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OPINION

Gravitoelectric effect in the condensed magnetic sea

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Abstract

Trapped graviton in magnetic seas induces magnetic fields as a function of time in the additional space. The Soon Joe generator made the Graviton set behave as free relativistic quantum particles. The current and voltage generated when the LED was turned on and off were measured five times. Measurements were made in units of 1/1000 of a second, and the measured data were summed. In the LED off-state, the average current was −2.87E-03 (A), and the average voltage was −1.44E-01 (V) in VH and 6.83E-01 (V) in VL. The average current in the LED on-stage was −4.28E-03, the VH was 2.14E-01, and the VL was 6.57E-01. The voltage difference was −8.27E-01 in the off-stage and −8.71E-01 in the on-stage. Less current was generated in the off-stage, with less voltage difference. In this experiment, we confirmed that the graviton generates the current, and with the photons, more current is generated. This explains why the interactive induction protocol of gravitons or photons can be used to experiment with the magnetic field's ability to communicate or transfer energy with relativistic quantum particles. The gravitoelectric effect explains the photoelectric effect elements, and graviton has induced electricity as a physical entity in the magnetic sea.

KEYWORDS

photons, quantum computing

1 | INTRODUCTION

Recent cooling, control, and mechanical system measurements have allowed various low-energy quantum gravity models [1]. Quantum process tomography for enabling quantum networks and quantum sensors requires a number of measurements of the quantum bits affected, and the recent algorithms for implementing shadow process tomography have been applied to quantum shadow states [2]. The effects of the quantum noise of gravitons on the motion of point masses can now be considered. The fluctuations of the separation due to the graviton noise can be obtained for various states of the quantised gravitational field [3]. We created a quantum regime for graviton experiments that has allowed direct observations of quantum gravity in nanoscale experiments [4].

Suppose the interactive sensing protocol can communicate the quantum information of gravitons on Earth. A quantum superposition of a massive body requires both quantised gravitational radiation and local vacuum fluctuations of the spacetime metric [5–8]; we could present a model for a graviton to interact and collide in magnetic seas [4]. Thus, it induces changes in magnetic fields. Michael Faraday tried an experiment, but Faraday could not prove the relationship between gravity and electromagnetic fields [9]. Our report suggests a broad overview using photon-graviton matter, and the Soon Joe generator presents diverse gravitational phenomena in the magnetic sea. The Soon Joe generator is a device supported by magnetic fields in the directions of the Earth. The N and N poles of the magnets were placed upward, downward, north, south, east, and west. Coil ASSYs were placed between poles, and the generator was assembled by bearing-cover on top and bottom [4] (Figure 1).

Whatever view is present regarding the nature of photon, we must now admit that the process, whereby an atom loses radiant energy and another near or distant atom, receives the
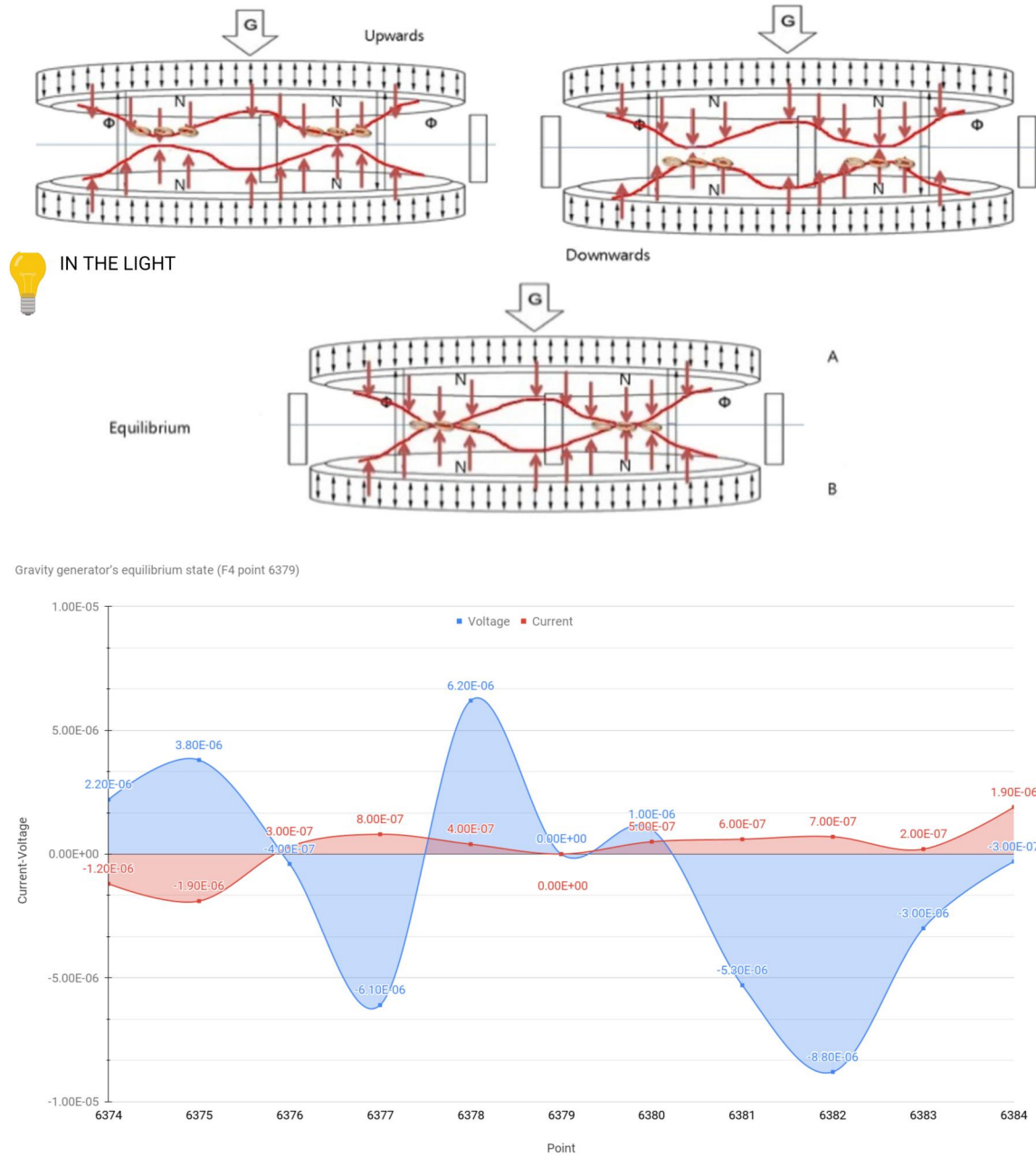
FIGURE 1 A schematic diagram of graviton navigation in the condensed magnetic sea. The space Hieut (hidden, H) has a graviton force (mg) and a photon force ($\varepsilon = \frac{d\Phi}{dt}$). Space H is filled with graviton in the condensed magnetic seas. This study demonstrated that gravity induces magnetic fields by introducing opposite up and down forces by Earth. Michael Faraday wrote a paper, 'On the possible relation of gravity to electricity', in 1851. We hypothesised that gravity might influence magnetic fields in the directions of the Earth. The N and N poles of the magnets were placed upward, downward, north, south, east and west. Coil Ass'Y was placed between poles, and the generator was assembled by bearing-cover on top and bottom. Its name is the Soon Joe generator, and it should not generate electricity according to Maxwell's equations. However, the Soon Joe generator generates currents and voltages. The Soon Joe generator has zero voltage and zero current point in the direction Earth spins with gravity and in the opposite direction with the repulsive forces. The Lex Tertia of momentum is an essential clue for the physical reality of graviton as a particle. We used graviton in the repulsive magnetic fields.

