continuum into the four dimensional space time continuum and therefore the greatest observable speed in the four-dimensional space time continuum.

1. *Paul H.* Photonen. Eine Einführung in die Quantenoptik. Stuttgart 1995.
2. *Einstein A., Podolsky B., Rosen N.* // Phys. Rev. 1935. Vol. 47. P. 777–780.