

# Ordinary matter, dark matter, and dark energy on the normal Zeeman space-time

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Relativistic Zeeman space-times are new Hamiltonian models of multi-particle systems. Mathematically speaking, they are Lorentzian pseudo Riemannian manifolds whose Laplacians immediately appear in the form of original quantum physical wave operators. In quantum physics, these operators are established (rather differently) by the Hamilton formalism and the correspondence principle. Nonetheless, this new model does not just reiterate the well known conceptions but holds the key to solving open problems of quantum theory. Most remarkably, it represents the dark matter, dark energy, and ordinary matter by the same ratios how they show up in the experiments. Another remarkable agreement with the reality is that the ordinary matter is not expanding and is described in consent with observations. The theory also explains gravitation, moreover, the Hamilton operators of all energy and matter formations, together with their physical properties, are solely derived from the Laplacian of the Zeeman space-time. By this reason, it is called Monistic Wave Laplacian which symbolizes an all-comprehensive unification of all matter and energy formations. This paper only outlines the normal case, where the particles do not have proper spin but only angular momentum. The complete anomalous theory is detailed elsewhere.