same energy. A remarkable abruptness and singleness characterise it [10–12].

[Photoelectric effect]

$$E = hf \qquad (1)$$

(E is the energy, h is the Planck constant, and f is the frequency of the light.)

$$E_k = E_1 - W = hf - W = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \qquad (2)$$

(E_1 and f are the energy and frequency of the photon, respectively, and m and v are the mass and velocity of the photoelectron, respectively. Work function W).

2 | CAPTURED GRAVITON WITHOUT PHOTON IN THE CONDENSED MAGNETIC SEA

Voltages at points 101 to 200 show a median value of 4.04–04 in the first measurement at 1000 mbar in the vacuum chamber when voltages in the air are $-1.65E-06$. The median value of the current in the vacuum chamber at 1000 mbar is $-5.73E-07$, while that of the current in the air is $-6.08E-07$ [4] (Table 1 and Figures 2 and 3).

The generation of electricity is a phenomenon in which atoms of gas molecules are ionised by giving up electrons. This phenomenon will also include the internal photoelectric effect and the photovoltaic effect. The amount of energy each electron particle has is determined by the frequency of the initial light. Light with a frequency greater than the limit frequency emits electrons according to the intensity of the light. Light intensity determines the total number of ejected electrons [10, 13].

Quantum mechanics can be merged with gravitational force at minuscule scales. Therefore, we can convert the study of light in a black hole into a study of gravity trapped in hidden (H, hieut) space.

Ohm's law is shown to be non-local. It cannot be used to evaluate plasma volume resistivity [14]. Ohm's law means that the current running by the potential difference appears between two electrodes. Ohm's law is microscopically the same as if an entity starts at a speed of v for the magnetic field B. It obeys a specific law.

[Ohm's law is microscopic]

$$\mathrm{J} = \sigma\,\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{J} = \sigma \cdot (\mathrm{E} + \mathrm{v} \times \mathrm{B}) \tag{3}$$

(The electric field E, current density J, conductivity σ of a conductor, velocity v, and magnetic field B).

This equation has a correlation with the Lorentz force. There is a drag proportionate to the speed of v of the charge carrier [15]. Gravity cannot generate electricity if no singularity exists in the space–time of the sea of magnetic fields. This experiment proves that singularities are unavoidably present in the magnetic sea. Space H creates a closed surface in space–time singularities. The speed of gravity in space H can be the light speed [16, 17], and the magnetic force is much stronger than gravity, so it is within the Newtonian limit [18].

If graviton exists in the magnetic field, graviton and photon interact to generate electricity in the Earth direction and the opposite direction by changes in the magnetic field. According to superstring theory and general relativity, the experiment could generate electricity, but Maxwell's equations do not explain electricity because there is no induction.

We can see that anything other than a photon generates electricity. We call that graviton. When the graviton force (mg) and electric force ($\varepsilon = N\frac{d\Phi}{dt}$) in space H are balanced by the symmetry in Lex Tertia [4], which holds the mass–energy principle of General Relativity in space H, approximately $E_1 = m_1c^2$ by graviton and $E_2 = m_2c^2$ by photon hold. If space H is identified as l^3, l^3 (V_{lb}) consists of time, density (μ) and string mass (m). l is the length of the hidden space, and V_{lb} is the volume of Space H. Space H is a kind of unified field of

gravitation and electromagnetism theory built around the idea of a fifth dimension. However, there are no light Kaluza–Klein modes. High- and low-energy worlds are connected through the curved fifth space from the extra dimensions [19–21]. We presented the voltages but at different times for one second in fig. 7 of the previous experiment. Further discussion can be found in Ref. [2]. Suppose space H regards time as a constant in the additional space of Earth's gravity and that they can exchange energy; $\frac{m}{\mu}$ is filled with gravitons or photons.

E_1 and E_2 on Earth are in equilibrium by the symmetry in Lex Tertia, and here, space H has gravitons and photons as particles. Graviton might collide with relatively electromagnetic solid fields in magnetic seas that are more than 10^{39}. The effective reduced Planck scale, $M_{Pl} = 2 \times 10^{18}$ GeV, is determined by the fundamental $(4 + \mathrm{n})$-dimensional Planck scale, M, and the geometry of the additional dimensions. However, between the weak-scale gravity and the Planck-scale M_{Pl}, we introduce a very well-known equation: $E = mc^2$ High- and low-energy worlds are connected through Space H on Earth [20].

The gravitational force of E_1 is transferred to the electromagnetic force of E_2 according to the law of conservation of momentum. The graviton-electric equation is taken in space H as follows.

[Gravitoelecric effect in space H]

$$E_\mathrm{g} = hf_\mathrm{g} = -\int N \frac{d\Phi}{dt}_\mathrm{g} \text{ or } E_\mathrm{g} = m_g c^2 \tag{4}$$

(The energy by graviton E_g, the length of the hidden space l, density μ, the speed of light c, electric force$_g$ by graviton $N\frac{d\Phi}{dt}g$).

Three measurements were made in air and then at 0.001 mbar from 2897 to 2997 of 100,000 points for 10 s. Much larger voltages and currents are generated in Schrödinger cat states formed in a cavity without photon inputs [4]. Graviton in space H is converted into electromagnetic energy, reaching equilibrium.

The currents and voltages were more generated without photons. There is no way to make this phenomenon obvious other than explaining it as electricity production by dividing particles according to the Weinberg–Witten theorem [22]. It may be similar to spherically one space dimension suppressed symmetrical collapse within the Schwarzschild radius, accompanied by a violent release of energy, possibly gravitational radiation [23]. The Schwarzschild–de Sitter black hole produces echoes in the emitted gravitational waves according to the simple coupling of gravitational perturbations with this scalar hair. Space–time singularities generate gravitational wave emission during the black hole ringdown phase [24].

[PhotoGravitoelectric equation in Schrödinger cat states]

$$E = (E_g - E_1) - W = (hf_g - hf) - W = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \tag{5}$$

(the energy of the photon E_1, the energy of the graviton E_g, ($-$): As a result of the experiment (Figure 4), graviton and photon are mutually positive ($+$) or negative ($-$) spinor states,

TABLE 1 The voltage and current without or with photons.

	[1]Photon ([3]-) Voltage	*[2]Photon (*[4]+) Voltage		*[1]Photon (−) current	*[2]Photon (+) current
101	6.12E-04	−2.87E-05	101	−5.63E-07	−5.74E-07
102	2.98E-04	−1.64E-05	102	−5.83E-07	−5.55E-07
103	4.45E-04	1.30E-06	103	−5.83E-07	−5.47E-07
104	4.66E-04	3.31E-05	104	−5.87E-07	−5.64E-07
105	3.83E-04	7.00E-06	105	−6.01E-07	−5.72E-07
106	3.97E-04	9.40E-06	106	−5.29E-07	−5.96E-07
107	4.26E-04	−6.20E-06	107	−5.49E-07	−5.90E-07
108	4.77E-04	3.30E-05	108	−5.82E-07	−5.98E-07
109	5.11E-04	2.06E-05	109	−5.81E-07	−6.08E-07
110	2.89E-04	2.96E-05	110	−5.78E-07	−6.26E-07
111	4.07E-04	2.31E-05	111	−5.74E-07	−6.44E-07
112	3.24E-04	−1.75E-05	112	−5.44E-07	−6.48E-07
113	4.92E-04	−2.01E-05	113	−5.86E-07	−6.41E-07
114	4.43E-04	−1.57E-05	114	−6.28E-07	−6.20E-07
115	4.86E-04	−1.36E-05	115	−5.71E-07	−6.13E-07
116	4.75E-04	2.36E-05	116	−6.06E-07	−6.30E-07
117	4.91E-04	−4.80E-06	117	−5.60E-07	−6.46E-07
118	3.17E-04	−3.61E-05	118	−5.50E-07	−6.36E-07
119	4.04E-04	−3.40E-05	119	−5.75E-07	−6.08E-07
120	5.51E-04	−2.14E-05	120	−5.42E-07	−5.88E-07
121	3.68E-04	1.71E-05	121	−5.61E-07	−5.82E-07
122	3.97E-04	3.80E-06	122	−5.70E-07	−5.85E-07
123	4.32E-04	4.69E-05	123	−5.45E-07	−6.16E-07
124	3.11E-04	1.96E-05	124	−5.57E-07	−6.39E-07
125	4.04E-04	−1.45E-05	125	−5.59E-07	−6.43E-07
126	4.48E-04	−4.84E-05	126	−5.57E-07	−6.19E-07
127	4.95E-04	−2.50E-05	127	−5.96E-07	−6.00E-07
128	5.49E-04	−1.10E-06	128	−5.30E-07	−5.90E-07
129	4.73E-04	3.21E-05	129	−5.41E-07	−6.03E-07
130	3.14E-04	6.00E-05	130	−5.76E-07	−6.33E-07
131	3.51E-04	−1.00E-05	131	−5.81E-07	−6.53E-07
132	2.01E-04	−2.69E-05	132	−5.64E-07	−6.49E-07
133	4.14E-04	−5.75E-05	133	−6.08E-07	−6.15E-07
134	5.13E-04	−2.16E-05	134	−5.70E-07	−5.77E-07
135	3.43E-04	2.60E-06	135	−5.87E-07	−5.66E-07
136	3.09E-04	2.84E-05	136	−5.94E-07	−5.81E-07
137	3.49E-04	−5.40E-06	137	−5.73E-07	−5.93E-07
138	3.47E-04	2.60E-06	138	−6.02E-07	−5.94E-07
139	4.11E-04	−1.17E-05	139	−5.80E-07	−5.93E-07
140	4.20E-04	−2.02E-05	140	−5.59E-07	−5.79E-07

TABLE 1 (Continued)

	[1]Photon ([3]-) Voltage	*[2]Photon (*[4]+) Voltage		*[1]Photon (−) current	*[2]Photon (+) current
141	4.29E-04	4.00E-06	141	−5.64E-07	−5.66E-07
142	3.85E-04	1.70E-05	142	−5.63E-07	−5.68E-07
143	4.75E-04	3.76E-05	143	−5.92E-07	−5.96E-07
144	3.62E-04	1.03E-05	144	−5.62E-07	−6.12E-07
145	3.99E-04	2.55E-05	145	−5.36E-07	−6.28E-07
146	4.47E-04	1.50E-06	146	−5.47E-07	−6.39E-07
147	4.40E-04	3.54E-05	147	−5.97E-07	−6.43E-07
148	3.97E-04	−4.54E-05	148	−5.82E-07	−6.36E-07
149	3.89E-04	−7.00E-06	149	−5.89E-07	−6.30E-07
150	5.17E-04	1.03E-05	150	−5.27E-07	−6.32E-07
151	3.83E-04	1.51E-05	151	−5.46E-07	−6.41E-07
152	3.72E-04	−1.63E-05	152	−5.87E-07	−6.34E-07
153	4.26E-04	−2.76E-05	153	−6.13E-07	−6.21E-07
154	4.35E-04	−9.80E-06	154	−5.49E-07	−6.16E-07
155	2.85E-04	−1.36E-05	155	−5.56E-07	−6.10E-07
156	2.79E-04	−9.10E-06	156	−5.49E-07	−6.04E-07
157	4.13E-04	−1.81E-05	157	−6.06E-07	−5.92E-07
158	3.71E-04	1.62E-05	158	−6.07E-07	−5.96E-07
159	4.66E-04	1.00E-06	159	−6.18E-07	−5.95E-07
160	3.50E-04	1.04E-05	160	−6.40E-07	−5.92E-07
161	4.46E-04	4.30E-06	161	−6.09E-07	−5.95E-07
162	4.38E-04	−5.60E-06	162	−5.34E-07	−5.98E-07
163	2.85E-04	2.55E-05	163	−5.90E-07	−6.03E-07
164	2.89E-04	−3.60E-06	164	−5.39E-07	−5.94E-07
165	4.28E-04	−1.34E-05	165	−5.62E-07	−5.85E-07
166	3.42E-04	−6.90E-06	166	−5.82E-07	−5.83E-07
167	4.71E-04	1.11E-05	167	−5.65E-07	−5.94E-07
168	4.11E-04	−1.60E-06	168	−5.56E-07	−6.05E-07
169	4.54E-04	−1.48E-05	169	−5.60E-07	−6.03E-07
170	4.62E-04	4.20E-06	170	−5.15E-07	−6.00E-07
171	4.13E-04	−1.70E-05	171	−5.71E-07	−5.97E-07
172	4.65E-04	5.00E-06	172	−6.07E-07	−5.94E-07
173	4.01E-04	9.50E-06	173	−5.87E-07	−5.98E-07
174	3.35E-04	2.08E-05	174	−6.04E-07	−6.04E-07
175	4.46E-04	1.94E-05	175	−5.71E-07	−6.16E-07
176	3.51E-04	−1.43E-05	176	−5.89E-07	−6.16E-07
177	3.39E-04	−2.40E-06	177	−5.65E-07	−6.12E-07
178	4.92E-04	−3.36E-05	178	−5.28E-07	−6.06E-07
179	3.90E-04	−3.00E-07	179	−5.52E-07	−5.98E-07

T A B L E 1 (Continued)

	[1]Photon ([3]-) Voltage	*[2]Photon (*[4]+) Voltage		*[1]Photon (−) current	*[2]Photon (+) current
180	3.83E-04	1.20E-06	180	−5.73E-07	−6.03E-07
181	3.60E-04	9.20E-06	181	−5.84E-07	−6.13E-07
182	3.78E-04	4.00E-07	182	−5.76E-07	−6.26E-07
183	3.31E-04	−9.00E-06	183	−5.83E-07	−6.30E-07
184	3.77E-04	−1.70E-06	184	−5.85E-07	−6.33E-07
185	3.09E-04	−1.82E-05	185	−6.12E-07	−6.23E-07
186	3.28E-04	−1.39E-05	186	−5.84E-07	−6.09E-07
187	4.74E-04	2.22E-05	187	−5.93E-07	−6.12E-07
188	2.65E-04	2.33E-05	188	−5.68E-07	−6.27E-07
189	4.17E-04	1.81E-05	189	−5.90E-07	−6.41E-07
190	3.65E-04	−4.20E-06	190	−5.56E-07	−6.43E-07
191	4.45E-04	−7.70E-06	191	−5.80E-07	−6.35E-07
192	2.70E-04	−3.20E-06	192	−5.73E-07	−6.28E-07
193	4.27E-04	−1.73E-05	193	−5.91E-07	−6.22E-07
194	4.32E-04	2.06E-05	194	−6.28E-07	−6.18E-07
195	4.81E-04	1.20E-06	195	−5.23E-07	−6.18E-07
196	3.46E-04	1.11E-05	196	−5.69E-07	−6.21E-07
197	3.55E-04	−2.13E-05	197	−5.66E-07	−6.18E-07
198	3.51E-04	−2.11E-05	198	−5.77E-07	−5.96E-07
199	3.15E-04	−1.81E-05	199	−5.46E-07	−5.80E-07
200	5.51E-04	−9.90E-06	200	−5.56E-07	−5.73E-07

Note: *1 The data from vacuum_1000mbar.csv (in the vacuum chamber) of Supplementary Data 1. 2020.06.18. Experiments with the magnetic sea generator in the vacuum chamber. *2 The data from gravity1.csv (in the air) of Supplement Data 2. 2020.06.18. Vacuum chamber and gravity generator in the air—gravity1.csv. *3 (−) without photon: *4 (+) with photon.
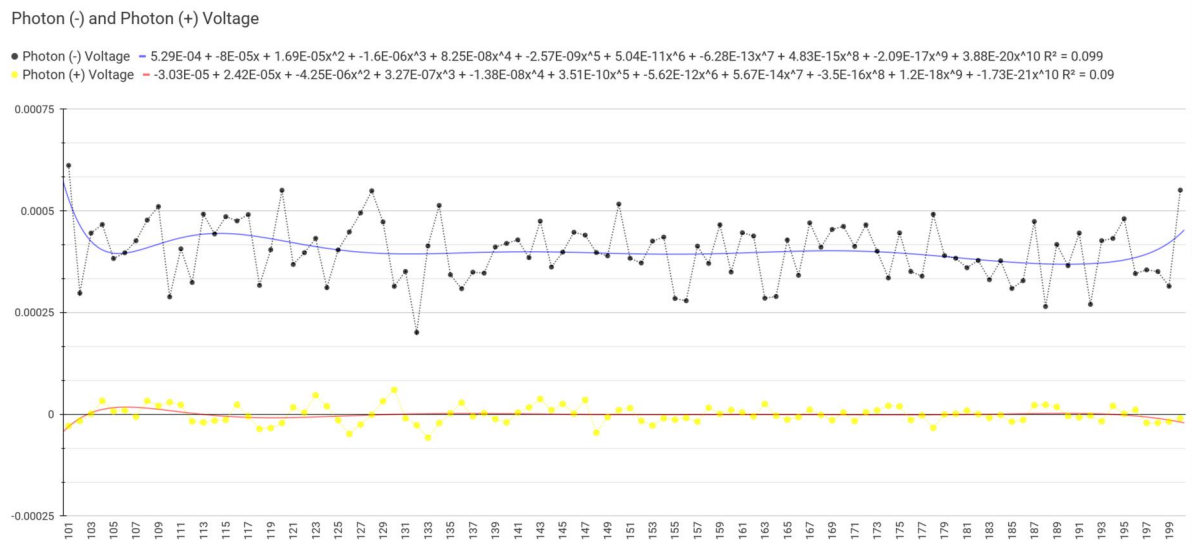

Photon (-) and Photon (+) Voltage

● Photon (-) Voltage — 5.29E-04 + -8E-05x + 1.69E-05x^2 + -1.6E-06x^3 + 8.25E-08x^4 + -2.57E-09x^5 + 5.04E-11x^6 + -6.28E-13x^7 + 4.83E-15x^8 + -2.09E-17x^9 + 3.88E-20x^10 R² = 0.099

● Photon (+) Voltage — -3.03E-05 + 2.42E-05x + -4.25E-06x^2 + 3.27E-07x^3 + -1.38E-08x^4 + 3.51E-10x^5 + -5.62E-12x^6 + 5.67E-14x^7 + -3.5E-16x^8 + 1.2E-18x^9 + -1.73E-21x^10 R² = 0.09

F I G U R E 2 Voltage generated by the Soon Joe generator. Before starting the vacuum tube, the voltage generated by the Soon Joe generator was measured. Moreover, the voltage generated at 1000 mbar was measured by operating the vacuum tube. The voltage was measured every 0.001 s. From the data from 101 to 200 points, it is possible to distinguish the voltage difference dependent upon the presence or absence of a photon in a state where there is no significant difference in atmospheric pressure. (Data S2—gravity1.csv and Data S3—vacuum_1000mbar.csv).
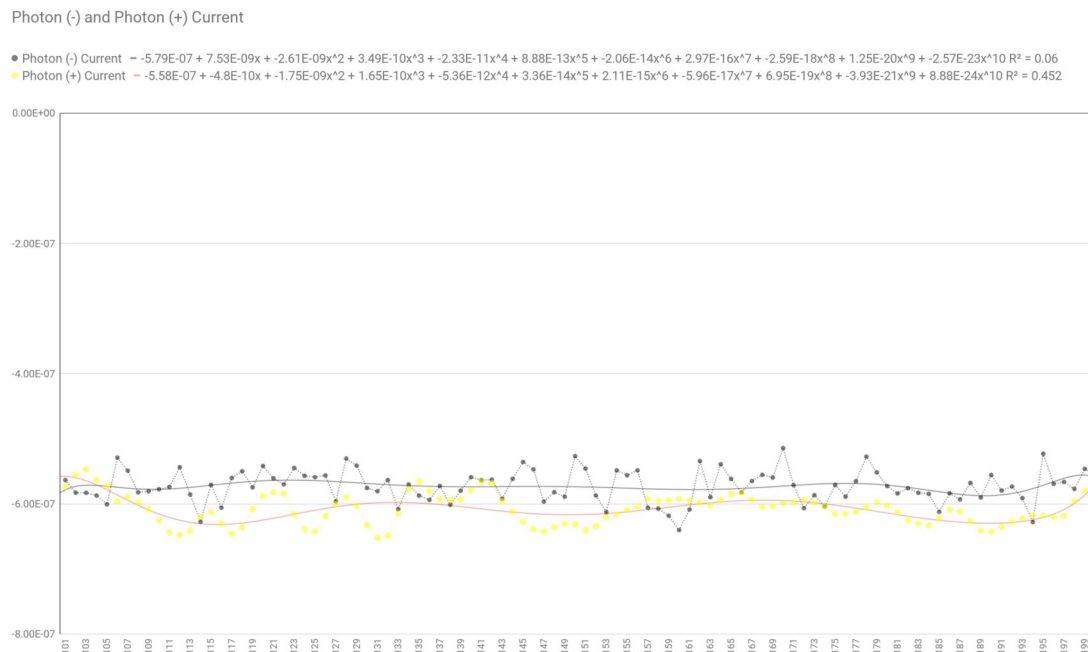
Photon (-) and Photon (+) Current

● Photon (-) Current = -5.79E-07 + 7.53E-09x + -2.61E-09x^2 + 3.49E-10x^3 + -2.33E-11x^4 + 8.88E-13x^5 + -2.06E-14x^6 + 2.97E-16x^7 + -2.59E-18x^8 + 1.25E-20x^9 + -2.57E-23x^10 R² = 0.06
● Photon (+) Current = -5.58E-07 + -4.8E-10x + -1.75E-09x^2 + 1.65E-10x^3 + -5.36E-12x^4 + 3.36E-14x^5 + 2.11E-15x^6 + -5.96E-17x^7 + 6.95E-19x^8 + -3.93E-21x^9 + 8.88E-24x^10 R² = 0.452

FIGURE 3 The current generated by the Soon Joe generator. Before starting the vacuum tube, the current generated by the Soon Joe generator was measured. Then, the current generated at 1000 mbar was measured by operating the vacuum tube. The current was measured every 0.001 s. If the data from 101 to 200 are compared, the difference in the current generated depending on the presence or absence of photons can be distinguished in a state where there is no significant difference in atmospheric pressure. (Data S2—gravity1.csv and Data S3—vacuum_1000mbar.csv).

the frequency of the photon f, the frequency of the graviton f_g, the mass of the photoelectron m, the velocity of the photo-electron v, the Planck constant h and the work function W).

When measured at 1000, 100, 10, 1, 0.1, 0.01, and 0.0001 barometric pressure in a vacuum tube, the Soon Joe generator showed no significant difference in the median value of voltage and current. Graviton without a photon was captured through condensed magnetic fields (Table 2).

On August 18, 2022, we measured the amount of electricity regenerated in a regular room, not a vacuum chamber. (Appendix Movie S1). The results in the dark were the same pattern as those in a vacuum. In the dark experiment, voltage (V) and current (A) were measured to be 8.12E-02 (V) and −2.11E-03 (A), respectively. In the light experiment, 7.26E-02 (V) and −2.23E-03 (A) were measured (Figure 5).

As a result, the Soon Joe generator produced a certain amount of electricity in the dark stationary state. Therefore, gravity or gravitational waves can induce magnetic seas because the gravitons captured in the magnetic seas should be induced by the gravitoelectric effect. This means it can be more sci-entific when not conducting physical experiments in a vacuum and under 10 K conditions.

3 | MORE ADDITIONAL DIMENSION EXPERIMENT

We already have an experimental tool; we do not use the "warp" factor, a rapidly changing function of an additional dimension [20]. Instead, we experimented with a precision device (Appendix Section 5).

The current and voltage generated when the LED was turned on and off were measured five times. Additionally, the voltages (VH, VL) of two inputs and outputs from the Soon Joe generator were measured. Measurements were made in units of 1/1000 of a second for 20 s, and the measured data were summed.

In the LED off-state, the average current was −2.87E-03 (A), and the average voltage was −1.44E-01 (V) in VH and 6.83E-01 (V) in VL. The average current in the LED on-stage was −4.28E-03 (V), the VH was 2.14E-01 (V), and the VL was 6.57E-01 (V). The voltage difference was −8.27E-01 (V) in the LED off-stage and −8.71E-01 (V) in the LED on-stage (Table 3 and Figure 6).

Less current was generated in the LED off-stage, and there was less voltage difference. In this experiment, we were able to confirm that the graviton generates a current, and with the photons, more current is generated.

4 | OTHER CALCULATION ERRORS BY THE LACK OF GRAVITOELECTRIC EFFECTS

Tu et al. devised an experimental test of entanglement on proton-proton collisions from the Large Hadron Collider and reported a strong direct indication of quantum entanglement at subnucleonic scales [25]. More importantly, it became possible to add the effect of generating electricity by the gravitational force to the photoelectric effect. This made it possible to predict the outcome of events in Schrödinger's cat room, the most crucial assumption in physics. Finally, as one of the many
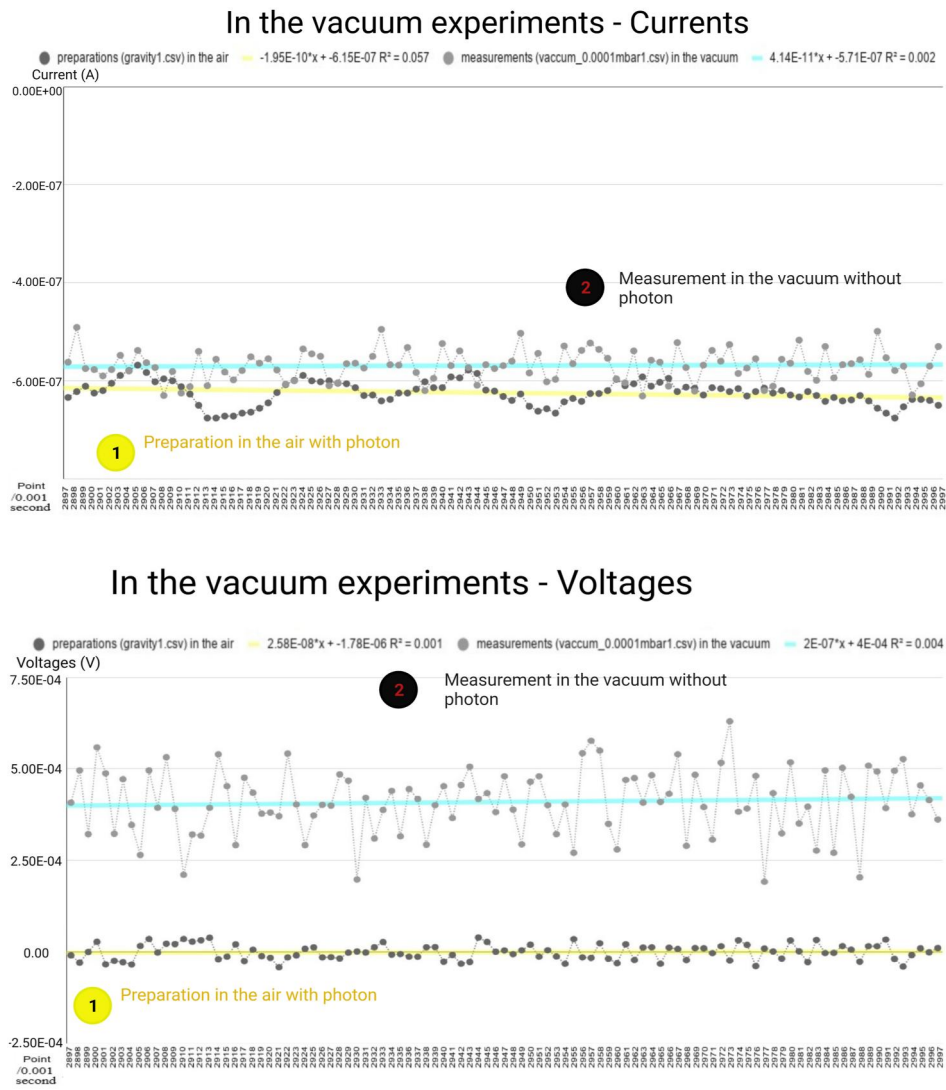
In the vacuum experiments - Currents

In the vacuum experiments - Voltages

FIGURE 4 Measurement with or without photons in the vacuum chamber. This is the first measurement data of a Soon Joe generator with/without photons. We compared 2897–2997 of 100,000 points. First, when the Soon Joe generator was with photon, the currents from 2897 to 2997 points (Raw data from Data S2—gravity1.csv) are, and its trend line is displayed. Next, currents from 2897 to 2997 of 100,000 points were displayed when the Soon Joe generator was without photons (Data S2—vacuum_0.0001mbar1.csv). The voltages from 2897 to 2997 of 100,000 points with photons are also displayed, displaying its trend line. Next, voltages from 2897 to 2997 of 100,000 points were displayed when the Soon Joe generator was without photons (Data S2—vacuum_0.0001mbar1.csv).

factors, it became necessary to calculate the quantum effect of gravity. This gravitoelectric effect creates new pictures for the harsh physical reality of quantum physics in interpreting the death of local realism [26–29].

In 1884, Maxwell understood the propagation of electromagnetic waves as a potential propagating at the speed of light in an electromagnetic field, not a force that interacts remotely like gravity [30]. Maxwell introduced positional factors such as Oliver Heaviside's potential and vector position as important concepts while arranging the equation. Maxwell introduced positional factors such as Heaviside's potential and vector position as important concepts while arranging the equation [31, 32]. Gauss's law for magnetism underlies that the magnetic field B has a divergence equal to

zero and is a solenoidal vector field. It states that magnetic monopoles do not exist. However, our experimental results were different.

[The measurement of Gauss's law for magnetism]

$$\frac{dBx}{dx} + \frac{dBy}{dy} + \frac{dBz}{dz} \neq 0 \tag{6}$$

(B is the magnetic field, x, y, and z axes).

If there is only particle g in the graviton physical system, and there is a wave function representing the momentum of gravity and a particle p in the magnon physical system, when there is a wave function representing the momentum of a particle m (if normalisation has already been performed), the

TABLE 2 The median value of voltage and current in the vacuum chamber.

Barometric pressure (mbar)	1000		100		10		1		0.1		0.01		0.0001	
1[a] measurement (voltage)	4.09E-04	−5.71E-07	4.21E-04	−5.72E-07	4.22E-04	−5.69E-07	4.19E-04	−5.69E-07	3.92E-04	−5.75E-07	3.88E-04	−5.72E-07	4.09E-04	−5.69E-07
2[a] measurement (voltage)	4.26E-04	−5.78E-07	4.15E-04	−5.71E-07	5.47E-04	−6.01E-07	4.17E-04	−5.68E-07	4.01E-04	−5.71E-07	3.98E-04	−5.72E-07	3.86E-04	−5.35E-07
3[a] measurement (voltage)			4.20E-04	−5.74E-07	4.66E-04	−5.80E-07	3.93E-04	−5.33E-07	3.80E-04	−5.33E-07	3.72E-04	−5.39E-07	4.08E-04	−5.70E-07
4[a] Measurement (voltage)											4.06E-04	−5.76E-07	4.08E-04	−5.68E-07
5[a] measurement (voltage)											3.94E-04	−5.75E-07	4.03E-04	−5.71E-07
6[a] measurement (voltage)													3.78E-04	−5.29E-07
7[a] measurement (voltage)													3.92E-04	−5.78E-07
8[a] measurement (voltage)													3.90E-04	−5.77E-07
9[a] measurement (voltage)													3.85E-04	−5.70E-07
10[a] measurement (voltage)													3.94E-04	−5.70E-07

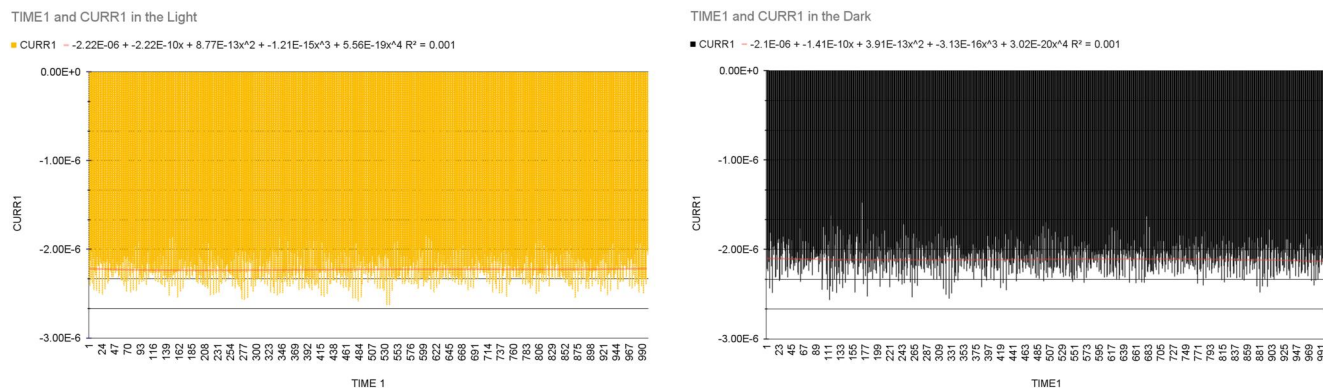[a] Sum of ampere data for 10 s: 100,000 points (per 0.001 s).

FIGURE 5 Measurement with or without photon in the room. This is the measurement data of the Soon Joe generator with/without photons in the room. We compared from 1 to 1000 points. First, when the Soon Joe generator was with photon, the currents from 1 to 1000 points (Raw data from Data S3—in the light.xls, in the dark.xls) display its trend line. Next, the currents were displayed when the Soon Joe generator was without a photon.

relationship is established as an equation. Consider the case where particles g and p exist in one physical system in the Soon Joe generator. When we measure momentum using measuring equipment, assuming that the number of cases in which g is detected and those in which the measuring equipment detects p is half, the wave function of this physical system is expressed as follows:

[New Gauss's law for magnetism]

if $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d^3 \overrightarrow{g} \, | \Psi g\left(t, \overrightarrow{g}\right)|^2 = 1$ and $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d^3 \overrightarrow{p} \, | \Psi p\left(t, \overrightarrow{p}\right)|^2 = 1$,

$$\Psi sj\left(t, \overrightarrow{x}\right)x = \frac{\left[\Psi g\left(t, \overrightarrow{g}\right) + \Psi p\left(t, \overrightarrow{p}\right)\right]}{\sqrt{2}} = 0 \qquad (7)$$

(g is the graviton, p is the photon, and sj is the Soon Joe generator).

This error for physical phenomena is because the current physical theory was created in the era when even milliampere measurements were difficult. For example, Michael Faraday could not measure the effect of gravity at that time [9].

However, this study is an experimental model that needs more logical and mathematical intervention. Therefore, we

TABLE 3 Sum of electricity of the Soon Joe generator in the box with or without light.

	LED OFF-state			LED ON-state		
	Current (lin[a])	Voltage 1 (VH[b])	Voltage 2 (VL[c])	Current (lin)	Voltage 1 (VH)	Voltage 2 (VL)
1	−1.72E-03	−1.17E-01	6.62E-01	−3.97E-03	−2.25E-01	6.62E-01
2	−3.31E-03	−1.63E-01	6.56E-01	−5.25E-03	−2.63E-01	6.48E-01
3	−3.14E-03	−1.73E-01	6.77E-01	−4.97E-03	−2.31E-01	6.43E-01
4	−2.65E-03	−1.24E-01	6.87E-01	−3.67E-03	−1.94E-01	6.47E-01
5	−3.51E-03	−1.43E-01	7.33E-01	−3.53E-03	−1.57E-01	6.86E-01
Average	−2.87E-03	−1.44E-01	6.83E-01	−4.28E-03	−2.14E-01	6.57E-01
VOLTAGE_VH-VL			−8.27E-01			−8.71E-01

[a]lin: line of the Soon Joe Generator to measure current.

[b]VH: voltage of one point of the Soon Joe generator.

[c]VL: voltage of the other point of the Soon Joe generator.

FIGURE 6 The Soon Joe generator in the box with or without light. The grey background is at LED lights off-state. The Soon Joe generator is in the box without a photon. The yellow background is at LED lights on-state. The Soon Joe generator is in the box with a photon. This is the second experimental result. The sum currents are −3.31E-03 (A) at lights off-stage and −5.25E-03 (A) at lights on-stage. The sum voltages are −1.63E-01 (VH: voltage of the high point of the Soon Joe generator) and 6.56E-01 (VL: voltage of the low point of the Soon Joe generator) at the lights off-stage and −2.63E-01 (VH) and 6.48E-01 (VL) at the lights on-stage.

recommend applying the experimental results to the operation of supercomputing for quantum entanglement.

5 | CONCLUSIONS

This gravitoelectric effect creates new pictures for the operation of supercomputing for quantum entanglement. The gravitoelectric effect explains the photoelectric effect elements, and graviton induces electricity as a physical entity in the magnetic sea.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Jong hoon Lee: Conceptualisation; data curation; formal analysis; funding acquisition; investigation; methodology; project administration; resources; software; supervision; validation; visualisation; writing—original draft; writing—review and editing.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATEMENT

The authors declare no competing interests.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

We presented the data through the pooling of aggregated data. (Reserved https://osf.io/ntuda/, DOI: 10.17605/OSF.IO/NTUDA). Any additional information required to reanalyse the data reported in this paper is available from the corresponding author upon request.

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